

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 7  
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.**—The selling of liquor to soldiers has become so common in this city, and its evil influences so severely felt by both the service and the public, that we feel constrained to call for its suppression. Every day there are more or less disturbances from this cause alone, and yesterday we heard of at least five cases.—Every one sees the necessity therefore for its suppression. In the civil code of the state, we think, it is made a penal offence to sell liquor to an enlisted man of the army or navy, and the regulations for the army are very pointed in this regard, and lay down the most rigid punishment for such offenders. These regulations will be strictly carried out within the limits of this command.—Every effort has been made by the authorities to put a stop to it without avail, and it is determined by them that it shall be put down even should they be compelled to close every place in the city where liquor is sold—thus putting a stumbling block in the way of trade that is just coming into existence. We should feel interested in seeing this evil abolished—soldiers, citizens, and all, as our own persons are endangered by it.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received for publication an order from General Abbott, post commandant, which will be found in another column, closing all places where liquor is sold.—We can recognize the justice of this order from the occurrences yesterday as stated. A few dishonest men, for the love of the dime, have added, as we anticipated, another injury to innocent persons.

**SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVOCATION.**—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of North Carolina commenced its seventeenth annual convocation in this city yesterday morning. In the absence of Most Excellent High Priest E. F. Watson, Deputy Grand High Priest Geo. B. Waterhouse, of Raleigh, is presiding over its deliberations.

**THE WATER WORKS.**—We were pleased to notice yesterday that the leak in the water-pipe on Front street, just opposite our office, was being repaired. We notice another one out of order, a little higher up the street, and hope to see it also repaired.

**HOSPITAL STEAMER BELOW.**—We understand that the hospital steamer, *Ben Deford*, is now down the river for the purpose of transporting the convalescent soldiers of this department to the north.

## NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**Trial of the Conspirators Engaged in the Attempt to Seize the Peruvian Steamer Colon at San Francisco.—An Ex-Officer in the Army of the Potomac and Rebel Sympathizers Engaged in the Conspiracy.** &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26, 1865.  
The examination made into the circumstances attending the conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer *Colon* at this port reveal these facts:—Parties on board the *Brontes*—some four hundred in number—enlisted ostensibly to proceed to Arizona, but really to land on the Mexican coast, in the Gulf of California.

A man by the name of Williams was the general commanding the expedition, and another by the name of Hungerford, late of the Army of the Potomac, was its colonel.

Subsequent to the detention of the *Brontes* by the authorities, Williams and others concocted a scheme to seize the *Colon*, run her to sea and use her as a privateer against French commerce.

Some of the leading parties in the conspiracy were formerly known as rebel sympathizers.

The Mexican General Vega, agent of the Juárez government, made large advances of money to Williams, as the leader of the emigration scheme, until he ascertained that the money was likely to be misapplied, when he gave information against Williams.

Williams had given others to understand that the seizure of the *Colon* was understood between the Mexican and Peruvian authorities, and that the show of force in making the seizure was necessary to acquit the latter of any blame in the matter.

The men selected by Williams for the enterprise were sworn to carry it through on the blade of a sword in private, and the duty of one of the party was to cut the telegraph wires.

The scheme contemplated the seizure of the French transport *Phin* when she came down from Mare Island.

The parties arrested are in the city prison, charged with conspiring to commit a felony. They will be examined before the Police court to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1865.

The trial of the Panama pirates continues.

The letter of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, shows what was to have been done. Its genuineness is admitted. The prisoners set up in their defence that they were engaged in lawful warfare, and should be considered as prisoners of war.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan in this city yesterday was a quarter of a million of dollars. Wells, Fargo & Co. have taken an agency from Jay Cooke.

## WASHINGTON.

### MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS

Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, in Consultation with the President.

THE PASSPORT ORDER RESCINDED &c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

#### THE ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The arrival of Jeff. Davis was prematurely announced. He was sent from Fortress Monroe on the Monitor *Saugus*, which got aground eighteen miles below this city. He was then transferred to the torpedo boat *Chico*, and has arrived up in her. It is understood that quarters have been prepared for him in the Old Capitol, and that a suitable guard will be furnished to insure his safe keeping.

GENERAL THOMAS IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

General Thomas had a long interview with the President to-day. It is not known as yet when he will proceed to Richmond to assume command of the Department of Virginia, but it will probably be within a few days.

SOUTHERN MEN IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Governors Brown, of Georgia, and Boyce, of South Carolina, well known in connection with the late rebellion, and Governor Hamilton (loyal), of Texas, were to-day, separately in conference with the President of the United States.—It is understood that Governor Brown has been entirely released from arrest, but on what conditions is not known.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

General Grant has decided to attend the annual examination of cadets at West Point, and will leave here some time on Monday.

#### THE PASSPORT ORDER RESCINDED.

The following official notice was issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

Whereas, pursuant to the order of the President, and as a means required by the public safety, directions were issued from this Department, under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travellers entering the United States, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port from a foreign country; and whereas, the necessities which required the adoption of the measure are believed no longer to exist; now, therefore, the President directs that from and after this date the above order referred to shall be and the same is hereby rescinded. Nothing in this regulation, however, will be construed to relieve from due accountability, any enemies of the United States, or offenders against their peace and dignity, who may hereafter seek to enter the country, and at any time be found within its legal jurisdiction.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

## GOVERNOR HOLDEN ON THE SITUATION.

Views of the New Governor on the President's Amnesty Proclamation and the Proclamation of Reconstruction.

[From the Standard (Gov. Holden's paper) June 5.]

We publish to-day the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, and also his Proclamation providing for the establishment of civil government in North Carolina.

These documents have been well considered, and bear the impress of statesmanship and wisdom. It will be seen that the President proclaims 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 the rebellion, have been instituted, to all persons who have participated in the rebellion, with the exception of certain classes specifically mentioned in the Proclamation, on condition, nevertheless, that they take and subscribe the oath prescribed; and as to the excepted classes he says that special application may be made by them for pardon, 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." We think the President has acted wisely in all this.—It is proper, if not indispensably necessary, that the reorganization of the State governments should be confided to the real and tried friends of the Union, and that those who have deliberately and malignantly endeavored to strike down and destroy the common government established by our fathers, and which had never been felt, up to the secession of the cotton States, except in the benefits and blessings it conferred, should be made to feel in

some measure those penalties to which they have justly subjected themselves; yet even as to these the door of mercy is not entirely closed, but they are told that "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."

We especially approve of the 13th exception, which excludes from amnesty and pardon all persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars. This deals a most righteous blow on these leading characters in the Southern States, the owners of large estates, who voluntarily and wickedly plunged the country into civil war to gratify their ambition, and to build up and perpetuate a despotic oligarchy on the ruins of the middling and poorer classes; and who refused to the last, even after they saw the ruin they had wrought, to abandon the contest and submit to federal authority, but still urge on the war, and still forced into the field thousands of our poor boys to fight for their property in the vain hope of preserving it by achieving the independence of the so-called Confederate States. It is well to keep these people out in the cold. They staked all, generally playing the game with blood and bone, and substance of other people; and if any of them should be pardoned at all, and thus allowed to enjoy their large estates in the midst of their neighbors who have been reduced to want by their conduct, it will only be, in our opinion, after they have "brought forth fruits meet for repentance."

But the Proclamation providing for the establishment of civil government in North Carolina is especially interesting and important to our people. The President could have paid North Carolina no higher compliment than thus to have singled her out as the first State to engage in the great work of reconstruction. Speaking and acting for the whole country, and sustained by the learned and patriotic men who surround him as his Cabinet advisors, he has manifested by this act in the most signal manner the great confidence which he has in our people as the friends of liberty regulated by law, and as loyal supporters of the Constitution and Union of the States. We feel sure that this confidence has not been bestowed in vain. We believe that the great body of our people will respond promptly and enthusiastically to the appeal to them to engage in the work of reconstructing their government, and thus place themselves once more and for all time in the proud circle of American States. They feel the necessity which exists for civil government, and they are anxious to resume their relations with the federal Union. But the work of reconstruction is both novel and difficult. It will require time, and patience, and mutual forbearance and good will among our people. We believe the President and our Northern brethren will not be disappointed as to this forbearance and good will. All eyes are now turned to our State. Let our people acquit themselves in this crisis like patriots and men; and let them remember that they are acting not merely for themselves, but for their children and their children's children for all coming generations.

We would like to say more on these subjects to-day, but we have just returned from Washington and we write briefly and hurriedly, so as to be ready for the press. In our next we may dwell more upon these subjects, and also convey to our readers our impressions as to the condition of things in Washington.

We had the honor of several interviews with President Johnson, and we must add before closing that we were deeply impressed with his wisdom and firmness, and with his disposition to deal kindly with our people. As we stated some weeks since, he is not a harsh but a just man; nevertheless, he is disposed to temper justice with mercy. No one can be with him, and see and hear him, without feeling that he is both a great and good man, and that Providence has raised him up for beneficent and noble purposes. We feel proud of him as a native North Carolinian, and we feel that it is especially the interest and the duty of our people to sustain him cheerfully and heartily in his arduous labors for the public good.

News from Tennessee.  
CINCINNATI, May 30, 1865.

The *Gazette* has a Nashville despatch which says:—  
General Upton has arrived here with the archives of the State of Tennessee and \$600,000 in specie.

The Senate passed the Elective Franchise bill yesterday by a vote of 16 to 5.

Champ Ferguson has been captured, and is closely confined in irons at Nashville.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Chattanooga despatch says:—

Southern papers received here announce the intention of the people of the South to accept the new order of things in good faith, and to stand by the government in restoring order and industry. They repudiate guerilla warfare or acts against individuals holding political opinions different from themselves, and declare their intention of laying aside the ideas which have heretofore animated them.

John Bell is in Atlanta.  
The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is being repaired. Only twenty miles remain to be finished to connect Boston and Bristol.

REVOKES THE OATH.—Lieut. E. S. Badger of the 66th North Carolina Regiment having refused to take the oath to the United States government, has been taken from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Fort Delaware, by direction of the War Department.

## PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

### A VERY CURIOUS CONVERSATION.

What He thought about Conspiracies to Assassinate Him Three Years Ago.

### WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

&c. &c. &c.

In the Fall of 1862 the writer of this article, being then a member of the staff of Gen. Halleck, had frequent occasion to wait upon the recently deceased President, both during official hours and at other times.

Once—on what was called "a public day," when Mr. Lincoln received all applicants in their turn—the writer was struck by observing, as he passed through the corridor, the heterogeneous crowd of men and women, representing all ranks and classes, who were gathered in the large waiting-room outside the Presidential suite of offices.

Being ushered into the President's chamber by Major Hay, the first thing he saw was Mr. Lincoln bowing an elderly lady out of the door—the President's remarks to her being, as she still lingered and appeared reluctant to go:—"I am really very sorry, madam; very sorry. But your own good sense must tell you that I am not here to collect small debts. You must appeal to the courts in regular order."

When she was gone, Mr. Lincoln sat down, crossed his legs, locked his hands over his knees, and commenced to laugh—this being his favorite attitude when much amused.

"What odd kinds of people come in to see me," he said; "and what odd ideas they must have about my office! Would you believe, Major, that the old lady who has just left, came in here to get from me an order for stopping the pay of a Treasury clerk, who owes her a board-bill of about \$70?" And the President rocked himself backward and forward, and appeared intensely amused.

"She may have come in here a loyal woman," continued Mr. Lincoln; "but I'll be bound she has gone away believing that the worst picture of me in the Richmond press only lack truth in not being half black and bad enough."

This led to a somewhat general conversation, in which I expressed surprise that he did not adopt the plan in force at all military headquarters, under which every applicant to see the general commanding had to be filtered through a sieve of officers—assistant adjutant-generals, and so forth; who allowed one in to take up the general's time save such as they were satisfied had business of sufficient importance, and which could be transacted in no other manner than by a personal interview.

"Of every hundred people who come to see the general in-chief daily," I explained, "not ten have any sufficient business with him, nor are they admitted. On being asked to explain for what purpose they desire to see him, and stating it, it is found, in nine cases out of ten, that the business properly belongs to some one or other of the subordinate bureaux. They are then referred, as the case may be, to the quartermaster, commissary, medical adjutant-general, or other departments, with an assurance that—even if they saw the general in-chief—he could do nothing more for them than give them the same direction. With these points courteously explained," I added, "they go away quite content, although refused admittance."

"Ah, yes!" said Mr. Lincoln gravely—and his words on this matter are important as illustrating a rule of his action, and to some extent perhaps, the essentially representative character of his mind and of his administration.

"Ah, yes! such things do very well for you military people, with your arbitrary rule and in your camps. But the office of President is essentially a civil one, and the affair is very different. For myself, I feel—though the tax on my time is heavy—that no hours of my day are better employed than those which bring me again within the direct contact and atmosphere of the average of our whole people. Men moving only in an official circle are apt to become merely official—not to say arbitrary—in their ideas, and are apt and apter, with each passing day, to forget that they only hold power in a representative capacity. Now this is all wrong. I go into these promiscuous receptions of all who claim to have business with me twice each week, and every applicant for audience has to take his turn as if waiting to be shaved in a barber's shop. Many of the matters brought to my notice are utterly frivolous, but others are of more or less importance, and all serve to renew in me a clearer, and more vivid image of that great popular assemblage out of which I sprang, and to which at the end of two years I must return. I tell you, Major," he said—appearing at this point to recollect I was in the room, for the former part of these remarks had been made with half shut eyes, as if in soliloquy—"I tell you that I call these receptions my public opinion baths—for I have but little time to read the papers and gather public opinion that way; and though they may not be pleasant in all their particulars the effect, as a whole, is renewing and invigorating to my perceptions of responsibility and duty. It would never do for a President to have guards with drawn sabers at his door, as if he fancied

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