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INDICTMENT OF GENERAL LEE.—There is a great deal of nonsense printed in various papers, says the *New York Herald*, in relation to indictments for treason against Lee, Johnston and other military leaders of the rebellion. On the one side there are violent denunciations of their wickedness and bad faith of such persecutions as it is called, and on the other side equally violent expressions the other way. No one need be much disturbed about any such indictments. They are gotten up and engineered simply as a means of notoriety by small politicians in Virginia. They emanate from men who choose that way to make a noise, lest the country should be aware of their existence. When the indictments have accomplished this object they will be heard of no more.

ALABAMA.—The Alabama state archives, reposed by the rebels to Augusta, Ga., on the arrival of General Wilson's cavalry, were recovered, and arrived at Mobile on the 19th inst. on their way to be returned to the capital at Montgomery. The stolen archives of the State of Mississippi had also been secured, and are on their way to the state capital. The late rebel Governor Moore, of Alabama, has been arrested north under guard. Union meetings are being held in different parts of Alabama, and national banks are to be immediately established in Mobile and Montgomery. In Mobile, as well as the other southern cities, President Johnson's amnesty proclamation excited much interest and discussion.

MEMBER ONE.—Isham G. Harris, the ex-rebel Governor of Tennessee, had a prudent regard to his interests while promoting rebellion. He had the state archives, as has been found a receipt from Brown, Brothers & Co., acknowledging the receipt of forty three thousand \$1,000 bonds, to be applied to Harris' credit by A. Shipley & Co., London. A \$1,000 state bond was found with the coupons all cut off, and Harris urged the people of his state to the verge of insurrection of their property, this insurrection was securing at their expense a snugty abroad in the event of his having returned to the United States.

REBEL GOVERNOR.—The late rebel Governor Allen, of Alabama, has issued a farewell address to the people of that state, acknowledging the inexorable events, the failure of the rebellion, and that he no longer assumes to be their executive and counselling them to submit gracefully to the national authorities.

PROVED.—The Salisbury Union Banner is now printed on a full sheet and other much improved. We are pleased to notice the indication of the enterprise of our lively literary, and trust that it will meet with a success that will justify the increased, and greater expenditure.

SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE CATRON.—Among the spoken of in connection with the judge of the supreme court, made vacant by the death of Judge Catron, is the Hon. Horace May. It is hardly probable, however, that any appointment will be made immediately.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON UNDER THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—Over three hundred applications for special pardon of civilians, except the amnesty proclamation, have been received by the attorney general since that proclamation was issued.

A RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT states that there is no foundation for the report of the desertion of Mr. Bots with the policy of Gov. Johnson. The state archives have been recovered.

Governors Vance and Letcher are yet at the capitol prison, and have not applied for pardon, although it is expected they will.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Arrangement of Citizens to Complete Arrangements.

Citizens of Wilmington, and all others desiring to participate in the appropriate celebration of the forty-third anniversary of the national independence, are requested to meet at the

CITY HALL, commencing at 8 o'clock, to perfect the necessary arrangements.

MANY CITIZENS.—About eight hundred negroes, belonging to Charleston and Savannah, and who are loafing about here living as far as possible from government bounty, were yesterday by the steamer *D. H. Mount* for their homes. It is to be hoped that another steamer can be shortly disposed of in the same manner. They can be dispensed with and no ill will will be felt from it. Wilmington only those that will work for their living. A number of men were also on board bound to come in the remote southern states.

UNUSUALLY WARM.—The last few days have been exceedingly warm and uncomfortable. It was not exactly hot enough to roast an egg on the sand, but it was warm enough to render a steamer of what he may expect here. It is to be hoped that he does not reform of his wicked

ways. Every one complained of it, but just at the time none had energy enough to attempt a remedy. A slight fall of rain would be appreciated to cool the atmosphere a little.

THINGS SEEN YESTERDAY.—A portable cotton press was noticed packing cotton on the wharf opposite Mr. J. Shackelford's establishment yesterday. The work was done very handsomely and quickly. The hands engaged in its operations say that it is kept quite busy packing the old and ends in the city, and putting soiled used bales in a marketable condition. A pair of scales was also at work weighing the steels in one of the alleys between Market and Dock streets. The bales seemed to be pitched from an upper story. This is where the stuff will come from for the market if only time can be given. Every vessel sailing for the north brings to light a new up-story cotton warehouse. In another one of these alleys some fifty or more barrels of turpentine were rolled out. Now where did they come from?

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—It is gratifying to hear that efforts are being made to break up all disorderly houses in this city. On yesterday Louisa Jefferson and Alley Williams (negroes) were arrested at their house on the corner of 6th and Chestnut streets, said to be keeping a disorderly house. They are still in custody awaiting a hearing. There are many cases occurring of this character, and it is pleasing indeed to know that all such will be dealt with as they deserve. This place must rid herself of such bad characters, even should it be at some other's expense.

NEW GOODS.—In to-day's paper will be found the advertisement of Cohn & Ryttenberg, which we desire specially to call the ladies' attention to first and every one else afterwards. Their stock was well selected, and bought expressly for this market. An examination will repay the trouble.

Another place for goods at wholesale and retail on reasonable terms is Thos. Lynch's establishment, corner Princess and Water streets. Persons from the up-country might call and see his stock before making other purchases.

A CHANCE FOR THE FARMER.—The attention of farmers is called to the sale at auction, of horses, mules, &c., advertised in to-day's paper, by Capt. H. B. Blackman, A. Q. M., to take place on the 20th June, (next Monday.) An opportunity is now presented to the farming class in particular, to supply themselves with animals that will answer their purposes, and will no doubt be sold cheap. The great demand for animals will no doubt attract many to the sale on that day.

BUSY.—It was worth a visit to Water street wharf yesterday, as warm as the day was, to witness the discharging of freight from the steamer *Enterprise*, just arrived from New York. Her cargo seemed to be large, and the rattle of drays delivering it to the proper owners was music to the business soul. Harris & Howell, the agents, seem to understand getting freight out of the way too. Everything moves about them with the most perfect system.

THE IMPROVED CONDITION.—Fortune seems to be smiling upon this place. Not a street disturbance of any kind has been noticed for the two or three days just passed. Even the drunkenness at one time so common is not now to be seen at all. Things are certainly improving, and if the city is to be allowed a civil government directly, it will be turned over as well regulated and orderly as any city of its size in the whole country.

ATTEMPT AT SHOOTING.—J. L. Robins was arrested by order of Gen. Hawley, on the opposite side of the river on Monday, and turned over to the provost marshal yesterday, charged with an attempt to shoot a negro. The circumstances of the case have not been brought out.

TO ADVERTISERS.—In order to have their advertisements inserted, and to facilitate the publication of the paper, advertisers will hand in their favors in the evening by 5 o'clock. It is found almost impossible to attend to orders for the next issue if delayed beyond that hour.

SUSPECTED DESERTERS.—Jno. Collins and Jno. Butler were brought up to the provost office yesterday, supposed to be deserters from the U. S. steamer *Nenaps*. This vessel is one of those now on duty in the river at this place.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.—PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1865. The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty loan in all parts of the Union as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amounted to \$1,690,850.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1865. The subscriptions to the seven-thirties to-day, amount to \$1,703,200. There were one thousand one hundred and ninety-two individual subscriptions for sums of fifty and one hundred dollars each.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1865. The subscriptions to-day were \$2,011,000. The number of individual subscribers amounted to 1,483.

Arrival of General Terry.—Major General Terry, the distinguished captor of Fort Fisher, has arrived in this city from North Carolina. It is stated though not officially, that General Terry will take command of the Department of Virginia, thus relieving General Halleck, who has been assigned to the Department of the Pacific, and General Ord, whose destination is not stated. General Terry is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration by all who know him. *Richmond Republic.*

Maryland wants five hundred thousand Yankees to emigrate to that State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Assumption of the gubernatorial duties of the State by the Provisional Governor.

Part of the Acts of the Rebel Legislature Declared Void.

A Convention to Meet in Time to Send Delegates to Congress, &c., &c., &c.

(Raleigh Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)
RALEIGH, N. C., June 8, 1865.
Governor Holden to day took possession of the Governor's room at the Capitol and entered upon the formal discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the Provisional Executive of this State.

THE APPOINTMENTS.
He has already made the following appointments:—
C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, State Treasurer.
J. S. Cannon, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of colonel.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.
Since his return from Washington Mr. Holden has been calmly deliberating as to the best way and means to secure the welfare of his State in this the greatest crisis of her existence. The most ostentatious manner in which he has undertaken to discharge the gubernatorial functions, the complete absence of anything like arbitrary determination to act after the dictates of his own feelings, his submission of his opinions to the guidance of the loyal Unionists whom he has invoked in council about him, have made for him earnest friends of those who were heretofore his political and social confederates, and paralyzed the animosity of those who at first thought that a more suitable appointment of Governor might have been made.

As these remarks would indicate, he has so far taken, and will take, no step which is not deliberately matured. He has pleased all by the manner in which he has executed executive powers. His first act on his arrival was to summon the prominent Union men of the State, and his house has been a levee of them ever since. He has talked with all He has discussed, canvassed and investigated the merits of men and things in every county of the State, and is thoroughly posted on the best interests of all. He has not been self-opinionated. He has welcomed the advice of all competent to assist him in whose judgment he could trust.

His policy during his administration will be a national one. He will be the thorough friend of the government, and no measure which does not assimilate the State to the federal Union will meet with his approval; and we know the extent of the power which his appointment as Provisional Governor has given him.
Among his first acts will be an investigation of the various bureaus of the State. He intends to organize the Treasury Department without delay, in order that the financial condition of the State and its public institutions may be ascertained in time for the consideration of the convention.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE of Governor Holden's policy will be to separate the acts of the Legislature which met during the progress of the rebellion into two classes—those referring to the so-called Confederate government and those referring to State and domestic matters only, and suggest the action of the Convention of the Legislature appointed under it upon the latter class. Many matters affecting individual interests not at all connected with the cause or the objects for which the rebellion was inaugurated have come within the scope of the late State Legislatures; thus, for instance, the appointment of magistrates who have solemnized numerous marriages during the war. If the acts of these Legislatures are to be declared void, then the magistrates so appointed have been without proper authority, the marriages so solemnized have been empty forms, and the children born from them are illegitimate. This is but one instance of a number which I might cite where a total disregard of the authority of the rebel State Legislatures would be the occasion of much private and individual injustice. Governor Holden comprehends the situation, and while he will not in the least countenance any enactment which concerned the rebel government, he will prudently regard the rights of all, loyal or disloyal where such rights are consistently and justly demanded.

THE APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON are already quite numerous. The recognized influence of Mr. Holden with President Johnson has been the cause of the submission of these applications to him for endorsement.

THE CONVENTION.
One of the paragraphs of the proclamation will embrace either a call or a suggestion for a State convention, to assemble here as soon after the 1st of September proximo as possible. The manner of electing delegates and qualifying of voters therefor will be as follows:—Mr. Holden, by virtue of his office, will appoint magistrates for each county, tried and trusty Union men, who will be empowered to administer the amnesty oath to the loyal citizens of the county. Each citizen so subscribing to the oath will be provided with a certificate to that effect, and the presentation of this certificate on the day of election will be the only requisite proof of his right to vote. In addition to this the magistrates will preserve a list of all citizens entitled to vote.

The registration of all the voters and the administering of the oath will occupy, it is thought, until the 1st of September, so that even the most enthusiastic and most eager for the convention do not expect the assembling of the convention before the 15th of that month. Indeed it may be delayed until the 1st of October. It is very desirable that the State should be represented in the national Congress next winter, and to the attainment of this end the convention will not be slow in arranging for an election to choose a regular Governor, a State Legislature, and representatives at Washington. This election will probably

take place in October, or November, at the latest.

THE STATE DEBT.
You Northern capitalists and bankers will remember that North Carolina securities used to be among the safest investments in the market. This State has ever possessed a great deal of pride on the subject of her indebtedness, in great contrast to some of her sister Southern States. North Carolina bank notes were generally current, and as I see by advertisements in the Northern papers, they are now eagerly sought by brokers, desirous of purchasing them at a heavy discount, knowing their probable redemption at no very distant day. Governor Holden possesses his full share of this pride, and his public and editorial labors have ever been exerted in the cause of North Carolina. He has originated a plan for at once redeeming the credit of the State and placing her securities once more on the old footing. From facts in his possession he estimates the quantity of cotton, turpentine and other property belonging to the State will net from three to five millions of dollars, which sum will pay off the interest on the State bonds issued before the war, as well as leave a margin for contingent and emergent expenses until a system of State taxation is adopted. This willingness to pay the indebtedness, this manifest good faith, will place those bonds at their old value, and it is hoped enable the State Treasurer to raise money on the issue of new bonds.

FROM MEXICO.

The Liberals Gaining Ground—There is not an Imperialist in Some of the States.

The *New York Post's* Vera Cruz correspondence of June 1 says the Emperor is still on his pleasure tour through the country, while everything is at a stand still in the capital awaiting his return.

The Liberals have gained more ground during the last month than they have lost during the last year.

General Negrete still holds Monterey, Saltillo, and all the country between the cities and the coast.

The attack on Matamoros failed, owing to the threatening position taken by the Rebels at Brownsville when the Liberals approached Matamoros.

The whole State of Tamaulipas, with the exception of Tampico and Matamoros, is in hands of the Liberals.

In the State of Michoacan the Count de Portier has been badly beaten by the Liberal troops, under General Regules, and in the State of Tabasco and Chiapas not a Frenchman nor Imperialist is to be found.

The veteran General Alvarez still holds his position as Governor of the State of Guerrero. The whole coast south of Vera Cruz, except Campeachy, remains in the undisputed possession of the Juaristas. The French despair of pacifying the country unless fifty thousand more French troops are sent there.

Dr. Gwinn has arranged his Sonora project. It only awaits Maximilian's signature. He goes as Director General of Emigration to the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Tamaulipas. Eight thousand French troops go with him to protect the emigrants and fortify the frontier against the excursion of the dreaded Yankees. Dr. Gwinn's son is to get all the railroads of Sonora. Of course no emigrants are to be admitted except picked Confederates, and all Northerners are excluded. The French Admiral has gone to persuade Maximilian to purchase the Stonewall at Havana, with which he is confident he can defend the coast against the whole American fleet.

The Arrest of Gen. Lee—A Military Imbroglio—Stanton Snubbed Again—Offer of a Home to Gen. Lee.

(Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg Daily News.)

A story has been current here for some time, which, as I have never seen it in print, I send for what it is worth. It is said that the Secretary of War sent an order to Major General Ord, commanding him to arrest General Lee. Gen. Ord refused, and stated as his reason that he considered Gen. Lee's parole rendered his person sacred from military interference.

The reply was a peremptory order for the arrest, to which Gen. Ord responded by tendering his resignation. At this juncture Gen. Grant became acquainted for the first time with the procedure, when he instantly interfered to prevent the outrage, had the order of Mr. Stanton recalled and the resignation of Gen. Ord refused, all occasion for it being now over!

The story is so generally told that I suspect there is truth in it.

The Hon. Thomas Connolly, M. P. for Donegal, Ireland, has tendered to Gen. Lee a home for himself and family, in any part of Great Britain he may select. The generous offer has been declined.

The Gold of the Richmond Banks—Particulars of the Great Robbery—\$200,000 Stolen.

(From the Augusta (Ga.) Transcript, June 2.)
A few days since two of the officers of the Richmond banks, whose assets were removed from that city upon the evacuation in April, reached Washington in this State. They were empowered by the authorities to remove their effects, consisting of \$325,000 in specie, to the Capital of Virginia. Procuring teams and a guard of twelve men, these gentlemen set out upon their return home, intending to take the railroad at Chester, South Carolina.

At the end of the first day's journey they encamped on the grounds of Mrs. Moore, fifteen miles from Washington and three from the Savannah river. The officers retired and the guard fell asleep. About midnight a party of twenty mounted men, who were evidently aware of the value of the train, suddenly dashed upon it, and the guards surrendered without firing a gun or making the slightest show of resistance. The freebooters immediately went to work burning open the specie kegs and helping themselves to the glittering contents. One fellow, it is related, had a large leathern haversack, which he filled, but just as he was mounting his horse the straps gave way and the precious metal fell clinking to the ground. He eagerly scraped up the gold and sand, leaving a

number of pieces, and placing the coin in the bag, rode off. The next morning a negro steamer found five dollar pieces scattered in profusion all about the ground.

Some two hundred thousand dollars were stolen leaving about one hundred and twenty thousand. With this amount the bank officers journeyed on, sadder, but wiser men. Upon reaching Abbeville, South Carolina, they offered a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the recovery of the property. The robbers are supposed to be paroled soldiers, who followed the train from Washington. It is singular that, in the present demoralized state of the country, the gentlemen in charge made no secret of their valuable possessions; nor did they use any extraordinary measures of precaution to preserve their property.

Arrest of John Mitchell.

(From the N. Y. Times, 18th.)
Mr. John Mitchell, one of the editors of the New York Daily News, and recently of one of the Richmond papers, was arrested yesterday at his office and sent to Fort Mifflin. The public were first informed of the fact by two large placards in front of the News office, on which was printed the announcement that John Mitchell had been arrested by military power and carried off. Naturally among his friends this summary proceeding caused considerable surprise and more alarm. Neither surprise nor alarm were, however, of the least avail. Mr. Mitchell's career was suddenly ended, and the world moves on.

The facts connected with the arrest are as follows: It had been determined a week ago by the Washington authorities that Mr. Mitchell's arrest should be speedily made, and his journalistic opportunities suspended for the present. For reasons entirely satisfactory, the matter was deferred until yesterday, when Gen. Dix detailed Lt. Wm. H. Morris, of the Twentieth New York Battery, and Detectives Elder and Kelso as the capturing party. Taking a carriage they rode to the office of the "News." They were shown to the office of the proprietor, Mr. Benjamin Wood, to whom they simply remarked that they desired to see Mr. Mitchell. This being a matter of frequent occurrence excited to surprise or apprehension in Mr. Wood's mind, and he conducted them to the adjoining office, in which was the object of their visit, busily engaged in writing. Touching him on the shoulder, one of the officers announced his errand, when Mr. Mitchell desired him to remove his hand, and Lieut. Morris, interfering, said: "Take your hand off, officer; Mr. Mitchell will go with you without any difficulty." Entering the office of Mr. Wood, Mr. Mitchell said: "I am arrested;" to which Mr. Wood replied that he deemed it an outrage, and that he extremely regretted it. Without further words and without delay, Mr. Mitchell went to the door, entered the carriage with the party, and was driven to headquarters. He was there informed as to the nature of the order received by Gen. Dix, which was peremptory and entirely without discretionary power, and then was taken quietly to the small boat of the General's private steamer, the *Burden*, which lay with steam up in the North River, waiting for her military passenger. Information of every kind is denied the press by the officers on duty at headquarters. Whether they know any more about it than we, is a matter of question; but their orders are precise, and they cannot break them, even to oblige the public.

The more intimate political friends of Mr. Mitchell have been in readiness for this phase in his checkered career, and it is said that a habeas corpus was prepared for the emergency; but unfortunately for him, long before his friends knew of his apprehension, he was gone, and the places which knew him before, knew him no more thereafter. It is believed by many that a letter written by Mr. Mitchell in yesterday's News, was the immediate cause of his arrest. The letter closes thus:

"I asked leave of nobody to come to this city and to write in the News. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of the amnesty that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked any pardon; and I trust the President will not press a pardon upon me until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it. He is very kind, but I do not use the article."

Unless we are greatly mistaken, we think it will be found that Mr. Mitchell is held to answer for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, especially in regard to the treatment of our prisoners. The government, we have been informed, is in possession of testimony on this subject, which made his arrest a matter of absolute necessity. We understand that Mr. Mitchell's family will reach this city from the South to-day or to-morrow.

The Way to Revive Southern Trade.

The Corn Exchange of Baltimore have taken a good step towards reviving trade with the South. They know that production is first necessary to exchange, and to enable the South to produce, they have formed a society for furnishing as a loan to Southern farmers and agriculturists, implements, seeds, &c., to enable them to resume operations. The farmers must sow before they can reap, and a community must have food to live upon before it can seek outside luxuries. Accounts are given of the condition of the people South, which would indicate an apprehension of great sufferings for food, but if the cotton lands are planted with corn, as stated, we do not think that this danger can be so very imminent in the future, however straitened the people may be for the present. In a productive country like the South, there can be no difficulty in raising enough food if there was but labor to plant it. There may be difficulty to gather the crops for want of the labor, not because it is not to be had, but because its relations are disturbed for the present and there is trouble in restoring them on a satisfactory basis. The necessities of both parties will eventually settle this difficulty. A supply of farming utensils sent them at this time, with the improved northern machinery for gathering the crops safely and economically, will do much towards helping them to this point, will avert the danger of starvation, and be the means of putting it in the power of the South of directing its labor to the object of trade as well as the mere purposes of present subsistence.—*Phil. Ledger*, June 15.