

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

VOL. 1.—NO. 89

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 14

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

A few compositors wanted on this paper. Apply immediately.

AT WORK.—Under orders from the post commandant a large force of darkies were out yesterday sweeping and otherwise cleaning the streets. We learn that during the few days that the work was suspended the streets and lanes became very filthy, much more so than the ordinary passer-by would suppose by a mere glance. The worst is not seen however in the streets. It is reported as a truth that there is not a private residence, a kitchen, a business house of any kind but has now fifth enough about and around its doors to make every person in the city sick. In the rear of the buildings on Market, the principal street in the place, no person can pass without holding their breaths. Every weed is to be seen growing in these yards, cows, pigs, cats, dogs and low negroes are altogether in this pen, and in the rear of the best business houses in the city. It is the same wherever one goes. Appeals after appeals have been made for these places to be attended to, and in vain. The eye of the inspector can never reach them without great inconvenience, and the occupants will not clean them unless made to do so. Shall it not come to this? Would it not be better that the post commandant issue an order and force every one to clean out his or her premises thoroughly than to have a malignant disease contracted among us. We believe a reasonable time should be given in which to do this work and if not complied with a rigorous penalty should be inflicted upon those not complying with it. The health of all demands it, and it must be done, and done quickly.

CHANGED APPEARANCE.—Persons who have been here for some time past have not, perhaps, taken notice of the change daily made in the appearance of the business part of this place. An old citizen who has been absent for a short time remarked to us yesterday that the place had undergone a most wonderful change during his short absence, and that the new places of business, new men and new goods that met his eye everywhere really astonished him. On his first appearance on the street he was for some moments looking for the face of an acquaintance. This is the true manner by which to judge, and perhaps six months hence, should everything continue as now, a person returning after an absence of that length of time would not recognize the old city. The changes are still being made. Every day something new is brought to light. For a long time Wilmington has been at a standstill point, if not going backwards, but with such enterprise as has been lately developed we hope to see her, where we have always placed her, foremost among the cities of the country in wealth and importance.

THE 4TH OF JULY.—The 4th of July is fast approaching and it is now time to consider whether it is to be celebrated or not in Wilmington. By the newspapers from different portions of the state we notice celebrations are advertised to take place after the old style, not by the military alone, but by the people themselves. Can we not celebrate it as well as our neighbors? We think so, and do it as handsomely too. Let a few good men take hold of it, not with the object of showing to others their superior love for the union, but to celebrate the day that every American is proud of, southern men as well as northern men. They all fought together for its establishment as our great anniversary day, and can yet be made to feel that it is the common heritage of both. We must have the celebration.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a remarkably warm day. A fall of rain in the afternoon cooled the atmosphere somewhat, but it remained hot throughout the day, and late at night there was a fine prospect of another shower.

RELIEVED.—Colonel N. Goff, jr., lately acting post commandant vice Gen. Abbott, has been relieved by Brig. Gen. Ames, who we understand will enter upon the duties of the office this morning.

THE FUN STOPPED.—We learn that the mode of watching the whiskey sellers adopted by the provost marshal works like a charm, and numbers of the rascals selling to soldiers have been caught, punished, and their whiskey confiscated. He has

his force on the track of that class who are said to sell from a bottle in the street. If these are caught we understand it will be considered whether or not they be thrown into the river and their whiskey thrown after them. It would not be a bad idea.

MRS. ABBOTT'S REMAINS.—The remains of the late Mrs. Gen. Abbott were not sent to the north on yesterday as anticipated. They yet lie in state at the late residence, awaiting transportation.

THEATRE.—The Wilmington Burlesque Opera Troupe give a performance at the Theatre this evening, in which they propose to introduce a number of songs, dances, &c.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW MILITARY DIVISION.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

THE CABINET EMBROGLIO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1865.
NEW MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The following military divisions have just been arranged:

First—The Military Division of the Atlantic. This comprises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; to be commanded by Major General Meade, headquarters at Philadelphia.

Second—The Military Division of the Mississippi. This includes the Department of the Ohio, the Department of the Northwest, the Department of the Missouri, the Department of Arkansas; to be commanded by Major General Sherman, headquarters at St. Louis.

Third—The Military Division of the Tennessee. This comprises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida; to be commanded by Major General George H. Thomas, headquarters at Nashville.

Fourth—The Military Division of the Southwest. This comprises Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona; to be commanded by Major General Sheridan, headquarters at New Orleans.

Fifth—The Military Division of the Pacific; to be commanded by Major General Halleck, headquarters at San Francisco.

These divisions are severally divided into departments, each with a special commander. These commanders have not yet been determined on in all cases.

THE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL TAXES.
The Secretary of the Treasury has divided Mississippi, South and North Carolina into districts for the collection of internal taxes.

Mr. Frederick A. Sawyer has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the city of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Sawyer is a native of Boston, Mass., and for some time past has occupied the position of superintendent of the public schools of Charleston.

ARRIVALS FROM THE SOUTH.
Among the latest arrivals from the South are George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Joshua Hill, of Georgia. Both are ex members of the United States House of Representatives.

Ex-member Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee, did not come to Washington, as reported, at the request of the President, but was permitted to do so on his own personal application.

ORDER FOR THE DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following general order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war has just been issued:

WAR DEPT., ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

The prisoners of war at the several depots in the North will be discharged under the following regulations and restrictions:

First—All enlisted men of the rebel army, and petty officers and seamen of the rebel navy, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Second—Officers of the rebel army not above the grade of captain, and of the rebel navy not above the grade of lieutenant, except such as have graduated at the United States Military or Naval Academy, and such as held a commission in either the United States army or navy at the beginning of the rebellion, may be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Third—When the discharges hereby ordered are completed regulations will be issued in respect to the discharge of officers having higher rank than captains in the army or lieutenants in the navy.

Fourth—The several commanders of prison stations will discharge each day as many of the prisoners hereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be prepared for, beginning with those who have been longest in prison and from the most remote points of the country, and certified rolls will be forwarded daily to the Commissary General of Prisoners of those discharged. The oath of allegiance only will be administered. But notice will be given that all who desire will be permitted to take the oath of

amnesty after their release in accordance with the regulations of the Department of State respecting the amnesty.

Fifth—The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to all released prisoners to the nearest accessible point to their homes by rail or by steamboat.

By order of the

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken in reference to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and a notification served upon Napoleon that, since we have settled our own family affairs, we will not submit to European interference with those of our sick neighbor Mexico, and a very plain intimation given that Napoleon must not only not send more troops into Mexico, but must withdraw the French and Austrian troops now there, and leaves the people of Mexico to decide for themselves whether they will have an empire or a republic. Otherwise it will be our duty to see that the republicans have fair play.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

It is not now probable that the trial of Jeff Davis will take place until September. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which the indictment was found, will adjourn to-morrow, and there is at present no prospect of a special term of the court during the summer.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SECRETARY STANTON.

Some persons may be interested in learning that the *Chronicle* of to-day, in order to set at rest what it calls a malignant falsehood, says, on the authority of Mr. Stanton himself, that he has not resigned; that it is not known that he has determined to leave the Cabinet very soon; and that he has had no dispute, no difference, no collision with President Johnson. His relations with the President are of the most cordial and friendly character, and the President's relations with Mr. Stanton are entirely agreeable and confidential. He has never had a difference, much less a collision, with his Secretary of War, nor has he given such assurance to any one, Major General, or otherwise, as has been attributed to him; and the *Chronicle* also says:—"This latter statement is made by authority of President Johnson."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE AND BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

An application has been made by Cyrus W. Field to the Secretary of the Navy for the detail of the United States steamship Niagara to assist in the laying of the Atlantic cable. As no official notification of the rescinding of the order that vessels of war of the United States shall not be permitted to remain more than twenty-four hours in any British port, the request cannot be acceded to. The published information of the repeal of the order excluding belligerent vessels from more than twenty-four hours' stay in British ports concedes belligerent rights to the rebels yet, and admits the Shenandoah to equal privileges with United States vessels. This is doubtless intended to enable the Shenandoah, the only rebel pirate now afloat, to get back to England from the East Indies, where she was at the last advices.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

Secretary McCulloch is engaged in restoring the machinery for the collection of customs in the Southern States. In this connection the President has recently made the following appointments of Collectors: Willey Woodbridge at Savannah, Albert G. Mackey at Charleston, Robert Montague at Mobile, and John W. Ricks at Pensacola.

REBEL PROPERTY IN TENNESSEE.

It is authoritatively announced that the President has ordered a suspension of the sales of Rebel landed property for the non-payment of direct taxes in Tennessee. There are reasons for believing that this policy will be extended to all the Southern States.

OUR MONITORS AT HAVANA.

The Monitors Still in the Harbor—The Rush of Visitors to Inspect Them—Our Jolly Tars Enjoying Themselves on Shore.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 3, 1865.

The squadron, under Rear-Admiral Gordon, still continues in the harbor.

The monitors, *Monadnock* and *Canonicus*, are still being visited by thousands daily. Many persons have come from Matanzas and Cardenas for the express purpose of visiting them.

The American Consulate is daily crowded with persons desiring passes. I have been told that no passes have been or will be granted for Sunday. If so, many will be disappointed, for that day will be the only one for them on which they can visit. No one has yet complained of a want of courtesy on the part of any of the officers of either vessel. All are treated with the greatest politeness and shown over all parts of the vessels.

The Admiral and other officers have called upon and paid their respects to the Captain-General.

Thursday evening a brilliant soiree and ball was given by Gen. de Marina, at which the Admiral did not assist, having received the news of the death of one of his family.

Yesterday evening a grand dinner was given at the Palace by the Captain-General to the Admiral and the officers of the squadron, which was a brilliant affair.

On Monday there will be a grand ball given to the officers in Marianas. The Captain-General, Gen. de Marina, and other notabilities

have been invited, and are expected to attend.

It is expected that the fleet will leave next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The boatmen are reaping a continual harvest from the number of people seeking boats.

The sailors are smoking the best of Havana cigars, thousands of them being thrown on deck by negroes and others.

It is reported that the ex Confederate steamer *Owl*, commanded by Capt. Maffitt, was intending to run out some evening and get away from this harbor. Many of the late crew of the *Stonevall* have shipped in her.

The Captain-General and many of his staff will visit the American vessels to-day. It is not expected that he will go on board, as it is expressly forbidden by Spanish laws. He probably will sail around and receive salutes.

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS BY THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

The Question has been Discussed in the Most Friendly Terms.

NEWS OF JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURE RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

Another Advance in Five-Twenties &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, June 7, 1865.

The steamship *Africa*, Captain Anderson, from Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th of May, has arrived at this port. Her fares are two days later than those already received.

THE ALABAMA SENSATION.

In the House of Commons on the 26th ult., Sir J. Waise asked Lord Palmerston whether the government had received from the United States any formal official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the Alabama, or any other Confederate cruisers alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord Palmerston said correspondence had been going on for some time between the two governments on the prizes taken by the Alabama, and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received within the last few days further correspondence on the subject through Mr. Adams; but there had not yet been time to reply to it. He might add that in that correspondence, in which each government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *London Times* in an editorial, trusts that there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehensions of rupture, either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has, indeed, suffered; but such a calamity must be expected when a maritime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that the government, which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now stands on its legal rights and refuses to make any compensation where it has done no wrong.

The *London Daily News* hopes that if President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim he will soon prefer it, so that one way or the other the matter may be brought to settlement. It adds:—Lord Palmerston's reply last night was very unsatisfactory. It would have been very easy to say that a formal and official demand had been made by the United States government, or that it had not. The *News* trusts that some member of Parliament will insist upon knowing whether a definite demand has been made for indemnity, and whether any new demands have been made since President Johnson's accession to power, and it adds:—"We have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply."

The *London Morning Post* says that the correspondence can lead to only one result, namely:—Unconditional refusal on our part to indemnify the Americans for the losses occasioned by the chances of war.

The *London Times*, in another editorial on these claims, says that "Not a single precedent can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim under similar circumstances, and no rule of natural justice enjoins us to pay for the mischief done by the Alabama." The *Times* questions whether the American government did their duty with adequate vigor against these privateers, and says that "It was doubtless our part to prevent the Alabama and her consorts from putting to sea if due evidence of their warlike equipment could be obtained. But whose part was it to capture after they had given us the slip? As it was, the United States government preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the enemy's coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could. Surely it would be somewhat unreasonable as well as untenable in law to hold us liable for every case in which the Confederate agents were too quick for us. For those British subjects who did all in their power to

Continued on 4th page.