

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 16

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN COMMUNICATION.

Re-opening of the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad.

By the train from the North last evening, we learn that the line of travel is now open from Weldon to Petersburg. Travelers can go from Wilmington to Petersburg in twenty-four hours, and to Baltimore in forty-eight hours, by way of Petersburg and Fortress Monroe.

The Value of Advertising. It is stated, we know not with how much truth, that Messrs. Cutter & French have sold not less than half a million of dollars worth of goods since they came to this city—only about four months ago.

LINE FOR SANITARY USE.—Mr. Foster, agent for the U. S. Sanitary Commission, issues lime gratis at the commission rooms, No. 53 Market street, every day between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m.

RETURN OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.—The steamer Jan Christopher, with Maj. Gen'l Schofield and staff, and Brig. Gen'l Hawley, on board, accompanied by quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, returned from Smithville yesterday afternoon, after a very pleasant trip down the river.

STEALING.—Washington Noyes was yesterday arrested by the Provost Guard, at the instance of Col. C. E. Livingston, Purchasing Agent, Treasury Department, upon the charge of stealing money and valuable government property from Col. Livingston's office.

gies upon this matter of stealing and selling whisky. He seems determined to put both down, and we think his zeal and energy will accomplish it.

COTTON RECLAIMED. Four bags of cotton, taken possession of by the Provost authorities on yesterday, was subsequently identified as the property of Mr. R. Bradley, of this city. The cotton was discovered by one of our citizens in a suspicious manner, and the fact was reported to the Provost Marshal, who sent for it and took it in charge.

SENSIBLE.—It is reported that the old Napoleon once made the remark that a man's goodwill was straight ways down his throat. If such a thing is to be presumed, Kelly of the Water street Saloon will soon have more friends than he can use.

MAILS FOR NEW YORK.—The mails for New York by the steamer Louisa Moore will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Messrs. Harris & Howell, the agents for this line of steamers, have offered to transport the mails between here and New York gratis, in view of the fact that there is no established line as yet.

STOLEN COTTON.—A night or two since two bales of cotton were stolen from the premises of Mr. Mote, in the northern portion of the city. It being in bad order parcels dropped along the street while it was being hauled away, which considerably assisted the owner, Mr. A. Alderman, in tracing it up and subsequently in its recovery.

ARRESTED.—Henry Kordlander, keeping a general stock of small articles for sale immediately below Market and on Front street, was arrested yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal, under the charge of selling liquor to some of the Provost Guard.

THE PERIT.—The steamer Perit returned from below yesterday, with repairs all made. It is thought that she will leave for Charleston and Savannah to-day.

THEATRE.—There is to be a performance at the Theatre this evening, by the Wilmington Burlesque company.

PARENTAL ADVICE.—A lady friend suggests that when there is a spanking breeze rude children should be sent out doors to take the air.

STATE ITEMS.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY are now taking business for Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, and all intermediate points.—Raleigh Progress.

DEATH OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of North Carolina Soldiers, prisoners of war, who died in Ward Nine, of the Prison Hospital, at Point Lookout, Md., from the 7th of May to the 3d of June, inclusive.

- A. Putnam, Company C, 15th, died May 9th, 1865.
W. D. Johnson, Company E, 26th died May 13th, 1865.
G. G. Bowers, Company B, 1st, died May 22d, 1865.
B. Hudson, Company A, 36th, died May 25th, 1865.
J. B. Coggins, Company E, 44th, died May 20th, 1865.
P. Carpenter, Company C, 50th, died May 26th, 1865.
G. W. Suggs, Company E, 40th, died May 27th, 1865.
J. E. Jarratt, Company E, 2d, died May 28th, 1865.
John King, Company D, 30th, died May 28th, 1865.
John Apple, Company A, 53d, died May 29th, 1865.
David Baine, Company D, 10th, died May 30th, 1865.
L. Grier, Company F, 49th, died May 30th, 1865.
G. L. Montgomery, Company B, 49th, died June 1st, 1865.—Raleigh Progress.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While a colored man, said to be a bugler in the Ambulance Corps of the Tenth Corps, encamped with the wagon train a short distance from the depot, was exhibiting his pistol on the corner of Johnston and Hancock streets, Friday afternoon, it accidentally went off, the ball passing through the left shoulder downwards, in an oblique direction, to the heart—where it apparently lodged—of a child six years old, named Clifford Spelman, killing him almost instantly. The father of the boy, Argle Spelman, is a corporal in Co. B, 14th U. S. Colored Troops, Heavy Artillery, of which regiment two companies are here, and resides on Johnston street, a few rods from where the accident occurred.

THE LAST OF THE REBELLION.

Surrender of the Forts at Sabine Pass.

GALVESTON PROBABLY OCCUPIED

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1865. A letter in the Star, from its correspondent on board the United States steamer Penguin, off Sabine Pass, dated May 27, says:

The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surrendered to the United States steamer Owasco. The American flag was hoisted over the works at four o'clock P. M.

We expect Galveston to surrender to-morrow.

UNITED STATES STEAMER OWASCO,

OFF SABINE PASS, TEXAS, May 27, 1865. The old time-honored flag—the Stars and Stripes—fluted over Fort Griffin at five P. M. yesterday, amid the cheers of our men and the approval of all the citizens of Sabine.

Lieutenant Commander L. W. Pennington, commanding the Owasco, received information in the morning that the forts defending the approaches to Sabine had been evacuated, and soon after made up an expedition of small boats, under her immediate command, and proceeded up to Fort Griffin without resistance. On landing he was met by a delegation who expressed themselves ready to deliver up everything and anxious to be paroled—those residing at Sabine ready and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Fort Massachusetts, situated about six miles below Fort Griffin commands the land approach to the latter. It mounts four guns, brass twenty-four-pounders, two of which were captured from the United States steamer Wave last year. This fort was named after a coal vessel that was driven ashore near the location of the fort. The guns were also spiked, though in such a way that they can easily be restored to use.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Governor Magrath sent back to South Carolina, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.—Last Saturday afternoon the steamer Starlight arrived here from Hilton Head, S. C., with ex-Governor Magrath on board as a passenger, under arrest. This afternoon the officer in charge received orders from Washington to return to Hilton Head with his prisoner, and in consequence the Starlight will sail this evening.

The steamer Champion arrived here this morning from Hilton Head with a large number of paroled Rebel prisoners, mostly officers, who came in and surrendered themselves at Charleston, Savannah and other places. Among these were Brigadier General Sam. Jones, of Virginia, and Commodore Hunter and Captain Lewis, formerly of our navy, but lately in the Confederate States naval service.

Jam. McCabe, a seaman on board the steamer Neptune, lying in this harbor, was drowned this morning. Deceased was a native of Lancashire, West Virginia.

From Central America

New York, June 9, 1865.

Advises from Salvador state that President Duennas has issued a decree declaring the entire Republic in a state of siege, and establishing martial law; soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion, not taking up arms, will be pardoned.

He also declares the rebellion unimportant in itself, but as an example may be prejudicial. An army had been sent to quell the revolt of the rebels led by Generals Carbanes, previously high in favor with Duennas' Government. A rebellion broke out at San Miguel on May 15th, the rebels taking possession of public property without resistance. An army of five thousand loyal citizens was raised in three days, and, if the papers state the truth, there is a general manifestation of confidence in Duennas' Government. The announcement of the assassination of Lincoln caused a profound sensation and horror in San Salvador. The latest dates from Guatemala announce the election of Senor Mariscal Cerena, President of that Republic.

Important Meeting—Prices of Negro Labor

Fixed, (From the Richmond Republic, June 2).

A meeting of farmers representing Goochland, Louisa, Albemarle, Carolina, Orange, Hanover, and Fluvanna counties, was held at Louisa Court House on Thursday last for the purpose of considering the questions of the remuneration to be made for negro labor hereafter. After deliberation it was determined to fix the hire of field hands at five dollars per month—the negro to furnish his clothing and pay his doctor's bills. The sum of one dollar per day for hands during harvest was also fixed upon. This is an important movement, being the first fixing the pay for negroes in Virginia. These prices will rule throughout the State, and very likely throughout the South. These prices far exceed those paid for agricultural labor in Europe, and should be satisfactory to all parties. We hope, now that the scale of prices having been determined on, the negroes will go promptly to work.

The National Typographical Union.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1865.

There was no meeting of the Typographical Convention to-day, the delegates being engaged in visiting the public institutions of the city, including the Cooper Shop Refresh-

ment Saloon, where they were welcomed by Charles C. Wilson, of the Press, who gave a brief history of the public institution. In the afternoon the delegates visited Girard College and the Wissinickon.

The Amnesty Proclamation—

The Excluded Classes—Estimate of the whole number Excluded.

From the New York World.

The President's amnesty proclamation has set people to thinking over the exceptions to the good it announces.

The number of those debarred from mercy for the present has been greatly exaggerated. Some authorities have set it as high as half the entire South. The greatest trouble will be to determine the status of wealth in the South, which a thousand circumstances effect, in order to get at the real number of those worth over twenty thousand dollars.

There are altogether in the rebel limits only about five millions of white people, as they have lost by war, emigration, &c., fully thirty per cent. of their population in 1860.—The loss of property has been greater—at least forty per cent. in a great part of the South—and whereas in 1860 the actual value of all individual property, including slaves, was three billions of dollars; it is in 1865, including the slaves, who are property no longer, and who were before rated at sixteen hundred millions of dollars, only say one thousand millions.

There is really little left, but the land, and this is unfenced. The farming land and farming tools of the section were worth, in 1860, \$1,400,000,000. Its live stock, which was rated at \$250,000,000, is now worth \$20,000,000. The per capita wealth of people in the Northern States is about \$600—one man in fifty being worth \$5,000, and one in two hundred, \$2,000. There were probably in 1850, a hundred and fifty thousand men in the rebellious State worth over \$20,000. The most of these being slaveholders, devoted the bulk of their means to the common cause, and have lost it. Those who kept Confederate money are certain of all but land; those who kept stocks find them depreciated almost to worthlessness; a few took mortgages on real estate and hold them. It is improbable that there are at present in the South, or that part of it subjugated, eighty thousand men worth \$20,000. Of these we may set two-thirds as advocates of the rebellion.

The whole South has turned out during the war but one million two hundred thousand soldiers. The mass of these have been at times withdrawn and again re-enlisted.—There have been about six hundred brigadiers, major and lieutenant majors. Of the total ranking as colonel, two thirds are dead or exiled.

The following table is believed to present a good estimate:

TOTALS OF THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes: Persons above the rank of colonel (400), Raiders from Canada (2,000), Privateersmen (3,000), Persons volunteer Rebels and worth above \$20,000 (60,000), Foreign agents of the Rebel government of various ranks (200), Rebel naval officers (150), Disloyal jurists (30), Seceding congressmen (149), Old army officers (150), Persons who have maltreated our prisoners (300), Governors of Rebel States (19), Northern men in Rebel employ (400), Soldiers in the Rebel army from border States which have not seceded (50,000), In Northern prisons at the current time (28,000), Those who have taken the amnesty oath before and broken it (30,000).

The total exceptions will come under two hundred thousand men, and not reach a hundred and fifty thousand.

Gerrit Smith Pleading Pardon for the Rebels.

Gerrit Smith, the mad abolitionist, by invitation of a number of citizens of different parties, delivered an address upon the treatment of the conquered rebels at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday evening of last week. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Smith was received with cheers. He commenced by saying that the South, in originating this civil war, had committed the great crime of the age. And those persons in the North who were calling for vengeance upon the rebels were committing the mean crime of the age. (Cheers.) To this he should oppose his voice. He insisted that the South should not be punished for her rebellion. Punishment would not make the North any more secure than she is. We agreed with the South to conduct this war according to the rules of war. We accorded to the South belligerent rights, which were confirmed by the Supreme Court. We have treated Southern captives as prisoners of war. We have exchanged prisoners with the enemy.—We have made innumerable treaties with them. There have been formal and informal negotiations for peace between the North and the South. The President and Secretary of State once acted as peace commissioners, going more than half way to meet the commissioners of the South. All this and much more, including the blockade of the Southern ports, shows that we are bound as prisoners of war, to treat prisoners always as prisoners of war. (Cheers.) We made this agreement with the South because the laws of war required it.—Mr. Smith read from Vattel to prove that the combatants in a civil war are bound by the same rules of war as foreign powers. The Southern half of this nation broke off and became a nation de facto as much as ours.—Each had all the machinery of a national government. Vattel could not have stated the case more clearly if he had had our civil war in his mind. If his doctrine was accepted 100 years ago, should it not be now, in this age of greater enlightenment? (Applause.) Hallam, the historian, takes the ground that the civil war in England, ending in the death of Charles the First, should have been conducted according to the laws of war, and the king's life should have been spared. The speaker read from Hallam's History upon this point, in which he distinctly declares that the vanquished in a civil war are to be treated in accordance with national, not municipal, law. Macaulay also declared himself of the same opinion as Hallam. Mr. Smith read an extract from Macaulay's History to

that effect. He followed with an extract from Carl Becker, a noble publicist of Germany, of precisely similar import. The New American Cyclopedia is the next authority cited. He quoted from the article on treason, the substance of which, after arguing that in these great civil wars the belligerents on both sides are too numerous to be treated as traitors. "I know not," said Edmund Burke, "how to frame an indictment against a people." But it is said by some of our people, "should hang a few and pardon the rest." he would say, that the next best thing to punishing a man is pardoning him. (Cheers.) A pardon was a blot upon a man. He would feel ashamed to have the story go down to posterity that millions of his countrymen were pardoned traitors. (Applause.) Where great masses of men take momentous steps, it is charitable to believe that they have a sincere belief in the wisdom of such steps, and that they have no better reason for taking such steps. Again, vast numbers of the best citizens of the North, who would have refused to go into a war which was a mere savage strife, were willing to conduct a war according to the laws of war. If this war had been conducted on these principles we should have killed. Another reason is this: when such great numbers of men, entry on a war, we may well believe there has been sufficient punishment after its termination. (Cheers.) At the close of the war the sword devoutly cries out, "Still the sword devout forever! Put up the sword!" It is claimed in some quarters that the terminating stage of the civil war ought not to come under the laws of war, a thought the speaker might. Mr. Smith exposed the inconsistency of this. If it was right to kill prisoners now, it was right to kill them at any time during the war. It is true that in the General Order No. 100, there is a hint that traitors in our hands at the close of the war might be punished for treason. If that was the meaning of the hint, he (the speaker) condemned it emphatically. (Applause.) It was a violation of the spirit of justice and humanity. The order was an ex parte document, and had no effect to nullify the agreement between the contending parties. It takes two to break, as well as two to make, a bargain. The current theory that the end of the war leaves the victor to punish the vanquished, does not apply in our case. The war is not yet at an end. It cannot come to an end as long as there are prisoners in our possession. A war can only be ended when all prisoners have been surrendered. In the last Irish revolt, the British Government punished only seven men as traitors, and not one of them with death. Would you have had Washington, Franklin and their noble associates punished for treason, in case the American revolution had failed? Is it for America to set the precedent of punishing the defeated in this civil war? (No, no!) Is it for America to put it in the power of the crowned heads to try vanquished rebels in their dominions as traitors? The question was here asked by a man in the audience, whether the speaker considered Jeff Davis to be Washington and Franklin. Mr. Smith replied that the cause of Davis and Lee was unjust, while the cause of Washington and Franklin was just. But in this civil war each side always does as it best. Should every victorious power in a civil war punish the vanquished because it claims that the latter's cause is unjust? This plea would be a good one for Austria to punish as severely as she chose the revolt of Hungary, or Russia that of Poland, or England that of Ireland. (Cheers.) If we set the precedent of hanging traitors, then hereafter there will be no civil war conducted on the face of the earth according to the laws of war. But any such war will be only an internecine strife, carried on under the black flag on both sides. He could not believe that this upright instrument, with that strong motto, "Truth Johnson at its head, would conscientiously propose a breach of faith so gross as this with the South. Some men say that this is not to be done to gratify a spirit of revenge, but to serve the cause of justice. But they should remember that justice can never be served by injustice, such as would be involved in breaking faith with the enemy. The speaker reiterated that this would be the mean crime of the age. Suppose we had told the enemy during the war that at a future day we intended to unfurl the black flag and give no quarter, do you suppose they would have surrendered any more prisoners? (Cries of No, no.)

Mr. Smith then recurred to one of his former propositions. He alluded to the fact that great numbers of the enemy believed in the doctrine of State sovereignty. He did not believe in it himself, but there were high authorities for the doctrine, and many persons had always entertained it. The speaker went on to sketch the history of the doctrine, and contended that the South had a strong show of reason in being led into the rebellion, and that the doctrine had always been an unsettled question among the American people.—But it is settled at last, abundantly and forever. It must be given up with secession and all its other offspring. (Great cheering.) But they should allow the hitherto widespread belief in it to mitigate the great crime of the South. Had we been in the circumstances of the South might we not have been tempted to do as Davis, Lee, and Breckenridge did? Let us, therefore, be charitable. Remember the good rule—"Do as you would be done by." If we would but remember this, we would put the arms of forgiveness and love around our Southern brethren.—Then how quickly we should reach a blessed and perfect peace. If we have hated them when they were our rampant foes, cannot we love them now, when they are our fallen foes? (Immense applause.)

With regard to the crime of murdering and starving prisoners, which ought to be punished severely, are we not also guilty of it? The crime proceeded from the pro slavery spirit. Is not the North also responsible with the South for the development of that spirit? The North was just as eager, in former years, to maintain slavery as the South. The crime of slavery are the crimes of the North as well as of the South. For us to affect horror of these crimes, as if we had no part in them, would be hypocrisy. No part of the North is to humble herself by the side of the South in a common repent-

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