## MINGTON

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## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON. : : JULY 1

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

City Provost Court, Friday June 30. Examined .- A soldier of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry mentioned as being on a spree on the day previous, was the first case on the jocket. He was arrested for robbing a market woman of a few ginger-cakes, and then resisting the guard attempting to arrest him. He has gone marching home.

Siegling Cotton .- Wm. Stiff and Wm. Cary have been stealing cotton from Mr. Barry. They stole the cotton but were not good at hi ling it, which with such gentry is considered the secret of success or at least the most beneficial part of it. They were of too fine appearance to turn loose, and of course occupied the first seat in the lock-up.

Fighting .- Whenever this paper boasts of the improving condition of the city, some one is sure to spoil the picture. This was the case yesterday, and Wm. Maynard was arrested for disputing with and striking his brother. Maynard-he is not the manufacturer of the rifle bearing that name-seems to have forgotten in his anger the teachings of the little picture book which tells that you must not strike your brother, and in this instance was rather too hasty, brought about by too great use of the urdent His beligerent carcass was accommolated with a pew at the city jail, where he will sperience a miser's life without a miser's ad-

The Happy Family .. - The happy family are in seneral row, or at least in the jail, which is bter, although either seems to please them .-Lisa Thomas, Martha Kirby and Savilia A. Ying, living at the house of ill-fame on Front stat where the cegro woman was shot and kill by Moore, were forced into the court rootyesterday morning, presenting quite a varietyf bruised eyes and dirty faces. They all looke very penitent, and one looked as if she had be in a coal-scuttle, which was very near the fact a she stated that she was thrown in a cellar. hey had been drunk, in company with some ale attendants, and were not in the best of han when examined. They were recommended the diet of bread and water, as their stomand were thought to be weak, and a short imprisoment. They could not exactly appreciate rue treatment, and wails and lamentations wudery audible from the City Hall to the jail. Pof them feeling so shocked at such brutalitipiled her dress from her body and hid her fy and tears. Nothing else very extraordinar was noticed about her. This house is become notorious for disturbances of late, but the boot marshal will have all the inmates at ander yrab, and then the house will be moved theail for accommodation.

Th Na onal Bank. After one unaccessul effort it will be seen that the books ir suscriptions to a national hank have beenopen in this city, and subscriptions invitedy Mesrs. Kidder & Martin. There is a smack? god sense as well as interest in this me, and it is hoped that the subscriptions wile sought by the capitalists among us, and a fided step taken in the further, advancement the city, which without the blessings of a ional bank would necessarily be retarded. ook at the different cities of the north and w and their strides at prosperity would be suint proof of the absolute necessity, to aid in ding up and improving these cities have one, two, and three banks

on, according to their capital and they for more, and it will be a shame upon the ple of this city if we cannot have one. is capital enough here, and it has long been proven that a national bank was the best and surest investment. The bene the people individually are numerous a never be known until its practical ope are once shown them. Suraly it will no fail, when there is such a demand for its

City Government. Everybody we believe has been the civil government, and yesterday th gratified by the whole affair comis Raleigh in a mail bag. John Dawson with the old board and the additional recommended by the meeting Monday last have been appointed by the Governo and commissioners for this city. The the people in their behalf was consulted appointments, for it was certainly de all classes. They have served the town fully and creditably, and it is a just tri their abilities and honesty to again rece approval of their fellow-citizens. They doubt come into the positions under gre advantages, yet we have no fears for the mate result, for they all have the ener capacity to overcome any minor obstacle hoped that they will take right ahead. The machinery may work tracts, have suffered some loss, but only a even and rough but a steady and even course will bring matters to rights in a very snort

space of time. THE ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING .- The vantages of advertising are very apparent, an without the benefit of it a business will no prosper. As an instance to illustrate what meant, we refer to Drake's Plantation Bitters an article entirely unknown here previous to federal occupation, but which is now rendered famous by extensive advertising, the sales here alone being almost fabulous to mention. The proprietors understand putting it their stock has not fallen more than ten per he public, and reap the reward. Adver- | cent. - Besten Trav., June 22.

to advertise loses this much.

THE COMING CELEBRATION .- The order from post headquarters for the preservation of the perce at the coming celebration of the Fourth of July will be found in THE HERALD this morning. At such a time, and under the present circumstances, the publication of an order closing the bar rooms and all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, will be regarded as very wise, and judicious. The celebration, it is hoped, will not be embarrassed by any disturbance, but will pass off pleasantly and agreeably to all the celebrators. Ladies can now join in and assist in making the necessary preparations, with the assurance that they will enjoy the privileges of the day without any interference from inebriates and drunken soldiers, and as their services are always appreciated, we have no doubt, after getting this assurance of protection, that they will be found ready and willing to do all that they can possibly to make the jubilee one of the grandest and happiest ever enjoyed by a good and loyal people.

ARRESTED .- Jno. B. Warnett, of Brunswick county, having an over-dose of bad whiskey could not control his temper and made a disturbance with a negro, for which he was arrested, the negro complaining. The two were sent to guard room until this morning.

Too BAD .- The cloth stolen from the Theatre a tew nights ago has not been heard of, although a general search has been made. For this act the thief has the best wishes of the Fourth of July committee for his safe arrival in some pen-

Applications for Pardon. York Times in a recent letter says that the on Friday, leaving evidence of its presence in President, Attorney-General and Secretary of a track of fifty miles in breadth. There had State are likely to be kept constantly occu pied for the next two or three months in the but the storm had somewhat abated, when at disposition of applications for pardon and am- about six o'clock in the afternoon, at New nesty. At the White House, in the office of Hartford, a hurricane swept down from the the Attorney-General, and in the State De- northwest, taking trees, fences and everything partment, we now find hourly in waiting quite a crowd of anxious petitioners for Ex ecutive clemency, and among them some of power that the depot building at New Hartthe men who have filled the most prominent ford was unroofed, and the roof was carried a pages in the history of the defunct Southern

The demeanor and expressions of countenance of the applicants present a curious and interesting study. Whole histories and little worlds walk by dozens before us in contem plation profound. The fortune bereft millionaire and lordly landholder and man-owner, sent flying through the air, and serious apthe down-fallen leader in politics and the prehensions were entertained for the safety of mighty law giver, and the discomfitted mili- the most substantial buildings. The large tary chieftain, all walk here in agitation and | trees in the beautiful park in the centre of the in anxious waiting to hear the flat of the town were blown down, and its beauty ruin-Executive, and seem most painfully to realize ed. The glass fronts to the stores were only the adage that "matters of war are, of all kept in place by bracing them from the inothers, most subject to continual mutations."

The petition is made directly to the President, who calls to his aid the Attorney-General, through whose hands all applications brick block, epposite the Waverly House, at pass, and thence to the Secretary of State, where, in case a pardon is granted, a warrant and the chimneys of the Waverley House and is issued, substantially as follows, and gen- of other dwellings in the village, were blown erally in the words of this form :

rebellion against the government of the Uni- received, as this is said to be the severest torted States, has made himself liable in heavy nado which has ever been witnessed in this pains and penalties, and whereas the circum- part of the State. During the severest porstances of his case render him a proper ob- tion of the tornado there was but little rain, ject of executive clemency, New, therefore, but during the night following a heavy thunbe it known that I, Andrew Johnson, Presi- der storm raged, the lightning striking rapiddent, do hereby grant to the said -, a full ly and often. It is supposed that such crops pardon and amnesty for all offences by him as were standing high enough to take the committed, arising from participation, direct force of the wind must be seriously damaged. or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned At Independence several buildings were toas follows, viz: This pardon to begin and tally demolished. One brick building in protake effect from the day on which the said gress of erection was levelled to the earth by - shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the passed through the same section of country

except those engaged on government con

fer have impaired their capitals or been ob

liged to suspend their dividends, having pro-

vided before hand a sufficient surplus in an-

knowledge are in the Portsmouth steam m.ll,

at Newburyport, both of which have sunk a

Alex-

Board

s will

Terrible Tornado in Minnesota-Loss of Life and Property.

[Correspondence of the St. Paul (Minn.) Free

RED WING, June 17, 1865. A terrible tornado passed about five miles from this city yesterday afte noon, destroying life and demolishing houses. Sheriff Chandler was overtaken by the tornado, and, on its approach, leaped from his carriage, threw himself upon the ground, and by clinging to a tree was saved, but received serious injuries. His horse and carriage was taken away between heaves and earth. The horse to-day was found in a tree top, seventy rods distant. Fragments of the carriage have since beeu discovered.

The dwelling house of Justice Chamberlain, on the Hastings road, was totally destroyed, fragments of which are scattered for miles. Mrs. Chamberlain sought refuge in the cellar, very wisely, thereby saving her life. Mrs. Streeter, who was descending the cellar stairs, was carried off with the house, and received such injury as to render recovery impossible.

.The telegraph line for half a mile was destroyed, and some of the poles were drawn out of the ground, and others broken off and the wire found in the fields some distance

In the town of Vasa several buildings were destroyed and much damage.

We learn that the storm up the Mississippi valley was very severe, and did considerable damage. At the Anoka it was sufficiently violent to overturn wagons passing along the road .- Ed. Express.]

Hurricane in Iowa-Great Destruction of Property. [From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, June 18.

We learn from Conductor Kellogg, who came in from the West yesterday, that a ter-The Washington correspondent of the New | rible tornado swept through the Cedar valley been considerable rain during the morning, movable in its path, and whirled them through the air like wisps of straw. So great was its distance of at least three hundred yards. The train of cars, standing on the track, with brakes down, was blown down the track. Trees were twisted off and uprooted, and the fences of all descriptions were scattered in every direction. At Cedar Falls the awnings on Main street, and the porches to buildings were side. At Raymond, it is said, a schoolhouse was blown down, and two children seriously injured in the ruins. The large and new Waverly, in Bremer county, was unroofed, down. Much more damage was undoubtedly Whereas \_\_\_\_, by taking part in the late done, of which no information has as yet been

wind and rain.

This storm was similar to the storm which the advantages of the v, of a bank. Many of said -- shall hereafter at any time acquire in 1860, and, extending to the Mississippi, destroyed so much property at Camanche. By some it is pronounced to have been more

Caving in of the Memphis Levee.

The permanency of the whole upper portion of the city landing is very precarious at present. From the foot of Adams street north, the current is rapidly cutting its way inland, and at present there seems little prospect of its progress being arrested. In fact we are unable to suggest any plan by which the rapid caving of the banks can be prevented without a tremendous outlay of means.-The mighty volume of water which rolls down the channel of the Mississippi is not easily controlled. The current which is nsville thrown off from the Arkansas shore by the weeks, projecting point of land above the old site of he would advocate the repudiation of all rebel trains the town of Hopefield, is thrown squarely debts if the Union was reconstructed on a across to the Tennessee side, striking the ia, are bank just below the mouth of Wolf river .-When the river is high the levee is rapidly cut away, and at any stage of water, so deep of the has become the "wash" that there is a contine fully ual undermining of the banks. The inroads n early of "Old Father Mississippi" is not to be pre-compa- vented from going wither he will, and no power of man can prevent him from doing so .treated inland near one hundred yards. More onism of the radical faction. The people have Intel- During the last two years the bank has rethan fifty yards of the levee has disappeared during the last year. There is every appearance that the whole level portion of the wharf, above Adams street will be swept into the current of the Mississippi within the next two years. All the buildings on that portion of the landing will have to be removed or will descruction of the landing would be so much is assailed by the radicals for not attempting go into the river. The cost of stopping this that it would be more than the value of the whole leve north of Adams street. The landing will, doubless, soon be cleared of buildticipation of the time of reaction. The ings, not by a pacess of law, but by the heaviest losses which have come to our mighty tide of natura's own creation. The bank has already retreated to within a few yards of the government store sheds, and if large portion of their capital. The stock of it continues to advance the rolling tide of the Portsmouth Mill sold about a year ago at "Old Mississippi" will flow over the place \$80 for \$50 paid and is now down to \$10 and where now the rush and bustle of business is and \$11. The stock of the Globe Mill, which daily flowing to and fro. We have only to was up to \$125 for \$100, is now down to stand and see acres of the landing of our fair about \$40. The Naumkeag, Pepperell, and city "washed" into the river that flows by it. others have suffered losses, but are not at all The extent of the wash can now be seen since crippled in their means, and the value of the water has receded .- Memphis Argus, June

Success of President Johnson's Plan.

[From the New York Herald]

The work of reconstruction is proceeding with extra rdinary rapidity. The proclamation of President Johrson, which was published yesterday, announce the appointments of provisional governor for two more of the seceded States. The Hon. Jas. Johnson is to be the new Governor of Georgia, and the Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas. In these appointments, as in those for North Carolina and Mississippi, the President has selected loyal Southern men in preference to Northern politicians; and his own intimate acquaintance with the wishes of the Southern people, the standing and opinions of representative Southerners and the best means to assist and strengthen the Union sentiments at the South, has enabled President Johnson to push on his plan of reconstruction very rapidy and very successfully.

Eleven Southern States seceded from the Union. Two others-Kentucky and Missouri -were claimed by the secessionists, but never lost their loyal governments. Of these eleven seceded States, Tennessee. Arkansas and Louisiana were restored to the Union under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and are now, to all intents and purposes, as loyal as Maryland or Delaware. Since the 25th of May, when the rebel General Johnson surrendered, five more States have been brought back. North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas have been supplied with provisional governor, and Virginia has retained Gov. Pierpont who was elected by the loyal portion of the people while the rebellion was still in existence. Thus, in short space of a little more than three weeks, five great States have been restored to loyalty. South Carolina, Florida and Alabama vet remain to be treated; but another proclamation, to be issued in a few

days, will include them. So before the glo-

ricus Fourth of July the United States will be intact, one and indivisible. Nor is this remarkably rapid reconstruction merely upon paper. It is a real and vital certainty. The Southern people are anxious for it and acquiese in it. So far from the abolition of slavery becoming a stumbling block in the way of reunion, as many persons naturally expected, the majority of the Southerners take emancipation as a matter of course. and promise to aid the government heartily and cordially in the tremendous task of transforming the negro slaves into America freemen. There are difficulties in regard to this feature of reconstruction, however, which only time and patience can remove. The appointment of provisional governors, who shall call State conventions, which shall provide for the election of State officers, State Legislatures and Representatives in Congress is a plain plan, which requires only the selection of oyal men to carry out its details to be in every respect successful. But in the discrimination between loyal Southerners and rebels, in the exercise of his power to punish and to pardon, in his care for the poor whites-the class from which he sprang-and is his dealings with the emancipated blacks and their relations to the State, to their white neighbors and to the United States government, President Johnson will find need for their wisest states nanship

and most dexterous employment of the au-

thority with which Providence and the will of

the people have endowed him. Curiously enough, at the very commencement of his administration, President John son is deserted by the very men from whom he might have anticipated sympathy if not assistance. The radical republicans, who professed to be so devoted to the welfare of the blacks, are the most dissatisfied individuals in the country, now that the abolition of slavery has been achieved. They oppose the appointment of loyal Southerners as provisional governors, contending that there are no loyal men at the South and that Northern abolitionists ought to fill these offices. On the other hand they oppose, through the Tribune, the punishment of any rebels, stating that only slavery and State rights ought to reap the penalty of treason. The poor whites of the South they utterly ignore. They insist that President Johnson shall proclaim every negro a voter, giving the blacks ballots before he gives them anything else. Of course the abolitionists know that it is impossible for him to do this, because the suffrage question rests entirely with the States; but that does not prevent them from organizing against the President, under the leadership of a Chief Justice who has already disgraced himself, his office and the country by extra judicial decisions. Nor does it prevent them from threatening, through Mr. Wendell Phillips, to repudiate the national debt if negro suffrage be not granted, or promising (if we accept the amended version of his speech,) to recog nize therebel debt if negro suffrage is granted Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a published letter, states that what he said at Boston was that white basis; and the clear inference from this statement is that he is prepared to advocate the payment of all rebel debts if the Union be scure corner and keep silent. We remember reconstructed on a black and white basis. Whether he made the threat reported or offered the bribe here stated, his party is alike

inimical to President Johnson. But under the circumstances it is very clear that the President has gained more than he has lest by the desertion and the antaga profound distrust of these men, who, as Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, says in his application for a pardon, were the original promoters and encouragers of secession, and who now look upon the negro, not as a man, but as a mere voting machine. Consequently, the masses, North and South will rally around President Johnson in invincible force, and the more he the impossible, the more the people will ad mire his eminently practical mind, and the more they will assist him in carrying out his eminently practicel plans. A few silly editorials in a paper like the Tribune, which holds that if you give a starving man a ballot it is equivalent to giving him something to eat, and a few silly speeches from such ranters as Wendell Phillips, who first insists upon repudiating the national debt and then advocates the recognition of the rebel debt, cannot have any weight with a man of President have any weight with a man of President Johnson's calibre, particularly as he teels the Johnson's calibre, particularly as he teels the steady support of the people upholding and steady support of the people upholding and steady support of the people upholding and steady support of the people will be received and admitted according to the same principles and steady support of the people upholding and steady support of the sustaining him, as the deep waters of the sustaining him, as the deep waters of the support of the same principles and according to the same principles and a

tising pays ten-fold, and the man that refuses WIND STORMS IN THE WEST. Reconstructing the Union-Great mer. We know the people and we understand the drift of public opinion. The Tribune itself says that we predicted to Louis Napoleon the last revolution in France, from our observation of the tone of the French press. And as we understand public opinion we assure President Johnson that it is with him; that it has confidence in him; that thus far he is right, and that he has only to go ahead as he has begun to retain the undivided approbation of the country. Our people recenly transformed a radical meeting, organized to dictate to the President, into an ovation in his honor; and thus, upon every possible occasion, they will take care to make the wrath of the radicals his highest praise. -N. Y. Herald,

> The Burning of Idaho City, Idahe Territory. FULL PARTICULARS—LOSS OVER A MILLION DOL-

[From the Idaho Statesman—May 20.]
Idaho City was completely destroyed night
before last by one of the most destructive fires that ever has visited the mining regio of the western slope. The whole town was consumed from Bear run to Commercial street, which is nearly to the foot of Main, and from the Bluff o Moore's creek, leaving nothing standing but a few shanties skirting

The fire was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary, as the city had been fired several different times within the last few days; but each time fortunately discovered in season to be extinguished. The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity. The town was composed of buildings made exclusively of pine inch boards, and in some cases shakes, covered with cotton lining and paper, to which was added the usual inflamable eoating of lamp smoke, so that it burned almost like a train of powder.

It is said that in two hours from the time the alarm was given, the whole burnt district as a smoking field of a All attempts to describe the confusion and consternation of the people are fruitless. The spread of the fire was so rapid that in the great majority of instances there was no ded to the terrible destruction of property was the most disgraceful system of thieving and robbing that can be imagined. In fact it is generally believed that the fire was set for the purpose of plunder.

As soon as the alarm became general, thousands of men could be seen running in all directions, with one or two sacks of flour, a box of candles, a bundle of clothing, or anything that suited them. One man, who witnessed the scene, remarked that it was stealing on the grandest scale ever ac dreamed of. A band of ruffians of a hundred or two would assist in clearing a store of its contents and land them at a safe distance from the burning buildings, when at the word "ready" each man would seize as much as he could carry and make off with it. It was a perfect revel of larceny. One of our merchants, succeeded in removing it out of the way of the fire, but had to go to the store for a few minutes, found, on returning to his pile, that about three hundred bummers were lugging it away, and they continued till it was all gone. But few persons have arrived from there since the conflagration, and there has been no mail or express, consequently we have been able to learn but few particulars. Every hotel in the city was destroyed, also the Forrest Theatre.

We understood the county records of Boise county were saved. Fire-proof cellars did much to mitigate the losses of merchants, though it is said that all the cellars did not stand the fire.

A gentleman who left there yesterday morning says that men were already clearing away the burning brands to make room for new buildings. Coffee was for sale at different places at fifty cents a cup, and small rolls of bread at a dollar each. Before this time a new town is springing up on the site of what was once Idaho City.

No correct estimate of the loss can be made, but we have heard it set down at over a million dollars.

Sheridan's Modesty.

It appears that Phil. Sheridan, who is a lion in battle, is the timidest of men among ladies. A writer in Hours at Home, gives some reminiscences of Sheridan as Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, operating under General Curtis, in Missouri and Arkansas, at the beginning of the war, and among other things, tells the following :

Sheridan's modesty amounted to bashfulness, especially in the presence of the gentler sex. His life having been passed on the frontier, among Indians or at some solitary post, it was not at all surprising that our Quarter-master should hesitate when urged to go

where ladies might be expected.

If by chance he found himself in such a athering, he was sure to shrink into an obbecame attracted towards a young lady at Springfield, when he was engaged in forwarding supplies to the army. Desirous of showing her some attention, he was altogether too modest to venture on such a step. Finally he hit upon an expedient. He had a gay young clerk, Eddy, in his office, whom he induced to take the young lady out riding, while he (Sheridan) furnished the horses .-The modest little Captain could be seen looking with pleasure on this arrangement .-Courting by proxy seemed to please him as much as if he had been doing it himself.— What the result was we never learnt. We think it most prebable that Eddy carried off the prize.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN MOBILE. The following order has been issued by the officer in command of the district :-

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 6. HEADQUARTERS, POST AND DIST. OF MOBILE, Mobile, Ala., June 6, 1865.
In all courts and judicial proceedings in this district, the testimony of "freed" or colored people will be received and admitted