# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON.

Daring Attempt at Murder. Last evening about 8 o'clock or thereabouts. s negro soldier, name unknown, walked into the store of Cohn & Ryttenberg, on Market street, and the clerks being busy no notice was taken of his movements. The door was closed, however, and when he attempted to leave something was noticed under his shirt or vest, which upon an examination proved to be a shirt that he had stolen from one of the counters .--He denied having it at first, but the examination being pressed he was forced to disgerge .-An attempt was then made by Mr. Ryttenberg to detain him until a guard could be had to take him into custody, when he drew a large sized army pistol and fired at Mr. R., the ball passing just above his head and through the door. He then unlocked the door and made his escape, although chased for some distance. The rascal is known, and his arrest will no doubt be made to-day.

Later. -Since the above was written, we learn that there were three negroes in the company, all soldiers. Previously they had foraged pret ty extensively through the stores and shops on Market street, stealing, among other things, a dozen brooms, a bunch of fish, etc., which were recovered after the above murderous attempt. The man that shot at Mr. Ryttenberg stood so close to him when he fired, that the powder burned Mr. Ryttenberg's face. He providentially escaped any other injury. Mr. Cornell, of the provo t marshal's office, was in the store at the time of the occurrence, and on a relation of the circumstances to Gen. Hawley, stringent orders were issued for the apprehension of the rascale.

ADVERTISING .- The man who attempts to do business in these times without advertising is more than ever unwise. Whole communities are now constantly changing; there are no "old business houses"-everything is new; there are no "old customers"—the community is largely made up of new people. Business relations between merchant and buyer are yet to be established. Whoever wants to buy anything naturally picks up a paper to see where he can find it. The merchant that he traded with three or four years ago is not to be found now, and all the dealers are new men to him. Whoever has anything to sell looks also into the paper to learn where such products are bought. The farmer or producer knows none of the business men now doing business here, and is peculiarly influenced and guaded by the newspaper advertisement. Hence more than ever before is this the time to advertise.

CASTING PEARLS BEFORE SWINE .- The citizens of this place have been warned so often of the malicious conduct of their children in the street, and with so little good effect that it is really disagreeable to have to do so again. A lot of bad boys are always in the streets, and yesterday one was driven out of a mercantile establishment where he had been flourishing an old rusty loaded pistol. The same chap was noticed afterwards playing cards in the market with a negro, and the money for which they were playing staked on the bench where seated. Parents having such children under their charge had better look after their conduct, else our word for it, they will be dangling at the end of a rope before they reach the age of twenty-one.

Come at Last -- For some days an order has been looked for, compelling delinquents to clean up their premises, and yesterday it was issued and appears in The Herald this morning. I will be found of great interest to this class; and their attention is specially referred to it. The justice of such an order will not be disputed, for all well know that appeals have been made, orders issued, and parties sent out to have this eleaning done, and the city is filthy yet. It cannot nor will not remain so much longer. The order reads that it must be done. A street inspector has been arpointed to attend to this matter. In it is recognised both sternness and justice.

A GENERAL DISTURBER. - E. Praux was arrested yesterday, and carried to provost headquarters for creating a disturbance and beating his wife. He is an old offender. An examination into his case will be given this evening, when his better-half is expected to beg his release until he gives her another beating. This is generally the case with such characters.

FUNNY .- Horse ran off, with buggy, yesterday, hard as he could stave, turning two corners successfully, and brought up all right in the Gaston House stable vard, without injuring himself or buggy. Funny, wasn't it ?-Nswbern

Positively the funniest thing we ever heard of. How can the Times' readers stand such heavy had been taken to leave that at home. drafts upon their risabilities?

Accident .- The careless handling of a pistol, in the store of R. Bate, on Market street, yesterday, caused its discharge, but without doing any damage other than frightening one or two, at that time in the store.

In a Ban Box .- Juo. W. Burnett was taken in custody yesterday by request of Major Grant, under a charge of foraging upon his own hook. The case is a bad one if it can be proven upon

BURGLARY. Jack Washburne is in limbo, for an attempt at burglary. Jack will see a hard time, we fear, for every day shows plainly that urgiars, thieves and whisky sellers are no

friends of Col. Champerlain. You can't learn an old dog new tricks, Jack, and if you have beer. dancing you must fee the fiddler.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

LARGE MEETING AT THE

Arrangements for Celebrating the National Independence.

The weather being unpleasant it was not expected that so large an assemblage could be brought out as met at the city hall last evening. Great enthusiasm was manifested, showing that the love for the day of our forefathers had not entirely died away, although it has been dissegarded for the past four years.

The meeting was organized by calling . ohn Dawson, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of J. G. Bauman as secretary.

On motion of Mr. Wilson a committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. when the chairman appointed Messrs. William Smith, G. VanAmringe, H. Hewlett, Wm. Clark and R. Morrison as said committee.

The committee having retired, loud calls were nade for Mr. Dawson, the chairman, when he arose an I addressed the meeting in a very enthusiastic and patriotic speech, far above any effort ever heard from him proviously. Others were then called upon, but the committee returning, they declined.

The resolutions were then read as follows:

WHEREAS, In times past, our fathers taught us to meet together annually, and commemorate, with becoming festivities, the day made sacred by the signing of the great charter of our lib- been for some time an accomplished fact. It

AND WHEREAS, The 88th anniversary of tha day is near at hand, and its approach finds the people of these United States just emerging from protracted and cruel civil war, their political strength renewed by the contest, their institutions brought nearer to true republicanism, and their respect and reverence for the old flag intensified because of the effort that has been required to keep it affoat and beyond the reach of those who would trample it in the dust;

AND WHEREAS, Our old commonwealth o North Carolina, one of the original states of the confederation, having been, through the machinations of wicked and disloyal men, aliena ed from the union, is now once more seeking. under the guidance of wise men and true patriots, to place herself again in the position from which her people never consented to have her taken, and will speedily be recognized again as one of the states of the union, enjoying all the advantages and blessings of such a tellowship; AND WHEREAS, After four years of stringent blockade our port is again opened to the commerce of the whole world; our trade declared absolutely free from all restrictions, and our town thus put upon the road to prosperity and wealth, for which blessing we are alone indebted to the government of the United States, there-

Resolved. That we have unusual occasion to assemble together on the approaching Fourth of July to commemorate the foundation of that government to which we are indebted, under Almighty God, for all these blessings.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens to unite with us on that day in a general demonstration of rejoicing and thanksgiving for all our civil, political and religious privileges, enjoyed by the people of these United States to a more liberal extent than by the people of any other nation or country on the face of the earth.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of twelve gentlemen, be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration, with authority to appoint their own treasurer and collect such funds by the voluntary contributions of the citizens as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the celebration.

They were received with frequent applause during their reading, and adopted with great

unanimity. The following were appointed the committee provided for in the resolutions: J. G. Bauman, Charles Ganzer, Frank Wilson, Jos. Sweeney, John Strauss, Walter Furlong, J. Spelman, Wm. Clark, Wm. Lewis, E. R. Wilson, Geo · Stinken, Charles Teidgen.

Many calls were then made upon different persons for speeches, and a few irrelevant remarks were indulged in by different ones, when the object being accomplished the meeting ad-

It was just such a gathering as was wished for, and well worthy of the getting up.

FOR NEW YORK .- The steamer Euterpe will o'clock, P. M. She will carry a full cargo of visions establishing certain social relations, cents. Cuba sugar 141 cents. Cuba molasses passengers and products.

terday committed by the authorities for stealing a watch. John should have made better time, as he had the watch to go by.

## STATE ITEMS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Our Pressmen, on his way to the office last night, was balted by a highway robber, just below Mr. Selby's resi dence, when the robber presented a pistol and demanded his purse or his life, Of course the purse was given up. Our pressman sornd d the alarm however, but it was too late as the robber made good his escape. The purse did not contain much money as the precaution

Another scound el stepped into Mr. Thurs. ton's store last night, and called for a pair of boots and socks. They were furnished, and he put them on; then watching for an opportunity he gave Mr. Thurston the slip and

run ff with the boots. These outrages should be stopped, and the unprincipled perpetrators brought to justice.

Raleigh Standard, June 16. - AFFAIRS IN ALLEGHANEY AND ASHE COUN-TIES. - News from Allegahany county to the effect that affairs are assuming a satisfactory shape there has been received. A local police force has been formed, of which Wm. B, Reeves is captain, David Black 1st Lieut and T. Higgins 2d Lieut. In Ashe county mat- to exercise control over it as ealy as 1862, by ter are equally satisfactory, Geo. W. Ray is Capt., N. G. Turner 1st Lieut. and A. Howell 2d Lieut, of the police company there .-Raleigh Progress June 19,

# REUNION.

HOW THE SECEDED STATES ARE BEING RESTORED.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PRO-VISIONAL GOVERNORS FOR THE SEVERAL STATES.

The Loyal men of the South Entrusted with the Work. dec.,

From the N. Y. Herald, June 15.1 HE PLAN FOR RESTORING THE SECEDED STATES. The work of reconstructing the seceded States is now going well und r way, and already two of them bave been fully restored to the Union. The announcement made on the 13 h inst. by President Johnson of the restoration of Tennessee to her former rights and the appointment of Jud e Sharkey to be Provisional Governor of Mississippi not only shows us what has been accomplished, but indicates conclusively the line of policy which is to be pursued in reference to others States.

Two States which had formally seeeded have been declared restored to the Union-viz: Missouri and Tennessee.

Provisional Governors have been elected and appointed for four other States-Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, and we shall doubtless soon have the official announcement, as we already have the rumor, of the appointment of similar officials for Ala bama, Georgia an I South Carolina, under such instructions as shall hasten the return of those S ates to the Union before the next session of the United States Congress.

MISSOURI. The work of reconstruction in Missouri has was practically begun in July, 1861, by the election by a convention of the State of Hami ton R. Gamble as Provisional Governor. Governor Gamble continued to exercise the prarogatives of the office until December, 1862. when a newly elected and loyal Legislature met. Under certain provisions of this Legislature an election was held in November. 1864, and the present Governor, Thomas J Fletcher, elected to fill the office until Decem ber, 1867. Since that time the State has been regularly recognized as restored to the Union. On June 6 the people were called upon to vote for or against a new State constitution, the election resulting in its adoption. The constitution declares, among other matters of

First-That Missouri shall be a free State

Second-The equality of all men before the law, but fails to give the negro the right of suffrage.

importance-

Third-The Legislature is prohibited from making compensation for emancipated slaves. TENNESSEE.

The policy of President Johnson is perhaps best illustrated by the course pursued by him in Tennessee. In March, 1862, the present President of the United States was appointed by President Lincoln Military Governor of the State. Under his administration and by his direction a State convention met in the city of Nashville, in 1864, which made provision for the submission of certain proposed amendments to the State constitution to the people of the State. These amendments declared, among other things-

First-The abrogation of the article of the constitution prehibiting the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners. thus virtually abolishing slavery, but not giving negroes the right of suffrage.

of the rebel Legislature.

Third-It provided, on condition of the adoption of the proposed amendments by the people, for the election on the 4th day of March, 1865, of a Governor and members of

the Legislature. The people were called upon to vote on the 23d of February, 1865, as provided, and the amendments were adopted. On the 26th of February following Governor Johnson issued subject to Washington. a proclamation, under which an election took place on March 4, resulting in the selection of has issued a proclamation ordering the sheriff's William G. Brownlow as Governor. Governor Brownlow was inaugurated, the Legislature met, and the new constitution making Tennessee a free State was declared adopted July, the day appointed by the bogus Legison April 1, and on the 13th instant, by the lature. Ptesident's proclamation, the insurrection in Tennessee was declared suppressed, and the this movement of Clark and the Legislature State readmitted into the Union. Since the they have obtained recognition of the State, adoption of the State constitution, as amended, the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill fixing and regulating the condition of the freedmen, embracing pro- nary 33@34 cents; low middlings 36@38 the right of suffrage. It will be seen, therefore, that the State of Tennessee, like Missouri, the other readmitted State, leaves the negro, as freed, in the same condition as in all the free Northwestern States.

VIRGINIA. Virginia is likely to be among the first to follow the example of Tennessee. Governor Pierpont is hastening the readmission of the State under his control with commendable zeal and admirable ability. The present Gov. ernor was elected in the fall of 1863, and the State government was perfected as early as October of the same year. The capital was located at Alexandria, and a constitution adopted, since known as the Alexandria constitution. By the terms of this constitution a system of gradual emancipation was adopted. and on this basis Governor Pierpont is still continuing his administration of affairs, the capital having been since removed to Richmond. He has called to his aid and advice. the most learned lawyers and wisest statesman of the commonwealth, and is proceeding in the arduous work before him with a clear perception of its delicate and intricate ques-

NORTH CAROLINA. North Carolina has been, until within a few months past, almost entirely under the control of the rebels. The government attempted the appoinment of Governor Stanly as Military Governor, but the scheme failed. On finding our armies in full possession of the territory of North Carolina by the surrender of General

Joe Johnston's army, President Johnson immediately appointed William W. Holden as Provisional Governor At the same time he issued several orders, which have been re-peated in a subsequent proclamation, and which are undoubtedly to be followed in each State until all shall have been restored to their former condition in the Union. These orders simply provid for the restoration of the anbority of the United States by the enforcement of its laws, the collection of its customs and revenues, the restoration of its postal routes, the nolding of the district courts un der the forms and laws provided by the United States Congress, and the reclamation of all public property. State action is not dictated or interfered with. The military powers are ordered to co operate with the Provisional Governor. The instructions of the President do not provide conditions on which the State may return, but we are left to infer by the terms on which Mis-ouri and Tennessee were restored that Virginia and North Carolina will be welcomed back either with their old constitutions, or with them so amended as to free the negro. The antecedents, of Governor Holden, and the views expressed by him, lead us to believe that his labors will tend to an early return of the State, and the adoption of a new constitution abolishing slavery.

MISSISSIPPI.

Judge William I. Sharkey was appointed Provisional Governor on the 13th inst., by the same authority and under the same instructions and orders as those in the case of Governor Holden. This is the first step which has been taken towards the restoration of Mississippi. Judge Sharkey, like Governor Holden, has always been a strong Union man, in the midst of secession. He is a resident of Vicksburg, entered public life in 1834 by being elected presiding judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, which position he held until 1853. In the following year he was appointed consul at Havana. In 1849 Judge Sharkey took issue with Jeff. Davis on the question of repudiation, and, as judge of the Court of Appeals declared the State debt to be constitutional and legal, and that it was obligatory on Mississippi to assume and pay it. When the work of secession began, Judge Sharkey took strong grounds against the policy and principle of secession, denying the right of secession, and denouncing the policy

ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA. Steps are now being taken at Washington for the appointment of provisional governors for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. It is reliably reported, and appears to be generally conceded as fact, that Judge Pursons, a strong Unionist of North Alabama, will be empowered to conduct that State back into the Union. The Hon. Joshua Hillof Georgia, long known and recognized as a Union man, is now at Washington, and will most probably be the person whom President Johnson will appoint. It is said that W. W. Boyce, although once a member of the rebel Congress, will be appointed Governor of South Carolina. The people of these several States are ready to return to their allegiance on any terms which may be conceded to them.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

#### The Rehabitation of Louisiana and Mississippi-The Great Crevasse-Other Matters.

Cario, June 13 .- New Orleans advices of June 8th, state that the crevasse, eight miles above Carrolton, which threatened serious damage, has been closed, but another in the same vicinity is reported imminent.

A special despatch from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held Second—It declared null and void all acts in that city on the 6th, which asked for a Mil itary Governor and permission to take steps to get back into the Union.

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. The soldeirs are at home cultivating their farms and business is reviving.

The mayorality of New Orleans continues a yexed question. Col. Quincy has exhibited no disposition to vacate the office. It is rumored that Gen. Canby would refer the whole

Clark, the Rebel Governor of Mississippi of the several counties to hold elections on the 10th of June to elect delegates to a convention, to be held at Jackson, on the 3rd of

The Secesh leaders openly boast that by and amnesty for the past.

The supply of cotton offering in New Orleans is scant, with little inquiry. Good ordi-

#### A New-Yorker in Richmond. A. T. STEWART PPOPOSING TO INVEST MONEY IN THE BURNED DISTRICT OF THE LATE RESEL

(From the Richmond Whig June 13.) A report was current on the street yesterday that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the wealthy merchant of New York, had determined to erect the squares of the burnt district of this city, provised he can make satisfactory arrange-

ments with the owners of the land. It is said that he does not propose to purchase the sites, but to take a lien upon them, and retain conimburses himself from the reatal of the im- deeds of power which sometimes recoil upon proved property. Several German architects the actors. The American war was raging. trol of the editices, when erected until he reand draftsmen bave arrived here from New York, we learn, to survey the property and to prepare the plans. This is a grand idea of Mr. Stewart's, and

we trust it will be carried into execution. He practicable as to refuse to mee thim more than half-way, if need be, in the negotiations which must precede the adjustment of terms. The demand for stores will insure a high rent for the buildings, and we doubt rot that the owners of the ground will cone ede a liberal per centage of the rental beside s legal interest, until the principal is repaid.

Mexico, and that, come what may, we should only be sanctioning that crime if we took any Apart from the pecuniar; benefit resulting steps to save him from its consequences.

from this enterprise, Mr. Stewart will a distinction among the benefactors of Rieb-nond, which any man might coret. The 'Stewart Block' would be a lasting memoria of his liberality and public spirit as well as on his caterprise and sagarity.

### The Canning-Monroe Bectrine in a Bright Point of View. From the Manchester Examiner (John Bright's 6: gan), June'2.]

The sudden close of the American was has warned the Emperor Maximilian of the accessity of putting his house in order. He has not taken the alarm a minute too soon. The "emigration movement," as it is called, but which might more truly be called the spon-taneous invasion movement, has subsided in New York, but it represents a sentiment deeply rooted in the American mind, and which, if repressed to day, may spring up again to morrow with all the stronger force. The downfall of the confederacy has impired Juarez with fresh hopes. His partisans are exerting themselves in the northern provinces of Mexico, where they have intely achieved some successes. The defeat of Maximilian's Relationally achieved. Belgic allies at Taccambaro, has spread a painful impression among our neighbors. It is clear that if the new imperial throne is to be maintained fresh levies must be raised in Europe, while Marshal Bazaine and the French army cannot be allowed to leave

Meanwhile, the Mexican question is one which exposes us to some danger. If the United States government should show a disposition to enforce the Monroe doctrine, we shall hear again of the arrogance and inso-lence which characterize democracies; and as we have, unfortunately, an assettled misun-lerstanding with the United States on the Alabama claims, it is just within the range of possibility that circumstances may arise in which an attempt would be made to resuscitate the Anglo-French alliance, and make it available for transatiantic objects. Mad as such a project would be, it is not mad to open our eyes betimes to the chance of having it put before us as a sound piece of statesmanship. Earl Russell has said some injudicious things during the last four years, and not the least injudicious was his intimation that Great Britain and France were agreed in the policy to be pursued on both sides of the Atlantic, The Emperor Napoleon has tried hard to inveigle us into the pitfall of joint action on American affairs, and the time may come when our active support will seem to afford him the last hope of escaping without dis-honor and damage from his Mexican adventure. Against this peril our best saleguard is that the people should be well informed upon the facts and the principles which relate to the Mexican question.

At the threshold of this question lies the Monroe doctrine, respecting which the prevalent views are somewhat hazy. In the course of years that doctrine has become an article of faith with the American people. The New York papers invoke it rather wildly in support of all sorts of pretensions; but, as understood by the government, and by all who pretend to any political influence, it has not changed from what it was declared to be by the authority whose name it bears,

The Monroe doctrine is the doctrine of nonintervention as defined by Mr. J. S. Mill : but, instead of applying it to all the world, as Mr. Mill thinks we ought to do, the Americans confine its application to America. On the platform of that doctrine the Americans declare that if any European Power shall in-terfer; in the concerns of any people on the American co itinent, "for the purpose of op-pressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny," such act of interfer-ence will be regarded as "unfriendly" toward the United States.

There can be no question as to the sound-

ness of this doctrine, and none at all as to its falling within the proper competence of the United States government, or, indeed, of any government. When one nation chooses to interfere by force of arms in the concerns ef another people, any third nation has the right to step in and say, "We won't permit it." They have, not the duty, but the right, to do this if they please. And if ever an oc-casion stose when this right might be most rightfully exercised, it was when the Emperor of the French determined to put down the republican form of government in Mexico and set up an empire in its stead; when he determined to drive Benito Junez, the freely-elected President of Mexico, from power; to turn the presidential chair into a throne, and to fill that throne with an imperial underling from Europe. Great Britain and Spain joined the Emperor in an armed demonstration against Mexico, but it was for a specific and an honvisions establishing certain social relations, cents. Cuba sugar 14½ cents. Cuba molasses est object. The government of Mexico had visions establishing certain social relations, to the making them competent witnesses in the making them competent witnesses in the courts, and other minor provisions, but not altering their status relative to the exercise of altering their status relative to the e Emperor of the French meant to conquer the ecuntry, and change the form of government, we threw up our share in the enterprise, and left him to himself. Spain did the same. The Emperor's conduct amounted to a shameful breach of faith towards this country, and if we had thought fit to declare war against him on behalf of Mexico-in other words, to intervene to put down intervention, however a block of substantial sterehouses, on one of inexpedient such a policy might have beenit would not have been wrong. Our interests did not require this, and, therefore, we simply showed our disapproval by washing our hands of the whole business. The Emperor's conduct in Mexico was utterly unscruptions and duct in Mexico was utterly unscruptions and immural. It was one of those high-handed The South bade fair to achieve its independence. The Emperor probably thought that we might be induced to join him in recognizing its independence. The United States seemed utterly powerless to resent the insult can, if he chooses, make a "go od thing" by or redress the wrong. The Emperor was the operation; and we take it for granted mistaken. His sagacity was at fault. His that he will not find our land-holders so imunpunished, and he is now trembling with apprehension. We know nothing of the intentions of the United States government. All we want to impress upon the mind of the public is that the Emperor is alone responsible for the great crime which has been done in