

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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JUNE 9

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The suggestion of a correspondent for a celebration of the 4th of July, published in our paper a few days ago, meets with hearty approval. Yes, by all means have this day, the memories of which are so dear to the hearts of every American, properly celebrated in Wilmington. Situated as we are, we have more cause to celebrate it now than we have ever had. The people of this place and the people of the south should celebrate it for the coming of peace, for the disappearance of war, and for their return to their homes and families in quiet, once more free citizens of a country whose power was never known till put to the test, and whose greatness they can but appreciate.—We of North Carolina should celebrate this day for being first among the states selected for the great work of reconstruction. Let us then meet together and talk with each other, and if nothing else is done we will show our regard for the day which we all love to refer to as the proudest in American history. By a free interchange of opinion with each other it will serve to break off the jagged ends, and make us better friends and acquaintances.

GEN. ABBOTT RELIEVED.—We learned yesterday that Gen. J. C. Abbott, commanding the Connecticut brigade, and since the occupation of this city post commandant, had been relieved from the duties of the latter position and ordered to report with his brigade at Goldsboro', to which place they are now en route, the troops passing through the city yesterday from below. General Abbott, by the adoption of a course calculated to benefit and assist our citizens, and by his affable and gentlemanly manner, will leave behind him many admirers, who will long remember him with feelings of respect and good will. He is succeeded by Colonel Fogg, who commands the brigade of negro troops now on duty in this city.

GOOD ORDER IN THE CITY.—Yesterday was very quiet indeed, and the usual cases of rowdiness were missed. The day was more dull than has been the case for the two weeks past. The usual number of loafers were hanging around the street corners, however, not seeming to care to improve their condition, and the market was crowded throughout the day with the large class of nuisances of all sizes, ages, sexes and conditions that are generally found there. It would be a God-send if the city could rid herself of a large majority of these worthless vagabonds.

THE MAILS.—We have not received a mail from anywhere in some days. Where the fault is and who is to blame is not known. We guess a dromedary line will have to be established between this country and the north. Such a line would insure regularity if not speed.

FOR NEW YORK.—The steamer *Euterpe*, Captain Eldridge, will leave this port to-day for New York. Passengers by her are expected to be on board by 3 o'clock.

ICE.—By advertisement it will be noticed that ice is now offered for sale at the ice house at two cents per pound.

WARM WEATHER.—Yesterday was decidedly the warmest day we have had so far. The thermometer ranged above 96 in the shade.

LETTER LIST.—For the list of advertised letters published to-day see fourth page.

The Internal Revenue Frauds.
In the case of a Boston distiller, who removed liquor from his distillery without paying excise duty, government has found the amount of fraud to be \$17,000, and has imposed an additional penalty of \$33,000, making \$50,000 in all. In a Dubuque case, the amount of fraud has been fixed at \$500,000, and a penalty of another \$500,000 has been imposed, calling for the payment of \$1,000,000. In a Peoria case, the frauds will be some hundreds of thousands, and an equal penalty affixed.

True.
The price paid for a newspaper is like seed sown in the ground; it brings back a thousand fold its value. Some people, however, don't believe it. They think a few dollars a year, paid for a paper, is so much paid for a luxury, whereas, the truth is, it is so much paid for a necessity. A family without a newspaper, children brought up ignorant of the world and its concerns. Is there a family where the light of this "full-orbed" thought has not yet penetrated!

FROM HAVANA.

The Stonewall at Havana—Exaggerated Accounts of her Sailing and Fighting Qualities—Insult to Officers of the Powhatan—A Blow Caused by the Display of a Rebel Flag.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 27, 1865.
The formal delivery of the *Stonewall* to the Spanish authorities was made in the following manner: On the 19th, the Captain presented a memorial to the Captain-General, stating that the repairs to the engine would require more time than he had expected, and for that, and other reasons, he was resolved to give up the vessel, so that the government of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain might dispose of it.

This offer being accepted, the vessel was received, according to inventory, on the 20th, being delivered up to Capt. AGUIRRA, and the crew were paid off. The *Stonewall* was then removed to the Navy-yard, where it was firmly moored, in the custody of the Spanish navy. The sum advanced by the government here in order to pay off the crew and other debts, amounted to \$16,000, which was less than at first estimated, owing to the refusal of the Captain (T. H. PAGE) and the First Lieutenant (ROBERT E. CARTER) to receive the least pay. As to whose property the ship is, that, of course remains for discussion; it has been stated to belong to private individuals, and that also the French Consul put in the claims of the constructor as not having yet been paid.

The *Siglo* newspaper is assured by competent persons that, although, as a river battery, the *Stonewall* would be formidable, it is not well adapted for the sea. In spite of what has been said as to its speed, it is, in fact, a slow goer, its rate never exceeding nine miles per hour. Even in a smooth sea, its rolling prevents a certain aim. As for its capabilities of turning, which have been so lauded, they are, in reality, entitled to little praise.

On Tuesday the United States steamer *Powhatan*, with Rear Admiral STIRLING on board, came into port, and left Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday afternoon some of the officers and crew of the *Powhatan* went into a drinking saloon, and while sitting at a table a rebel flag was spread out on the table before them, with the intention to insult them. One of the officers took the flag, tore it in pieces and stamped on it. By this time there was quite a row. All hands adjourned into the street, and matters were becoming serious, when a file of soldiers, who were on guard at the Palace close by, marched over and dispersed the crowd, which by this time had swelled to two or three hundred persons. None of our officers wore their side arms; if they had they might have saved themselves an insult.

Message to the Mississippi Legislature.

CAIRO, May 31, 1865.
Gov. Clark's message to the Mississippi Legislature has been received. After advertising to the responsibility of his action in calling the Assembly together, and the trying circumstances under which they met, he admits that the war is ended, and with it the power of the Confederacy of the Southern States. He expresses satisfaction that his humble part was performed with fidelity to his State and in obedience to her laws. He admits that the Southern States will return to the Union, and says the circumstances surrounding them will induce them to consent; but the necessity of there being military power will render the reorganization a delicate and difficult task.

He advises the adoption of the speediest measures to accomplish this in accordance with the rights of the States and liberties of the people. He alludes to the unprecedented unanimity with which the people of Mississippi, in 1861, through authorized delegates in Convention, severed their connection with the Union, and says the action was not hasty, but had been a subject which had occupied the minds of the people for many years. There were causes which would have justified a revolution, and impelled them to secession.

With no purpose of aggression, but for defense alone did Mississippi raise armies in obedience to her laws and ordinances, to repel invasion. The Northern States, which have demonstrated their earnestness to preserve the Union as essential to free government, and liberty, and which have, by the exhibition of their power, astonished the world, cannot now desire the abolishment and destruction of a people, whom in a contest they found equal to themselves in all except numbers.

Restoration of Money and Valuables to Union Soldiers.

A paragraph recently appeared, and has been extensively copied into the papers, which seems to have created a misapprehension in the minds of many persons who are interested in the moneys and other valuables taken from Union prisoners by rebel officials, a portion of which has been lately turned over to General Mulford, United States agent of exchange, for distribution among the proper claimants. The article to which allusion is made says:—"General Mulford has in his possession twenty-five thousand dollars in greenbacks, and a small sum in gold and silver, being a portion of that taken from our soldiers when captured by the rebels, and is to be distributed pro rata among those proving their right to it." A note from General Mulford, dated Richmond, says:—"So much of this as relates to the distribution of property is incorrect. I am only authorized to pay such claims as are verified by the invoices and records received by me with the property. The

balance, if any, will be disposed of in such manner as the proper authority may direct. I respectfully request all persons who have claims for valuables taken from them by the enemy to forward at once a full statement of the name, rank and organization, date and place of capture, amount and kind of property taken, with the name and rank of the party receiving the same; also giving full and plain directions how, to whom and where they may desire such property, if found, forwarded. I desire also to give notice that a large number of packages addressed and sent to Union prisoners of war in the South previous to the evacuation of the city of Richmond are in my possession, letters of inquiry or instructions concerning which may be addressed to me, and will receive prompt attention."

Negro Suffrage—The Status of the Freedmen.

[From the Raleigh Progress, June 2.]
Our new cotemporary, the *Record*, made its appearance Thursday morning, and from its columns, we transfer the following reference to the subject of negro suffrage, made in connection with the speech of Chief Justice Chase, which we published a few days since:

"It may be interesting to our readers to know how this question will effect the representation in the General Assembly of North Carolina, should the freedmen of the State be permitted to vote in the reorganization of the State government.

According to the census of 1860 there were in North Carolina 631,948 whites, 30,097 free colored persons, and 331,051 slaves. 135,393 of this slave and free colored population were comprised in the counties of Anson, Bertie, Camden, Caswell, Chowan, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Jones, Lenoir, Northampton, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond and Warren. In each of these counties the slaves and free blacks outnumber the whites and would have the entire control of the ballot box as also in Craven and New Hanover perhaps. These 20 out of 86 counties of North Carolina have been sending 54 commoners and senators to the General Assembly.

Should negro suffrage prevail, and negro candidates run for office, the blacks of the counties could elect of their own color 54 members to the State Legislature of North Carolina, to take seats side by side with the white men from other counties of the State."

These figures are undoubtedly correct, and we heartily endorse the general drift of the article, which seems to oppose the immediate enfranchisement of the negro. But we think the concluding sentence is liable to misconstruction, as many may infer from it that the negro, in case he is given the right to vote, would also be eligible to hold office. This is not the case even in the most radical abolition communities in the North, except in some extreme instances of municipal positions.

The freed negro is not a citizen in the full sense of the term; but a denizen, under a legal rendition of the word, having only the right to hold property and do business, and being at the same time subject to criminal taxation, and other laws, and without the privilege of voting or eligibility to office. This, as we understand the case, is the present status of the negro, with exceptional instances where State or municipal laws have given him more privileges, all over the United States, and according to the avowed policy of the President, it will remain so, until the several States see fit to change it.

There is no occasion for controversy by any one relative to this matter. We do not know of a single voter in the State of North Carolina, knowing as we all do, the present degraded condition of the negro, who is willing to give them immediate enfranchisement, and consequently there can be no disagreements with their sequent jarrings and ill feelings. For humanity's sake, however, it will be the duty of the National and State Legislatures to do every thing that they can to elevate this race, and the time may come, when, by giving indications of improvement and advancement, their claims for the right of suffrage will be granted by our State. In our opinion, however, this cannot occur during the present, or perhaps the next generation, and consequently we need not give ourselves any uneasiness about it.

Texas and the War—The Untrodden Domain of the South.

Of all the States of the Southern Confederacy, the State of Texas has suffered the least, immeasurably the least—by the war. The whole State of Virginia, from the seaboard to the mountains, has been fought over and trampled by contending armies, until all its material and moral interests were completely prostrated. In North Carolina, the line of the seaboard has been a battle-line for over three years, the central parts of the State have been traversed by Sherman's army, and the western parts have been raided over by our cavalry. South Carolina, seaboard and centre, has been utterly blasted by the war. Georgia has been fought over, from Elnggold to Savannah. Florida and Alabama have been visited in nearly all their parts by our forces, and their limited strength has been used up. Mississippi fell under the power of Grant and Sherman. Tennessee has been one vast battle-field, from Memphis to Knoxville, from Fort Donelson and Nashville to Chattanooga. Louisiana, in all its parts, has been scoured by our armies, and Arkansas has suffered all it could bear. The Border States of Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland, have all also experienced profoundly the horrors of war.

But Texas can hardly be said to have suffered anything. There have been two or three

very feeble attempts on our part at occupying certain points on the coast, and two or three very small fights in consequence. But this is all. The State, in the early part of the war, sent considerable bodies of troops—probably not less than forty thousand in all—into the service of the Confederacy, on this side of the Mississippi River; and the recklessness with which they fought, resulted in a heavy fatality; but the greater part of these found their way back to their own State when it was first menaced, and for the last two years no troops have crossed to this side of the Mississippi, though Jeff. Davis has tried hard to get them. In the meantime, the State has had a very large number of half-organized troops on its own soil, and also a good many in Western Louisiana, though it was never required that they should be all collected or concentrated at any one point.

While, on the one hand, the population, resources, and territory of Texas have thus been but little injured by the war, the State has, on the other hand, grown greatly and profited largely during its continuance. Its comparative security has attracted to it tens of thousands of settlers from other parts of the South—from Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and also from the Cis-Mississippi States. Its population, by the last census, was six hundred thousand; but there is reason to believe that it now counts over a million, about three-fourths of whom are whites. Though its ports have been blockaded, neither its agricultural nor its general resources have materially suffered. Its crops of cereals have been good, and its cotton crop larger than ever. For a great part of its cotton crop it has found an outlet by way of Matamoras; and the large price in coin commanded by this article has made money abundant and general supplies plentiful.—*N. Y. Times.*

House for Jeff. Davis in Liverpool.

The editor of the *Savannah Herald* publishes the following letter, which may or may not be true, although it would seem to indicate that the arch-Rebel was prepared for the collapse of his stupendous treason:

"Now that everything regarding the movements of Jeff. Davis has a peculiar interest, I have thought it well to give the public, through the columns of your valuable paper a fact which came to my personal knowledge bearing upon the subject. When I was in Liverpool, England, now about a year ago, there had just been completed a splendid brick mansion in one of the most fashionable squares of the city, which was generally known and talked of as having been erected from the proceeds of the Confederate loan, and as being intended for the future residence of Jefferson Davis, in the event of circumstances forcing him to leave the country. During my stay in Liverpool the windows of the house remained painted white, which, according to the custom in that city, indicated that the house had been engaged, and was waiting for its occupant—a circumstance which gave plausibility to the town-talk of its being the sometime residence of the fugitive President of the Southern Confederacy. H.

"Savannah, May 14, 1865."

Dangerous Counterfeit of a Hundred Dollar Greenback.

A carefully executed counterfeit of the United States legal tender \$100 greenback note has made its appearance, and is likely to disturb the circulation of the whole of that denomination of legal tenders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination. One of these counterfeits was paid out to one of our county officials a few days ago by the Bank of the Metropolis, which had received it from some unknown source, and had not recognized it as a counterfeit. He also received it as genuine, and paid it over to a well known lawyer, by whom it was also taken without suspicion. This latter gentleman deposited it on account at the Mount Vernon Bank. It underwent the scrutiny there of the receiving teller, who did not recognize it as counterfeit, but credited it to the depositor. On a second glance, however, he detected its character, and threw it out. It was then returned to the Bank of the Metropolis, where, upon careful and critical examination, it was pronounced to be good. But being taken from there to the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer it was there pronounced to be counterfeit.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30, 1865.
In the recent election of a Legislature in Virginia the Disunionists swept the State. Not a man was chosen to the Senate who professed Union sentiments during the war, and only one to the House of Delegates. Daniel Lewis of Fairfax, a loyal man, was supposed to be elected from the Alexandria and Fairfax districts, but it turns out that the Union candidate had only 272 votes and the Disunion 509.

Ten counties are yet to vote before the 1st of June. The new Constitution adopted by the last Assembly disfranchises all men who have in any way given aid to the Rebellion since February, 1864, but the returning Rebels scout that instrument and ignore the vote which adopted it, and in violation of its provisions they now appeal again to the ballot-box in defense of Slavery and State sovereignty which they failed to maintain in the arbitrament of battle. In consequence of this the greatest apprehensions are felt as to the future of Virginia, and influential parties are urging President Johnson to arm Gov. Pierpont with extraordinary military powers to uphold the authority of his Government.

Soup houses have been opened in Richmond.