

# THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JULY 4

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### No Paper To-morrow.

In order to afford the employes of THE HERALD establishment an opportunity to participate in the celebration to-day there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

#### The Celebration.

From the indications and the feeling manifested in the city yesterday and late last evening, the celebration to-day is to be enjoyed as a great ovation and jubilee. The first offered to our people within the past four years, it is not surprising if they should naturally feel more interested upon this than upon any former occasion of the kind. The programme as published for the order of exercises at the theatre seems to be well understood and was selected with a proper regard for the expected mass who will be present to assist in its being carried out creditably. The day was ushered in by the booming of cannon at midnight. Peal after peal rent the air telling through these throats of brass that after four years the great national day of independence was at hand.

The soldiers at the different camps around the city, and the navy will also celebrate it in their own way. The vessels in the harbor are also to be decorated at sunrise and the navy will fire the national salute at 12 o'clock.

To-morrow night the dramatic company assisted by the Glee Club will give an entertainment at the theatre, which will consist in part of national airs, recitations, &c. Preparations have been arranged for a full house for them.

**THE ORDER.**—The order from Post Headquarters relating to the wearing of the Confederate uniform, published in to-day's paper, will not affect so far as we are aware, any one in this city, and its publication was no doubt made to give notice in the event that some should be exposed on the streets unknowingly. The good sense of the paroled soldiers arriving at their homes in this place in setting aside their late uniforms and substituting that of the citizen has been noticed and properly appreciated by those once differing with them. By this action there was a respect shown from them to the "powers that be" that will always command their respect as gentlemen. There was not that pomposity and display of buttons and lace, exhibited here that there was elsewhere, and as a consequence there is now a better feeling existing among these soldiers of both sides, towards each other, than there is in other places where the uniform was indiscriminately worn. While there cannot possibly any harm result from wearing such a suit, yet there certainly can be no good. In some parts of the country it was generally worn because considered obnoxious to the federals, and of course a gratification to the wearer. This has been allowed at these places to give ample time for its substitution for others and an order similar to the one published to-day has been issued after a reasonable lapse of time. In Richmond, the guards, in many places, had to cut the ensigns from the persons of the wearers. In this place, it is gratifying to know that no such a duty will be given them.

**THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.**—For the week ending June 30th, the report of the relief association shows the number receiving rations to be two hundred and ninety-two families containing nine hundred and sixty-six persons, an increase over the previous week of five families and forty-two persons. From the number of people now daily flocking to the city this number is expected to increase to a greater extent during the present week. Every issue day some new name is handed into the committee rooms for their bounty, and in every instance it is proven to be a new comer. The poorer classes from a distance had far better remain where they are, if they can get bread, instead of coming here to fall upon the charity of the over-burdened city. Everything will be and should be done for those that are now here, but it is doubted whether this system can be much longer sustained unless other assistance is rendered from a different quarter. Aside from the vast amount of labor performed by the committee, which has always been done cheerfully, the original question of supplies for the poor will shortly be upon them. If advice could be given these people with any good effect they should be told to keep away from here, and those who are here and belong elsewhere to get away to their former homes as quick as possible, or make arrangements for their own maintenance.

**ATTEMPT AT ASSAULT.**—A cowardly attempt at assault was made upon a young gentleman, an employe in this office, at his boarding house, corner of 7th and Mulberry streets in this city on Monday morning last, between two and three o'clock. He was sitting at a table near a window writing, when some one threw a bone through the window and passing close to him struck a large mirror in his rear shattering it to pieces. He then arose and shut the blinds when the rascal afterwards made an attempt to reopen them. Search was then instituted but without effect. No suspicion can be attached to any one as the perpetrator, as the young man was a comparative stranger here, and has no enemies in the city that he is aware of.

**WASHING OUT THE MARKET.**—Go-ahead engine and hose Co. No. 5, were called out yesterday afternoon by some wise authority, and engaged in washing out the Market house. The engine needed it very badly, and there should never be any excuse for its being in a similar

condition while these companies are here and take such a delight in performing the duty.—This company deserve thanks for the work done yesterday.

**A DISTURBANCE.**—A disturbance which promised to be serious at one time occurred yesterday afternoon near the foot of Market street, growing out of an unauthorized attempt to arrest a man by the name of Larkin, by a negro guard. Fortunately an officer took charge and the old gentleman was sent to headquarters, when he was discharged. This negro guard, we are assured, had no authority for attempting this arrest, and none doing duty in this city have any orders to arrest citizens unless they be guilty of misconduct, or violating orders. The authorities, when an arrest is found to be necessary, have in all cases sent a commissioned officer to effect it, and all attempts made by a guard to arrest citizens, unless under special instructions, should be immediately referred to the post commandant when it will be investigated and the party punished for exceeding his authority.

**THANKS.**—We are indebted to Mr. Cohn, of the well known house of Cohn & Ryttenberg, for late northern papers.

We are also indebted to Captain Delany, of the U. S. transport steamer *Perit*, for Savannah dates of the 2nd inst., from which we call some interesting news, showing the progress of the reconstruction movement in that region. The speech of Provisional Governor Johnson at Savannah will be read with attention.

**MORE NEW GOODS.**—Mr. Cohn, of the firm of Cohn & Ryttenberg, has just returned from New York, whither he has been for several weeks selecting goods suited for this market.—His invoices, which are daily expected to arrive, are very large, and include a choice assortment of the most seasonable goods in the northern markets. Our lady readers especially will do well to bear this fact in mind.

**THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.**—The commissioners of the town, recently appointed by the Governor, held their second meeting yesterday afternoon, and took some action so as to enforce the quarantine regulations heretofore established, and which is rendered important by the opening of the port to foreign trade. A full board were present, but no other business was transacted.

#### Letter of Ex-Speaker Orr.

Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and lately a member of the rebel Congress writes as follows to the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina:

ANDERSON, S. C., May 10, 1865.  
Dear Sir—In consequence of the derangement of the mails I did not receive your letter until a day or two ago. Since your letter was written events have crowded on each other in rapid succession; but as you request it, I will very briefly give you, without reserve, my views of the present state of the country.

The surrender of the armies under General Lee and Johnston closes the existence of the Confederate Government, and renders further resistance to the authorities of the United States hopeless.

General Johnston, in his official telegram to Gov. Magrath, says: "I made this convention with Gen. Sherman to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent further suffering to our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of hostile armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war."

We have, then, the highest military authority for concluding that any further prosecution of the war by us would be an act of desperation and folly.

We are exhausted in the gigantic struggle in which we have been engaged, and however humiliating it may be to our pride, we must succumb.

We have left neither men, money, credit, arms, ordnance, quartermaster or commissary stores. How then can we continue the contest? If we attempt it our efforts to injure the enemy, for the want of material of war will prove utterly impotent; and will certainly bring further ruin and desolation upon our own country.

The suggestion that the war may and will be continued in the trans-Mississippi, and our nationality thereby secured, is entirely delusive. If the joint strength and resources of all the States constituting the Confederacy have been overwhelmed by the power of the United States, how is it possible for Texas, Arkansas and part of Louisiana to maintain with success the struggle.

Equally delusive and far more disastrous is the idea that the contest can be continued by guerrilla warfare. Once begun, all the bonds and safeguards of civil society are broken, and murder, robbery and plunder are introduced into every house. They will have no supplies upon which to subsist except such as they plunder, mainly from the people they profess to defend.

May Heaven deliver us from guerrilla warfare!

What then is the proper course for the people of this State to pursue? We have failed to establish our nationality after a long and bloody struggle. The arms of the United States are triumphant, which demonstrates their power to force upon us their laws and can there be any wrong or dishonor in our accepting the facts as they exist, and yielding obedience to their authority? Have we any alternative before us? It has been shown that we cannot resist their power; why then fruitlessly contest it further.

My decided conviction is, that the people of the State should, without further contest or question and in good faith, submit to the laws and authority of the United States. I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ORR.  
Hon. W. W. Boyce, Winnsboro', S. C.

#### The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1865.  
Jay Cooke, United States subscription agent, reports subscriptions to the seven thirty loan to the amount of \$2,451,300. There were 10,711 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100 each.

## A Dreadful Collision at Sea.

### SCHOONER WONDER SUNK BY THE ALHAMBRA.

Captain Smith and two Passengers Lost.

WALTER WHITE, MATE, MORTALLY WOUNDED

(From the Charleston Courier, 26th.)  
The steamship *Alhambra*, Captain Benson, brought intelligence, yesterday, of a dreadful collision which occurred at sea between the steamer *Alhambra* and the schooner *Wonder*, Captain Smith, from Neivitas, Cuba, bound to New York, by which the schooner was instantly sunk and three persons (the Captain and two passengers) lost. The mate, Walter White, was taken on board the steamer, but was yesterday in a dying condition and it was thought could not survive many hours.

STATEMENT OF AN OFFICER.

The following statement was handed us by an officer of the *Alhambra*:

About 3.30 A. M. on the 26th instant, the steamship *Alhambra*, bound from New York to this port, collided with the topsail schooner *Wonder*, striking her amidships on the port side, and literally cutting her in two, when she sunk instantly. The Captain and two passengers on the schooner were lost, and the mate badly injured, both legs being broken in two places. The schooner suddenly changing her course was the cause of this fatal accident. There were no casualties on board the *Alhambra*, and the vessel is all most uninjured. The following is a list of the crew and passengers of the *Wonder*, for whose lives every possible exertion was made by the officers and crew of the *Alhambra*:

Capt. J. T. Smith, lost.  
Walter White, Mate, badly injured.  
David Kenney, Supercargo, saved.  
Thomas Taylor, Steward, saved.  
John McLean, Seaman, saved.  
James Peters, Seaman, saved.  
John Allen, Seaman, saved.  
Robert Cuman, passenger, lost.  
Henry Brandt, passenger, lost.

## IMPORTANT ORDER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

**Citizens of New York Convicted and Sentenced by a Military Commission Handed Over to the Legal Authorities of the County—Action of District Attorney Hall in the Matter, &c.**

Major General Dix yesterday submitted to District Attorney Hall an important order just issued by President Johnson in reference to the disposition of two citizens of this city who were recently tried and convicted by a military commission, but who were released by order of the President for reasons which will be stated.

It seems that two men, named John McNeil and Wm. Edsell, both citizens of New York, were tried before a military commission in Washington on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is said that they represented that they were officers in the employ of the government authorized to arrest deserters, which was not the fact. They were convicted of that offence by the military tribunal, and Edsell was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, while McNeil (who was the confederate of Edsell) was ordered to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and be imprisoned until the fine was paid. On the decision being submitted to the President, he disapproved of the findings and sentence of the military commission and gave directions to turn over Edsell and McNeil to the civil authorities of New York county, to whom alone they were amenable for the offence with which they were charged.

As soon as the papers were received at the District Attorney's office, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford prepared the complaint and proceeded to make it before a police magistrate. The matter will be duly investigated, and if an examination of the charges preferred against these men sustain the allegation, they will be tried in the Court of General Sessions for the violation of a statute of the State of New York.

It will be remembered that just a year ago District Attorney Hall made an elaborate argument before Judge Russell on the question of federal and State authority, when the arrest of General Dix for suppressing the certain morning papers was before the court. He contended at that time for the supremacy of civil over military law in the States which were not in rebellion; but the condition of the country at that period was such that it was deemed prudent to avoid any serious difficulty between the federal and State governments. This decision of President Johnson is, therefore, very important, inasmuch as it is the first official recognition of the views expressed by Mr. Hall, when the matter was up for judicial determination in our courts.

## GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

**Immense Destruction of Property—Champlain Street a Mass of Ruins—Upwards of a Hundred Houses Destroyed.**

The Toronto *Leader* of Friday says a dreadful fire occurred at Quebec on Thursday afternoon, destroying more than one hundred houses. The following particulars are given: The fire broke out in Champlain street, which fronts the river, being the only street between the water and the rock of Cape Diamond west of St. Peter street, the chief business part of the city. It is occupied principally by tavern and boarding house keepers, and is the chief resort of sailors and lumbermen. Although the inhabitants are mainly of the poorer class, many of the houses are substantial and valuable, and on the piers and in the river along the front of the street much valuable property is stored, not to speak of the ships that line the wharves. When the fire broke out, therefore, and threatened to spread extensively, much excitement was caused and not a little apprehension felt in the city.

The police, who constitute the fire brigade, were early on duty and worked faithfully, but with little success, to extinguish the fire.—

There was a plentiful supply of water, but the flames soon gained such headway that water was of little service to quench them.

Large detachments of the military stationed here, consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers, were ordered to the fire, and went to work pulling down houses in its neighborhood, and making preparations for tearing down others, should it become necessary.

The fire broke out near the Mariners' Chapel, and has destroyed every house on both sides as far as the steps leading to the Plains of Abraham on the west, and on the east to within a hundred yards of the wharf of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

At 7:30 o'clock the fire was still raging, and half a mile of houses on both sides of Champlain street were destroyed. It is estimated that a thousand families are homeless.

Fully one hundred and fifty houses were utterly destroyed, Champlain street on both sides being burnt for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Fortunately the flames could spread only in two directions, or the loss would have been infinitely greater. As it is everything has been swept away from the edge of the river to the rock behind, a space varying in width from two to four hundred feet. This area was closely packed with houses of every description, many of them tenement houses containing several families.

Several extensive coal-yards are still burning, and many wharves have been injured or totally destroyed.

The artillery and royal engineers were prepared to blow up houses to stop the progress of the flames, but on the representation of the civic authorities that an explosion would endanger the rock above, portions of which have already this, and previous years, spontaneously fallen with great loss of life and property, the project was suspended unless it should become imperatively necessary. The gale from the west abating the necessity did not arise, although at one time the whole of the lower town was in imminent danger.—One shipyard at least is said to have been destroyed.

## CHICAGO.

### The Chicago Conspirators.

CHARLES WALSH PARDONED—THOMAS B. PAYNE IMPRISONED—INDICTMENT OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

CINCINNATI, June 26, 1865.

The President has pardoned Charles Walsh, one of the Chicago conspirators, now in the Penitentiary at Columbus.

The sentence of Thomas B. Payne, ordered by the military commission to be shot, has been commuted to five years imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The *Gazette's* Indianapolis special says:—It is reported that indictments have been found against Bowles, Mulligan, Walker and other leading members of the sons of Liberty, in the United States Court, as a safeguard in case of a future decision in the United States Supreme Court against the jurisdiction of the military commission.

### Closure of the Fair—Its results—Camp Douglas—Returning Troops—The "Day We Celebrate."

The Sanitary Fair closed to-night after a few weeks run. The attendance to-day and this evening has been very large, and an immense amount of goods were sold at auction and disposed of by raffling. The total receipts are three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The *voice of the Fair*—the organ of the enterprise—was suspended to-day, having accomplished its mission.

Camp Douglas is now clear of rebel prisoners, except about forty sick ones in hospitals. The garrison has been sent off, and in a few weeks the camp will be totally abandoned.

Troops continue to arrive from the South, and are being paid off and mustered out. A public reception is given to every regiment.

### Southern Version of the Capture of Davis.

(From the Houston Telegraph.)  
Lieutenant Eisan, of Company K, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, was with Mr. Davis when he was captured, and has kindly recounted to us the details of the affair. From his narrative we derive the following:

Mr. Davis, Judge Reagan, Colonel Lubbock and Colonel Johnson were en route to Texas, expecting to continue the struggle here. Mrs. Davis and family were travelling towards Florida with a view of running the blockade from the Florida coast. It was Mrs. Davis' intention to take the children to England, and then to rejoin her husband in Texas, where they hoped to protract the struggle.

Lieutenant Eisan was one of the guard of Mrs. Davis' party. They were in Wilcox county, Ga., May 7, when the President joined them. They travelled together that day. On the morning of the 8th he parted from them for Texas, on horseback. After travelling twenty miles he learned that a band of jayhawkers had been organized to plunder the party left behind of their train. Anxiety for the safety of his family induced him to remain till they came up, which they did on the evening of the 8th.

They travelled in company on the 9th, and all camped together that night. Meanwhile the fourth Michigan cavalry had been on their track. On the night of the 9th this regiment surprised two scouts who had been left in the rear to watch for pursuit, but who had been overcome by fatigue and fallen asleep. The pursuers rode all night, and at daybreak on the morning of the 10th surprised the encampment and captured the whole party without firing a gun.

On the surprise Mr. Davis threw a cloak over his shoulders and started for his horse, about forty steps from his tent. As he set out Mrs. Davis threw a veil over his hat. He had got but a few steps when a cavalryman rode up, and presenting his gun to him, cried out, "I know you, you old scoundrel; I have seen you before; surrender." (It seems that he had lived in Richmond since the war began.) As he stopped Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck begged them to spare his life. Colonel Pritchard, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up and assured her he should not be hurt.

From this time the party was treated with marked politeness. They were taken to Mecon, Mrs. Davis being allowed all her trans-

portation except an ambulance, which was taken for some of the wounded.

Lieutenant Eisan says the entire amount of specie the party had with them was about eleven thousand dollars. Of this Mrs. Davis had two thousand dollars, her own private funds, Mr. Davis about fourteen hundred, which he carried in his holsters, and the balance belonged to Judge Reagan and the balance of the party.

## GEORGIA.

### PROVISIONAL GOV. JOHNSON.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH.

### Sensible Advice to the People

Arguments in Favor of a Support of the Government.

&c., &c., &c.

(From the Savannah Herald, Extra.)  
Last evening, in accordance with the invitation of the City Council, Hon. James Johnson, of Columbus, the Provisional Governor of Georgia, delivered a public address at the Theatre.

The building was crowded to overflowing, nearly the whole audience being citizens, with a sprinkling of officers and soldiers.

On the platform were seated His Honor Mayor Arnold; Aldermen Lachlison, Lippman, Brigham, Villalongo, and Roberts; Generals Woodford and Fessenden; Collector Wylly Woodbridge; Mr. J. G. Mills; Rev. Mr. McCrea; Major W. C. Manning, Superintendent of schools, and others.

Mayor Arnold introduced the Governor, who was received with loud applause. After a brief and graceful introduction, the Governor spoke substantially as follows:

I am here, fellow-citizens, among other causes, to tell you what I have learned, from personal information, that the United States government is most anxious to relieve you from military rule, and allow you the full privileges of self-rule at the earliest possible moment. But the government cannot secure you this improvement without your own co-operation, and it is for you to decide how soon you will avail yourselves of the opportunity offered to thus benefit yourselves.

The method is a prompt return to your allegiance to the United States government.

Now, it is my opinion, based on my own observation, that the people of Georgia, as a mass, are anxious to return to their allegiance and bring the State back to the Union. [Applause.]

The main question is, how is this return to be made? The principal condition prescribed is that of an oath, of a required form, to be taken by all. This oath is not required as an annoyance, or to humiliate those taking it, but that the great mass may be separated from the sheep, and that the government may know its friends from its enemies. When the oath has been taken, and in return pardons have been granted, then those who have proved themselves to be friends of the Union can organize a State government, and avail themselves of all its benefits.

How is this to be done? How is the oath to be taken? What is the oath? These are questions that may be asked.

A great many persons have already taken the oath of amnesty. The rule at Washington is that it must be done again, and many are making the inquiry why a second oath is necessary. I did not know this until I arrived in Savannah. This evening I have had time to investigate the subject, and I think I have ascertained the real reason. The Proclamation of Amnesty issued by President Lincoln in 1863 or 1864—the exact date is not important—a voice—it was in December 1863—operated upon all offences and misdemeanors previous to that date. But the war continued after that time; the citizens were still in revolt against the government; their armies still remained in the field; and those at home were succeeding them. These acts the proclamation of President Lincoln could not cover. These offences must still be accounted for. Thus a new oath is required, and the citizens must take it in order to cover the whole ground, place themselves in good standing with the government, and obtain complete protection of property. Now, when an individual not excepted in the proclamation takes the amnesty oath, he at once becomes a citizen again, and acquires all the benefits of loyalty; his property is free from confiscation, his person exempted from arrest for participation in the rebellion, and he can go to the polls and cast his ballot.

There are indeed certain exceptions, not of individuals, but of classes, so as to reach obnoxious parties. What is the object of setting aside these excepted classes? Let me assure you that this discrimination is not for the object of inflicting penalties—it is not a measure of proscription. It is to be used simply as a means of separating the guilty from the innocent, for singling out the real offenders from the blameless, and reaching particular individuals. Those included in these classes also can make special application for pardon. Now I am confident that not less than nine-tenths of those persons included in the excepted classes will be pardoned upon making special application. Why, then, you ask was the distinction instituted at all? I repeat, it was not for humiliation—it aimed only at apprehending the principal responsible offenders. The clemency of the government is then wide sweeping and all-embracing, and awaits you with open arms. Why not come forward then and take the oath? It is readily done, and what follows? I will explain. My instructions from the Capital are to proceed at once, when a sufficient number have taken the oath, to convene a convention of the people. I cannot do this, however, unless a respectable portion of the people come forward and take the oath and qualify themselves as voters. My request is that you will aid me in bringing Georgia back to the Union. When the Convention meets, it will frame a Constitution for the State, adapted to the new order of things, provide for the election of a Governor, of members of the Legislature, and Judges of the Courts, superior and inferior. When the machinery is put in motion the

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