

# THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**City Provost Court, Tuesday June 22.**  
The case of R. Loucks was before the court again yesterday morning. Nothing had been heard from Capt. Smart, and he was ordered to the jail.

There were six soldiers of the 6th Reg't. U. S. C. T. up for being absent from camp. They were disposed of in accordance with orders.

Henry Mayberry was arrested for creating a disturbance. His case will be heard this morning.

A woman of ill-fame was also arrested upon Dry Pond, a somewhat noted part of the city, for beating another woman of the same character. This case promises to be a very lively one, and will be also investigated this morning.

**The New Order.**—General orders No. 7, from the Post Commandant, published in today's paper will be found interesting to soldiers and citizens alike. To the soldier who intends to do that which is right these stringent orders will not interfere with or subject him to any great inconvenience, but they will interfere very materially with the lawless and serve hereafter to keep them strictly under the eyes of their superior officers, who are made responsible for their conduct. Such will be kept where they should be properly, strictly within camp bounds, where their inclinations will not have room for development. The citizens should read the orders that they may see that the military authorities are determined upon their protection from such scenes as have occurred in one or more instances, and in order also that they may feel secure from insult and injury both to themselves and family, a point which has caused some little uneasiness among them. Seeing this we call upon them all to now use their best judgment and prudence in matters where a conflict may likely arise between themselves and the negro, and aid in putting down the erroneous impression entertained by so many that the southern people are prejudiced against this race. The negro believes that such prejudice exists, and the ignorant white man in many instances thinks so, and it has caused very naturally great ill-feeling from these people towards the southerners, and as we are all bound to remain here—the negro to work and the white man to pay him for good work—it is believed to be far better that good terms should be immediately brought about if it can be done by good-will. The negro will be made to behave himself as much so as the white man, and any rudeness or misbehavior by them will be met by the authorities and punished as it deserves.

**TURPENTINE MANUFACTURE.**—The preparations now making in the different parts of the adjoining country for the manufacture of turpentine are stated to be progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Numbers in the upper counties from this have been engaged for some time in rebuilding the works destroyed during the war, while many others are about commencing the work. An old gentleman from above states that the work will go on in good earnest when the farmers can leave their growing crops, which will be in a few weeks. About this city Mr. Alfred Martin and Mr. J. R. Blossom have for some time been engaged in rebuilding their stills and it is understood that another large manufacturer, Mr. VanBokelin is now on a trip to the north to get the necessary articles with which to commence work on his stills. These were all burned about the time of evacuation by the confederate troops.

**MAYOR DAWSON'S REMARKS.**—The remarks of Mayor Dawson at the citizens' meeting evening before last were well delivered and well received. Our old friend in explaining the work done by the old board of commissioners, rather poked fun at the present sanitary condition of the town, compared with former times, and dealt blows right and left at those who had declared the city in a bad state under their administration. "The cap rather fit us, and we still think we were right when we asserted that the city was in a better condition since the occupation, than it had been for twenty years previous; however, we will not disagree upon these points, but will let the old gentleman pass by notifying him now, in the event that the voice of the people be heard and he reinstated, that he shall have the six dump carts that he spoke of, and if this town is not kept as neat as a new brass pin we will never let him rest until it is kept so."

**VOCALISM.**—A wager will be taken that there are more vocalists in the city of Wilmington than any city of its population in the world. They may not be as good, but there must certainly be more of them. Every one sings, from the little negro on the streets to the educated lady in the parlor, night, morning, noon, and every other hour of the day. Musical talent is a great blessing, and if cultivated has a charming effect, but in some of the reverse cases it is not so considered, and it is hoped that the jackass that yells out occasionally in one of the houses on the opposite side of Front street will remember the fact.

**The W. C. & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.**—It will be gratifying and important to many interested in the welfare of this road to hear that it is expected to be finished and in good running condition in about three weeks—that is about the 15th of July. By the opening of this road one

of the best turpentine regions in the state is opened to a market here, and we may expect to see with its completion a good brisk trade going on again.

**A CORRECTION.**—In the report of the meeting at the City Hall on Monday evening Mr. Geo. VanAmringe was mentioned as one of the committees appointed to draft resolutions. The appointment was made without his sanction or knowledge, and he desires it so corrected, as it is well known that he has never figured in any meetings whatever.

**NUISANCE.**—A little chloride of lime, such as has been sprinkled about the out of the way places in the city lately would be beneficial around the Court House or the Southerland property adjoining. There is a very bad odor arising somewhere near there, to which the city inspector's attention is called.

**The Lake Erie Conspiracy.**  
LETTER FROM JAKE THOMPSON AND CLEMENT C. CLAY.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 13.]  
The case of the United States vs. Merrick and Rosenthal, indicted for attempting to seize the steamer Michigan, in September, 1864, in complicity with the Lake Erie raiders, was resumed yesterday morning. The testimony of Cole, who has been on the stand for several days, was entirely completed during the forenoon session, which was consummated in his re-examination. During the examination a letter to Colonel Hill, from Jake Thompson and C. C. Clay, was offered as evidence on the part of the prosecution. Judge Potter, of Sandusky, was placed upon the stand to testify as to the authenticity of the letter. The Judge had known both Clay and Thompson in Congress, where he sat near them for over four years. He stated that the signatures were drawn up in the handwriting of Clay, and that the signatures thereto were genuine. We append the letter in question: TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 22, 1864.

Colonel Hill, Commandant of Post, Johnson's Island, Illinois:—  
SIR—We have just learned that Captain Charles H. Cole, an escaped prisoner, has been arrested by the military authorities of your post, and that he is to be tried on the charge of being a public spy. As agents and commissioners of the Confederate States, we protest against his trial on this charge. As a prisoner he was brought into your lines against his will. Since his escape from prison he has never been able to return to his own country, therefore he was legitimately where he was taken. Whatever designs he may have conceived he had done nothing whatever in violation of any law of the United States or regulations of the army. It would be contrary to every principle of law, either public, common, civil or statutory, to punish him for his designs or purposes, provided he had carried none of them into execution. On the hypothesis, then, that you have reason to believe that he contemplated any act of violence, if he failed to carry out or make any attempt looking to that end, he cannot surely be adjudged guilty of that offence. If you should proceed to extremities with Captain Cole, we should feel it our duty to call on the authorities of the Confederate States to adopt proper measures for retaliation. If you can justify condemning Captain Cole as a spy every officer and soldier in the United States within the lines of the armies and limits of the Confederate States could be tried and condemned as spies. We admit your right to return him to prison as a recaptured prisoner; but any other punishment would be, in our judgment, against justice and public law. If any importance is attached to his being within your lines without wearing his uniform the circumstances that surrounded him as an escaped prisoner will readily explain the reason of its absence. He had no uniform to wear. He did not, however, change his name, which is usual in such cases. He has conducted himself with the boldness, courage and frankness of a true soldier in all his associations. We are, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servants.  
J. THOMPSON,  
C. C. CLAY, Jr.

The defendant, Cole, seems to be a curiosity in brass, assurance, coolness, shrewdness and lying. He says that he told innumerable lies before and after his arrest; that he had lied to everybody; had told more than a thousand lies, &c. Mr. Backus asked him if he wasn't lying on the stand. "Well, if I am," says he, "I ain't responsible for it." Mr. Backus replied, "If you are not responsible for what you state here under oath, I should like to know where you would be responsible?" "Well, that's your lookout," was Cole's rejoinder.

Soon after his capture, on the 25th of September, he had an interview with Col. Hill, Capt. Carter and others, on the steamer Michigan, at which time he told them that Messrs. Rosenthal, Merrick, Stanly, Brown, Strain and Williams, of Sandusky, were all engaged in the conspiracy to seize the Michigan. He soon after said that he was shamming, and that none of those gentlemen had had anything to do with the matter. Stanley, Brown, Strain and Williams were afterwards unconditionally discharged. Rosenthal and Merrick were released on bail.

Cole's testimony seems to be such a tissue of falsehoods that it is hard to clean the truth therefrom. He declares that his whole connection with the rebel agents in Canada was a trick on his part to fool and defeat them, in the course of which operation he hoped to "feather his nest" as much as possible. We have already narrated his interview with Cleary at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, at which he told him that a number of American naval officers were at the Cataract House, and that they were willing to negotiate for the sale of the Michigan at \$45,000 in gold. He says that there were no officers at the Cataract House, and that his whole story to Cleary was a lie, told simply to entice the latter to the American side, when he (Cole) could hand him over to the Union authorities.

The defendants Merrick and Rosenthal, are residents of Sandusky. The latter is an extensive wholesale dealer in clothing, in partnership with his brother. The firm is styled Rosenthal & Co. Mr. Merrick is an architect and builder, his principal employment being the construction of bridges. The swing bridge across the river between Sandusky

## THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

**Departure of the Steam Frigate Colorado This Morning—Account of the United States Squadron on the Coast of Europe.**

Admiral Goldsborough sailed this morning on board of his flagship, the Colorado, to assume command of the European squadron. This officer has filled various important positions in the navy, particularly during the past four years, and his appointment to his present command is a fitting recognition of his services.

The European squadron is at present composed of the following named vessels: Kear, sarge, Commander A. D. Harrell; Niagara, Commander Craven, and Sacramento, Captain Waldo. Three vessels are now on their stations.

The United States steamer Frolic, Lieutenant Commander John H. Upshur, will accompany the Colorado. She takes out the following officers to join the Niagara: Lieutenant G. M. Bachs and Lieutenant C. A. Batchelley.

The Colorado has recently been refitted, and is now one of the finest frigates in the United States Navy. Her armament consists of forty nine inch guns, one eleven-inch, one sixty-pound rifled gun and two twenty pound rifles. She has a crew of about six hundred men; sixty of whom are marines.

Admiral Goldsborough is accompanied by the following staff: Captain Case, Fleet Captain; Lieutenant Lamprock, Fleet Lieutenant, and Mr. Olney, Secretary.

The following are the officers of the Colorado: Commander, R. H. Wyman; Executive Officers, Lieutenant Commander, Kimberly; Lieutenants, Ames, Watson, Robbins, Samson and Robertson; Ensigns, Craven, Pendleton and Harris; Paymaster, Cunningham; Surgeon, McClellan; Post Assistant Surgeon, Tinkham and Vermillion, and fourteen Midshipmen.

Commander Wyman was formerly in command of the Santiago de Cuba, but has recently been on detailed service at the Navy Department.

It is the opinion of the officers belonging to the Colorado that the European squadron will not be composed of more than ten vessels at any time during the present year. The vessels now on that post will soon probably return to undergo repairs, having been in active service since the beginning of the war. Their armaments will be immediately reduced, the Kearsarge, Niagara and Sacramento, now carrying much more metal than they were designed to carry when built. Nearly all of the vessels designed for the European squadron, and now in service, will need extensive repairs, and it will probably be a long time before the more powerful vessels will be ready to enter that squadron.

The Colorado, which has been in commis-

sion since the late outbreak, is supposed to be mortal. Lieutenant Nelson was on his way to the city, and being told of the riot at Quarantine landing he immediately went to quell it, but on approaching the gate was shot by one of his own party.

The others shot, so far as known, are a Mr. Cain (citizen) in the left knee. He will lose his leg.

Mortimer Denyse, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York, and belonging to Staten Island, shot in the left arm above the wrist. He will probably lose the arm.

Geo. W. Daly, also a resident of the Island, wounded in the leg.

The riot was reported at the central police office, in this city, at seven o'clock last evening, and Superintendent Kennedy at once issued orders to Captain Todd, in command of the Harbor Police boat, to be in readiness to take a large force of the police down to the island, and sections from various precincts were detailed for that purpose. Intelligence was brought by the next boat, however, that the crew of the United States revenue cutter had quelled the disturbance, and that the services of the police would not be needed. They went down, however, at once. As the boats had ceased running there was nothing further to be had relative to the origin of the difficulty.

## Death of Mrs. William H. Seward.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1865.  
Mrs. W. H. Seward, wife of Secretary Seward, died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock this morning. The physicians pronounced her case yesterday, and her disease had been hourly expected since last evening. Her disease was originally bilious fever, though the immediate cause of her death was hemorrhage of the bowels.

Her body has been embalmed by Drs. Brown and Alexander.  
The State Department was closed at eleven o'clock in consequence of this sad affliction. The funeral services of Mrs. William H. Seward will take place at St. Paul's church, Auburn, New York, her late home, on Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Her remains will leave Washington in a special train for Auburn, via Elmira, on Thursday morning. Secretary Seward will accompany the remains.

The Secretary of War has designated Major General Hancock and staff, and the Surgeon General has detailed Major Norris, Surgeon United States Army, one of the physicians who attended the Secretary of State during his recent illness, to accompany the Secretary to Auburn.

Mrs. Seward was fifty-nine years of age. Her maiden name was Frances Adeline Miller. She was the youngest daughter of the Hon. Elijah Miller, who at the time of his daughter's marriage was a business partner of Mr. Seward, and the first Judge of Cayuga county in this State. Four children are the fruit of their union—Augustus, Frederick W., Clarence A. and a daughter.

## The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1865.  
The subscriptions to the national loan to-day from all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, Esq., amount to \$3,106,000.

## The Seven-Thirty Loan Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1865.  
The engravers and printers of the third and last series of the Seven-Thirty notes have today completed their deliveries of all orders received at the Treasury Department to date, and hereafter there will be no delay in despatching the notes to subscribers to the loan. The orders received on the morning of each day will be filled by the evening express shipments of the day. Thus an obstacle in the way of the popular demand for the third series is removed, and in anticipation of this event the daily subscriptions already show a gratifying increase. About \$140,000,000 of the loan remain unsold. The sales of this and the next week at the current daily rate will leave less than half of the series to be disposed of.

The experience of the public in all previous loans negotiated through the popular agency system authorizes the anticipation that the absorption of the last half of this last loan will be very much more rapid than that of the first half. A heavy daily increase in subscriptions is therefore confidently expected by the loan agents. The abundance of loose capital suddenly withdrawn from active employment by the cessation of large Government operations connected with the late war encourages this expectation.

## From Hilton Head—Affairs in Savannah.

New York, June 21.  
The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head on the 18th, has arrived, bringing later news from Savannah.

A large number of orders relative to police, educational and other regulations of the city are issued by Gen. Woodford. It is stated that Howell Cobb is at Macon.

Reports are favorable for the incoming wheat and corn crops.

The Augusta Gazette says that the local authorities of the adjacent towns and villages have qualified themselves for their offices, and everything is harmonious. Negroes are going back to their former owners to work for wages. Farming interests are promising.

Gus Smith, the renegade New Yorker and late Rebel General has not been arrested as reported. He was on the streets of Macon on the 9th instant.

Conventions are being held in various counties in Georgia at which resolutions acknowledging the laws and authority of the United States were passed, and requesting the President to appoint a Provisional Governor until a reorganization can be effected.

## News from the Southwest.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI—MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—COTTON.  
CAIRO, June 21, 1865.  
The rebel Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, is reported to have passed through Meridian under military escort. His next destination is the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is reported completed to Corinth. The Southern road soon be completed by Vicksburg. A lot of two hundred bales of cotton and a lot of captured tobacco came out of the Tennessee to-day.

## THE VERY LATEST

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

### VOLUNTEER EVIDENCE IN DEFENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

#### An Interview Between Booth and the Rebel Chiefs.

Davis and Breckinridge Discourage the Assassination Scheme.

BENJAMIN SAID "I THINK SO."

New York, June 24, 1865.

The Daily News is responsible for the following:—

J. B. Van Dein, a clerk in the rebel War Department, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that in February last he was present at an interview between Booth and Davis. Booth was introduced to the Confederate Chief by Benjamin, and two other young men were in his company.

Booth commended by saying that a plan was formed by parties in the Northern States and Canada, friends of the Confederacy to capture or assassinate Mr. Lincoln; that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that then the project would certainly be executed.

"He further stated that they desired no pecuniary assistance from the Government, as that was already secured; that they were not after gain, but were actuated only by a desire to render the Confederacy a service by removing the tyrant who was the cause of so much suffering to the country, and the only obstacle in the way of a speedy peace. These are the words as near as I can remember. Messrs. Davis and Breckinridge both expressed their hearty condemnation of the plot, and advised Booth to think no more of it. That they felt that their cause was just, and that God, in his own good time, would give them the victory without resorting to anything but the most honorable warfare, and that they were willing to leave Lincoln's punishment for his great crime, to the Providence of a just God and an outraged people."

"Benjamin said nothing. Booth then retired, and the last words he uttered in the room were: 'He must die.' After Booth and his friends were gone, Davis said: 'Those fellows came here merely to see the Richmond sights, and their assassination plot is a mere fudge.' Breckinridge and Benjamin laughed, and the latter said: 'I think so.' The matter received no more attention, and all agreed with Mr. Davis that the plot was mere 'fudge.' I am satisfied that none of them ever expected what has since become so deadly a reality. In conclusion, let me say that I am willing to be qualified to the above statement."

### France and the Mexican Question.

M. THIERS URGES THE ABANDONMENT OF MEXICO.  
In the French Chambers, on the 24th inst., M. Thiers delivered a great speech on the budget, and strongly condemned the Mexican policy of the Emperor. He said: "After the two great wars of the Crimea and Italy they had come to little wars—little in regard to the number of men engaged in them, but great on account of the distance, which rendered the expense very considerable, and of the serious complications which might arise from them. The Mexican war had already cost more than the Italian, and if it went on, the consequence might be even more grave. All (he continued) if you would evacuate Mexico, I should for my part be very glad. I know very well that it would—pardon me the expression—hurt the self-love of the government. Perhaps I shall be told not its self-love, but its good faith in keeping engagements. Be careful how you say that. Because if you speak of plighted faith you will lead me to believe that you have committed yourselves to engagements which last year you protested you had not entered into when I entrusted you to keep clear of them. Therefore, it is that I do not say good faith but self-love. After saying that he ought not to be thought to offend the government in adopting the language used by M. de Goulencourt to Napoleon I, at Dresden, in 1813. M. Thiers concluded, "Sire, agree to this peace; it will doubtless cost your self-love something, but your glory nothing, for your glory is that of France, and she can afford the resolution proposed to you;" and also citing the recent example of Spain renouncing "for the interest of the country an expedition which had no chance of success"—(approximation on several benches)—if, therefore, "reckoning the glory of France everything, and the self-love of the government nothing, they would screw up courage to evacuate Mexico, then no doubt a saving of at least fifty millions might be effected."

### Death of General Doblado.

An exciting and general career ended in this city yesterday in the death of Manuel Doblado, a prominent member of the Juarez Government, and a leading Mexican both in politics and war. Doblado was born at S. Pedro Gordo, a town of the State of Guanajuata, Mexico, and was sent to college by the municipal authorities of the place. In 1830 he urged the selling of Texas to this country—ten years before the event really took place. He filled various local positions of importance, among them the Governorship of his native State.

When the French established an Austrian Prince on the throne of Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, recognizing in Doblado a leading man in his country, invited him to join the imperial cause. Doblado, however, refused, attached himself to the fortunes of Juarez and the liberal cause, and held a leading position in the Juarez Cabinet. Some time ago he came to this city on business for his government. For some time back he has been in poor health. Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington will take charge of the funeral. —N. Y. Post, 23d.