

# THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD

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## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 19  
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.  
FOURTH OF JULY.

### Meeting of the Citizens to Prepare for a Celebration.

The citizens of Wilmington and all others favorable to the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, are requested to meet at the store of the subscriber on Market street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

**INSULTING THREATS.**—On Saturday evening last, while Rev. A. P. Repton and family were seated on the piazza fronting his residence, a remark was made by a lady member of the family in reference to the practice of smoking in the streets, in which it was denominated as very ungentlemanly. A man was seen to pass at or about the time dressed as a soldier, who was smoking, but as the remark was not specific no notice was taken of it. Some time after, as Mr. Repton opened the door to show a visitor out, his attention was directed to a folded paper under the table, upon opening it, was seen to be signed "street smoker," and found to contain a threat or warning that he "was in a hot berth, to keep his eyes skinned," and used some such expression as "old fellow," and "old man," indirectly showing that the writer knew whom he was addressing. The note has been sent to the authorities, and if such a rascal can be sought out he will be, and a punishment given him that will serve as a warning to the future of his class.

**DIVIDE THE SIDEWALKS.**—The common rules of good breeding require a gentleman upon meeting another to share the walk with him, and common usage has generally designated the right for men, but in all cases demands the inside for ladies. This has been and continues to be ignored every day. Ladies are seen to walk out of their way in many cases to accommodate some unwholesome vulgar one that happens to be on the sidewalk. Crowds of loungers get together and render it often impossible to pass them. Soldiers too are too fond of blocking the sidewalks. They should be left perfectly free of incumbrance except when impossible to prevent, so that people that have business to attend to can do so. If the rules are observed as they should be, many of the little annoyances that daily come before the provost marshal will be done away with.

**THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.**—From the weekly report made to the president, Jno. Dawson, Esq., the operations of this association for the week ending the 17th show that two hundred and twenty-one families, with an aggregate of six hundred and ninety-six persons, were furnished with rations. The week preceding three hundred and six families were furnished, including eleven hundred and seventy-two persons, being a decrease during the last week of eighty-four families with four hundred and eighty-two persons. The system adopted is reported as working very systematically, all cases coming before the committee having a full investigation, and if found to be in need it is promptly and judiciously given. The labors are somewhat tedious, yet they are performed with a cheerful and benevolent spirit.

**SABBATH IN THE CITY.**—The observance of the sabbath was very general in the city. The day being pleasant, many were seen at an early hour, wending their way to the different houses of worship. There were no services held at the Catholic church owing to the illness of Rev. Mr. Corcoran, but the other pulpits were occupied during the day and at St. John's church in the evening.

There were a few arrests made but none upon any grave charge. One thing was only known to mar the quietness of the day. Two soldiers (negros) made a disturbance near the Methodist church in the afternoon, resulting in one getting a bruised head. The regret was that both had not been served alike for such an outrage during church services.

**A FEAST OF FAT THINGS.**—Kelly, at the Water street saloon, is daily serving up the choicest delicacies, as the advertising columns of THE HERALD fully testify; and they are served up in the most approved manner, as the satisfied assurances of the throngs of epicurean devotees coming from his portals amply testify. With Gaisley, the inimitable, to compound the beverages, this establishment is really perfect.

"Ye wretched, hungry, starving poor," make a note of this and hasten to satisfy yourselves with a feast of fat things.

**CLEANING UP.**—The ordnance department has been quite busy for some time past, in removing from the city all the artillery pieces, shells, and everything of this character of old rubbish, and storing them at or near the Weldon railroad depot. These were about the last things in the city to remind one of ante-bellum times.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—All our citizens should remember the call of John Dawson, Esq., to meet at his store this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Let there be a full turnout and a will shown to celebrate the glorious old fourth.

**THANKS.**—We are indebted to Mr. John A. Hall, of Raleigh, for late papers in advance of the mails.

## TREASON IS A CRIME.

### Indictment of Rebels at Norfolk.

Lee, Breckenridge, Wise and Fifty others Indicted.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865.  
Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, arrived here today from Norfolk with copies of the evidence upon which the grand jury found bills of indictment against Lee, Breckenridge, Henry A. Wise, and some fifty other rebels, civil and military. He has asked the cooperation of Attorney General Speed, and intends to prosecute the trials as soon as possible.

## THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

### CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY ON BOTH SIDES.

#### The Argument of the Case on the Law Points Involved.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865.  
The testimony before the commission for the trial of the assassination conspirators is all in, and the argument of counsel has commenced. Hon. Reverdy Johnson's argument for the defence is mainly devoted to the question of jurisdiction of power of a military commission to try the case. Mr. Johnson makes the further objection that certain of the members of the commission, including Gen. Hunter, are mentally and morally disqualified for trying the prisoners. The argument is quite lengthy.

The Judge Advocate, in reply to the pleas of the counsel for the accused, to the jurisdiction of the military commission, rules: First upon the proclamation of the President of Sept. 25, 1862, declaring that during the insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels, their aiders and abettors, and persons guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebels, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commission. Secondly, the Judge Advocate replies that there is such formal power conveyed, the laws of war, the military *lex non scripta* of every land, and the necessity of the recent crisis, clothed the commission with jurisdiction. That the accused, forgetting their civil positions, undertook to interfere with the operations of the army, or with the government in its efforts to destroy the enemy, and they then so far became a part of the enemy as to clothe themselves with the military garb, and thus make themselves subject to the laws of war and liable to its sanctions; that they have forgotten the status of the civilian and have assumed to interfere with the operations of the military. This is recognized as good law by the government. These points were substantially made by Judge Advocate H. L. Burnett, in the case of the United States against Wash Morris and others, charged with conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and approved by the Judge Advocate, General and the Secretary of War.

## THE LOSS OF THE ADMIRAL DUPONT.

### Additional Particulars.—Eight Persons Missing, &c.

BOSTON, June 11, 1865.  
The officers, crew and passengers of the steamer Admiral Dupont arrived here on Saturday night. Pursuer Morse reports as Left New York on the 4th for Fortress Monroe, with a small detachment of troops, and at twenty minutes past four o'clock the next morning in a dense fog saw ship Stadacon steering nearly in an opposite direction; put wheel hard a-starboard stopped engines and reversed them to avoid collision; before the steamer could lose her way the two vessels came violently into collision, and our starboard bow was stove in; found the steamer was settling down by the head very fast, and in three minutes after the collision she went down. As far as is ascertained one fireman, six soldiers and one colored woman are missing.

The steamer was owned by James S. Whitney and S. B. Taft, of Boston, and another party in New York, where she is insured for \$50,000. The vessel was valued at \$90,000. Just previous to the collision the steamer had taken the usual precautions against accident by blowing her whistle and reducing speed to fifteen revolutions, per minute.

Most of the officers of the Admiral Dupont leave for New York to-night.

## MEXICO.

### Republican Victories in the State of Michoacan—Tacambaro and its Entire Imperial Garrison Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865.  
Official news from Asoquillo dated the 9th of May embraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the despatches sent through French sources from Havana. General Regules, with a part of the First division of the National Army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tacambaro, in the State of Michoacan, on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including two hundred Mexicans, together with their ammunition, artillery, &c. A few days before the national forces captured a train with supplies and ammunition sent from Moralia to Pausuco, and defeated the French forces at Purandiro, Guiso and Zinaparo all in the State of Michoacan. General Arteaga, the commander in chief of the centre, had taken the field, having recovered from his wounds.

**Sympathy in California for Mexico.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1865.  
A large and enthusiastic meeting to sympathize with Mexico was held here on the night of the 1st. Speeches were made and resolutions passed favoring the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The Mexican Generals Ochoa and Vega, and the Mexican Consul were present, and were heartily cheered. Gen. Ochoa made a speech.

the Pacific, lately wrote a letter, which has been published, in answer to inquiries as to what arms and organizations would be permitted to leave for Mexico, in which he expressed sympathy for the republic of Mexico, but says for the present, until the government shall announce its determination to maintain inviolate the great doctrine so dear to every American heart, that no organization will be allowed; neither will armed men be permitted to leave our shores for any foreign port.

## NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

### General Grover Relieved by General Birge—General Stewart L. Woodford in Command of the City—Seddon, Hunter and Campbell Confined in Fort Pulaski, &c., &c., &c.

[Savannah Correspondence, N. Y. Herald.]  
SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6, 1865.  
CHANGE OF COMMANDANTS.  
Yesterday afternoon, very unexpectedly, by orders from the headquarters of the department, Brevet Major General C. Grover, for some months in command here, relinquished his command.

General Birge has been here for some time, and, so far as is known of him among the citizens, stands well with them.

**COMMITTEE TO VISIT WASHINGTON.**  
Mayor Arnold, Mr. H. Brigham and Mr. J. G. Mills, start to-day as a committee to represent the sentiments of the people of Savannah to President Johnson. They carry a memorial adopted at a citizens' meeting. Messrs. Brigham and Mills are also on the Georgia Union Club.

**TROOPS ARRIVED.**  
Yesterday afternoon a portion of General Dwight's (first) division of the Nineteenth corps arrived here from Alexandria, in the transports Ariel and Matanzas.

**ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.**  
to, from or in this department have been removed by General Gilmore.

**THE PAROLED MEN OF SAVANNAH.**  
have now returned home in large numbers. Their presence has worked a marked change in the appearance of the city. The early Yankees who "took possession" of Savannah on the departure of General Sherman's legions northward found it a silent and deserted city, inhabited only by women and old men. The Yankee speculators and subaltern officers had for a long time the full swing of the Pulaski and the handsome promenades about the city. But the ladies rarely appeared anywhere to "grace the triumph of their conquerors." They were now and then to be seen flitting hastily through the streets, closely veiled and in sad-colored garments. The blinds every where were kept resolutely shut, and the music of the regiments marching to parade echoed distantly back from the blank house-fronts, attracting only the negro domestics at the area gates.

But the return of the paroled men from Hampton and Wheeler's corps brought a new aspect to the city. The houses bear again the signs of habitation, and in the twilight season the inmates are to be seen sitting at the open windows, or on the stoop of the front door with which the residences here are universally provided.

Bull street again is gay with ladies accompanied by cavaliers in gray. The favorite resorts are again occupied by loungers "to do honor born." The returned men have generally behaved well, and few unpleasant collisions have occurred between them and the numerous strangers here.

## REBEL STATE PRISONERS CONFINED IN FORT PULASKI.

The United States steamer Tristram Shandy arrived at Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, on the 3d inst., from Hampton Roads, with James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War, his former associate or Assistant Secretary, Judge Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, formerly the *pro tem* President of the rebel Senate. These distinguished individuals are now confined in Fort Pulaski, where they will await their trial for treason.

## GENERAL GRANT AT CHICAGO.

### Grand Ovation to the Lieutenant General—He Returns to Washington Immediately, &c.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1865.  
Lieutenant General Grant arrived to-day at half past twelve o'clock. He was met at the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad by the Major, Common Council, the Board of Trade, a band of music, a military escort, General Hooker and staff and thousands of Citizens. When the train arrived a salute of fifteen guns was fired by a battery from Camp Douglas.

His reception was the grandest ovation ever paid by Chicago to any living man. He was escorted to the sanitary Fair building on horseback, and was there met by thousands of people who greeted him with deafening shouts. The ladies showered bouquets along his path, General Hooker made the welcoming speech and General Grant bowed his compliments, but said he made no speeches, and called on ex-Governor Yates to speak for him. Governor Yates spoke briefly and eloquently.

General Sherman being on the stand was called out and said a few words.

General Grant leaves next Monday night for Washington.

The fair is well attended. The week's receipts thus far are \$158,000. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Hooker, Augur and Hazen are all at the Tremont House.

General Grant was serenaded this evening at the Tremont, after returning from the fair.

The weather is cool. Heavy rain fell yesterday.

The railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond being nearly completed, and the rolling stock in excellent running order, a line of first-class steamers will shortly be established between Washington and Aquia Creek.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

### Collision in Yazoo River between the Steamers Poland and Edna—The Poland Sunk and Ten or Twelve Lives Lost—Arrest of an Individual Supposed to Have Caused the Explosion at Mobile, &c.

CAIRO, June 11, 1865.  
The steamer Kate Holt, from Memphis has arrived with four hundred bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has been reorganized.

The steamers Poland and Edna collided in Yazoo river on the 3d inst. The Poland was sunk, and ten or twelve lives were lost.

Morgan, the rebel who last year shot General Canby, has been arrested.

New Orleans advices of the 6th inst. state that an important clue to the cause of the late disastrous explosion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained. A man named Wall has been arrested at Mobile charged with being implicated. He states that he and two other men on the night previous to the explosion placed torpedoes between the buildings containing the powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a rebel major, who threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist; and that the major afterwards lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement.

Torpedoes have also been discovered in the rooms of the Custom House, so arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others were found concealed in the desks in the same building.

General Warren has resigned his commission as major general of volunteers, and has been succeeded in the command at Vicksburg by General Osterhaus.

## STATE ITEMS.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday evening an accident occurred near the burnt depot, resulting in the death of Mr. Edward Conner, an employee of the United States Military Railroad. He was changing a switch when his foot got caught in the "frog" of the track, and although he struggled manfully to extricate it, he was held fast until the train ran on to the switch and over him, crushing him to death immediately. Mr. Conner was from Cincinnati, Ohio. —*Rail Progress*, June 12.

**RE-OPENING OF POST OFFICES.**—We understand that two agents have already been appointed to make contracts for carrying the mails and re-establishing post offices in this State. —*Raleigh Record*. — [Afraid not—Ed. Herald.]

**BURGLARY AT NEWBERRY.**—Two stores were broken into on Saturday, the last one on Pollock street, and was once too much, for the offender was caught and taken to jail. He was a low sized man in citizen's clothes, and appeared to feel ashamed of the position he found himself in. —*Times*, June 10.

**PERSONAL.**—The following gentlemen are now on a visit to Raleigh by special invitation of Gov. Holden. They are doubtless here to assist the Governor by their counsels in the reconstruction of the State government: Hon. Thomas Settle and James W. Barton, of Rockingham; Hon. R. S. Donnell and E. J. Warren, of Beaufort; E. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt; and Edward Patrick, of Greene. The following gentlemen are also stopping in the city: Hon. Weldon N. Edwards and Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren; and Lt. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, Major General Bryan Grimes, Brig. General L. S. Baker, and Major John M. Galloway, late of the Confederate army. —*Raleigh Record*, June 15.

**CITIZEN POLICE FORCE IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.**—We learn that a very efficient police force of citizens has been organized at Westworth, Rockingham county, under the direction of Capt. John Brown, commanding U. S. Troops, at that place. The company is made up of some of the first men in the county and is commanded by Major John M. Galloway, who was recently in command of the 4th N. C. Regiment, in Barringer's Brigade, of Gen. Lee's Army. —*Raleigh Record*, June 15.

**CROPS, &c.**—Passing through portions of Wake, Johnston and Wayne counties during our recent excursion, we could not avoid the conclusion that our farmers will barely make half their usual crop, even though the season should prove unusually favorable. The most that some of our farmers can do the present year will be to renew their fences—generally destroyed, and to prepare as well as may be for making an average crop next year.

This State has been peculiarly unfortunate in this crisis; for though the actual destruction of property within her borders has not been so extensive perhaps, as in other States, yet the movements of two large armies in planting season were extremely disastrous to the agricultural interests of large sections of country, while indiscriminate foraging has reduced the farmers in many instances to absolute want. These have had to begin life *de novo*, and to replace from crippled resources not only the stock and the agricultural implements essential to a proper tillage of the soil, but they have had to essay all this when the labor system is in a state of utter chaos. The sudden abolition of slavery was transformed into wastes, plantations that were once gardens. Bewildered by the novelty of freedom, able bodied slaves have ceased to work. Leaving the weak and the infirm, the women and children, as a burden to those who formerly owned them, the strong and stalwart have congregated in the towns, their definition of freedom embracing but two ideas; the one license not to work; the other gratuitous rations from the U. S. Commissariat. —*Charlotte Democrat*, June 18.

**DEATH OF FRANK I. WILSON.**—We announce with profound regret the death of a valued friend, Frank I. Wilson, Esq., expired at his residence, in this City, on Friday morning, the 16th, after a lingering illness, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. Wilson was a ripe scholar and fine writer. He had been connected as Editor with the *Mountain Banner*, the *Salisbury Banner*, the *Ad Valorem Banner*, and for five years he was Associate Editor of the *N. C. Standard*. He was an honest, direct, straightforward man. There was no guile or deceit in his character. Those who knew him best most highly appreciated his honesty and sterling worth. His numerous friends throughout the State will bear of

his death with profound sorrow, and will long cherish the recollection of his many noble characteristics. —*Daily Standard*, June 17.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—The following notice was left on our editorial table this morning: "Serge E. A. J. Sanders, in full view of the 3d Brigade, 3d division, Kilpatrick's cavalry at his house and taken from him about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The horse was hitched in front of Thompson's jewelry store on Fayetteville street. —*Daily Standard*, June 17.

**Masonic Festivities.**—We learn the Masonic fraternity are making arrangements at Goldsboro, for celebrating St. John's Day, with the usual ceremonies and festivities. We trust they may have a pleasant and profitable communication. —*Newbern Times*, June 17.

**A CANDID CONFESSION.**—A friend of ours from Rockingham informs us, that when Dr. Robert H. Seales of that county, the father of Gen. A. M. Seales and Col. Julius I. Seales, went before Capt. Brown commanding U. S. Troops to take the oath of amnesty, he made use of the following language:

"I was in favor of secession. I honestly thought it right; and, when war followed, I fought you with my whole heart, my whole soul, and my whole family. But I acknowledge myself defeated, and am willing to forget the past, and make a good and faithful citizen of the United States in the future."

The officer replied that he could but admire his candor, and believe his sincerity, and he had the oath administered to him.

When such men take the oath of allegiance to the government, they mean to respect it, and the government may rely upon their honest support. —*Raleigh Record*, June 17.

## UNITED STATES TAX.

### Synopsis of the Direct Tax Law.

#### The Stamp Act Classified, Showing the Value of the Revenue Stamp Required on Various Documents.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR COLLECTING THE TAXES.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The *Raleigh Record* has compiled the following valuable synopsis of the direct tax law:

Every person residing in the United States will be required to pay on his income, from whatever source derived, an annual tax of five per cent, when such income is more than six hundred dollars, and less than five thousand dollars; and ten per cent, when the income exceeds five thousand dollars. This tax is to be assessed, collected, and paid on the 31st of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax. Every person will be required to render statement under oath, of his income in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No person will be required to pay any income tax, unless his income amounts to more than six hundred dollars after deducting the necessary expenses in carrying on his business. In these expenses are included his house rent, and all taxes he pays to the general Government, and to the State, county and town. If, after these deductions, his income does not amount to more than six hundred dollars, no income tax is to be paid.

If a man is unable to pay his taxes, and his property has to be sold by the government agents, the law secures to him the following articles: "The tools or implements of his trade or profession, one cow, arms or provisions, household furniture kept for use, school books and apparel necessary for a family."

There is no tax on lands; only the profits of the farm where they exceed six hundred dollars.

The following specified taxes are of general interest:

Merchants who sell over twenty-five thousand dollars pay fifty dollars tax; those who sell over one thousand and under twenty-five, pay ten dollars tax, and those selling under one thousand are not taxed.

The tax on liquors may be summed up as follows: Distillers making over three hundred barrels, pay a license of fifty dollars; making less than three hundred, pay twenty-five dollars; those making less than one hundred and fifty barrels of apple or peach brandy, pay twelve dollars and fifty cents. In addition to this, a tax of two dollars has to be paid on every gallon of whisky, and a tax of a dollar and fifty cents on every gallon of brandy, and every retailer of liquors must pay twenty-five dollars tax.

Lawyers, physicians and dentists pay ten dollars tax each. Auctioneers from ten to twenty, according to sales. Cotton pays two cents a pound; manufactured tobacco forty cents a pound; snuff forty cents a pound, and cigars ten dollars per thousand. Carriages and gold watches from one to two dollars each, according to value; pianos pay from two to four dollars, according to quality.

All railroad and stage routes pay a tax of two and a half per cent, on the gross amount of their receipts, and ferries pay three per cent. All manufacturers of cotton or wool pay a license of ten dollars, and a tax of five per cent, on the value of goods they make.

For the purpose of executing this law, North Carolina has been divided into three districts, and an assessor and collector will be appointed for each district.

Each assessor will appoint as many assistants as he needs; he and each assistant must be a resident of the district where he performs his duties. They have to visit every man and take a list of his taxables and return the same to the collector. The assessor's compensation is fifteen hundred dollars a year and one per cent commissions on all sums under four hundred thousand dollars—each assistant assessor is allowed four dollars a day and small fees.

The duty of the collectors is to receive the list from the assessors, collect the taxes and pay the money over to the government. He can appoint as many deputies as he needs for the due point as his office, each one of whom, as well as himself, must be a resident of the locality where he performs his official duties. The collector is entitled to a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and a commission of three per cent on sums under one hundred thousand dollars, and a commission of one per cent on all sums over

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