THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, :

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

City Provest Court, July 15. Violating General Order No. 7 .- Four of the pegro soldiers belonging to the brigade near the city, were sent to their commands under

guard for violating General Order No. 7. One of them belonging to the 87th regiment had spurs on some one said. Locked up .- Henry Neal (colored) with his dignified and amiable appearance takes glances

from the prison windows of this famous retreat of evil doers. May he prosper upon his lunch of nothing to eat. More Riders for the Army Horse. - Three sols

diers, with all the former examples before them, runsway from their regiment and came to the city, thereby violating General Order No. 7, for which they were returned, after a night's lodging, and no doubt by this time can appreciate the difference between a horse of motion and one without such an agreable part.

Deserter .- John Mitchell (colored) apprehended as a deserter from the navy was sent where all ugly darkies go, guilty of the same offence, or white men either.

Lock-up.-Thos. Pain was sent to this place to enjoy its many inconveniences if he could, until called for. No doubt he will look as fresh as a lobster from the hook when he comes up for examination this morning after spending twenty-four hours without anything stronger than water or heavier than air. Three men bes longing to the 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery were put in proper hands for straggling from their command on its way from Newbern to the to morrow. forts below here.

Confined .- Jas. Lawmack was confined until further orders at the request of Maj. Pierce, the district provost Marshal. Upon what charge was not learned.

The two days past were not as lively at the office as usual, and shows that the fun is not as agreable as formerly. It may be that the order closing the saloons was respected by that class of low ones that breeds most of these cases coming up before the provost marshal.

NEGRO THIEF SHOT AT .- About daylight on Saturday morning last a negro man was discovered in the garden of Mr. Greer, on 7th street. A son of Mr. Greer hailed him as to his business, and getting no reply he fired two shots at him from a double-barrelled shot gun charged with bird shot, the first of which caused him to fall to the ground and leave his bag. At the second he made a grand charge over the wall, leaving his tracks in the soft earth that will likely remain for time to come. This fellow was evidently after stealing cabbage, by his being prepared with a bag. There are a great many such thieves about the city, and if treated in a like manner will discontinue their raids in a short time. The bag is at the call of this fellow, and will be filled with cabbage if he wishes it, but he had better not go to Mr. Greer's at that hour again on such a visit.

THE NATIONAL BANK .- It is indeed very gratifying to know that there is to be a national bank in Wilmington. Upon the authority of Mr. Silas N. Martin, of the firm of Kidder & Martin, it can be stated that arrangements are now in progress for the speedy establishment of this institution. More than one-half of the capital stock asked for has long since been subscribed, and will be paid in at the moment required. The community had prepared them selves for its death-knell, and it will be quite a surprise to them to know that the enterprise of the city is not all surface. With a national bank and a good fall trade Wilmington will be raised from the ashes by the spring after, and will hardly be recognized as the Sodom-and-Gomorrah looking city of previous years.

GOVERNMENT SALE .- A sale of property by the local treasury agent for this district, Major Kelsea, came off in Front of the Market house on Saturday last. Among the articles offered were mentioned a cotton press, some old iron, pected to be thereafter made. copper, &c., and twenty-five hundred bushels of pea-nuts on the sound, some six or eight miles below here. Owing to the sale not being generally known among the people these things went fer below their real worth. The peanuts sold for about thirty-two hundred dollars, which is dirt cheap, as they are quoted in the New York market at three dollars and fifty cents per

Such will be the case when sales are not advertised in the newspapers.

LIQUOR SELLER ARRESTED .- An o'd man was arrested by the provost guard on 8th street in the upper part of the city on yesterday for selling liquor to soldiers. He was brought to the guard house in a shocking plight, upon the shoulders of two guard, one of whom, when asked what was the matter with him, said he was "a little hozy." Net knowing what be meant he was put down as dead drunk under a new name. He was locked up, and will be sober enough to give an account of himself this morning it is thought.

ARRIVED .- The steamer Commander, Terry master, sixty-three hours from New York, arrived at this port last evening, with a full load of freight and passengers, and mails and New York papers to the evening of the 13th. We are indebted to the courtesy of her agent, Mr. H. M. Barry, for files of northern papers.

The Commander will leave on her return trip on Wednesday morning. We are advised that lion.

her freight is nearly all engaged. Passengers

THEATRE. - A new engagement has been per fected with the Wilmington Nightengale Opera Troupe, and they will make their appearance again to-night at the theatre. Their performances have been thus far well patronized and flatteringly received. A good programme is announced, when a full house is expected.

THE SABBATH. - Yesterday was the loveliest Sabbath of the summer, cool, pleasant and clear. Services were held at the various churches throughout the city, to large and interested congregations. In the evening the sky became overcast, however, and threatened rain, the night becoming very dark and dismal. Not a single disturbance was noticed or heard of on the streets during the day.

Going.-Baggage wagons were very busy during Saturday last, moving the effects of the brigade of negro troops that have been stationed in the suburbs of the city for some time past, but who are removing now that their services are no longer considered necessary, some four or five miles in the country.

NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE. -The newly appointed commissioners of navigation and pilotage met by appointment at the savings bank, Journal buildings, in this city on Saturday afternoon last. P. W. Fanning, Esq., was elected

THANKS .- We are under obligations to Mr. Alfred Gage, ice dealer, of this city, for Raleigh papers in advance of the mails.

Also to Mr. Alfred T. Creighton, for late Halifax, N. S., dates.

The steamer Euterpe will be due at this port

Meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage. OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND)

PILOTAGE. July 15th, 1865. The board, consisting of P. W. Fanning, Jno.

A. Taylor, A. P. Repiton, Jas. Anderson and B. F. Mitchell, met this day pursuant to notice, and organized by the election of P. W. Fanning as Chairman of the Board, and the appointment of B. F. Mitchell, Secretary, pro tem.

ORDERED, That the existing Rules, Regulations and Quarentine Ordinances, recently published, continue in force 'till otherwise ordered.

ORDERED, That an election for Clerk, Harbor Master and Port Physician, be held on Tuesday afternoon, next, at 5 o'clock, previous to which time applications must be handed in. . ORDERED, That all Pilots come forward and

renew their Branches, previous to the first day of August, ensuing-subject to forfeiture of Branch, or fine for neglect. The Board adjourned to meet again on Tuesday

next, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

B. F. MITCHELL, Secretary pro tem.

The Cotton Crops.

Mr. William Prueilen, Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the West, has arrived at Washington, and reports the prospects for crops, in the lower Mississippi valley much better than heretofore supposed. The leasing of abandoned plantations by Northern men proved a losing speculation in 1863, and 1864, but it is likely to be very remunerative the

A much greater breadth of cotton was planted this spring, and the region between the Arkansas and Red rivers is beginning to assume its former ag icultural importance. Wherever the cultivation of cotton could not be resumed corn has been planted almost exclusively, and an immense yield is promised

on hundreds of plantations. Nearly all the planters between the mouth of the Red river and the Gulf had devoted themselves to sugar growing for years before the war. Tho stopp ge of all extended operations in this region the first two years of the war reduced the amount of cane seed to such an extent that but half the land has been planted in any season since. Last year it was estimated that more than half the cane grown was saved for seed; consequently very little sugar was made. It is not known what proportion of this year's cane will be saved for seed; but the probabilities are that the amount of sugar manufactured will said be insignificant with a constitution of the present tavorable season. The planters can all be well supplied with came seed for next year's crop, and the usual amount of sugar is ex-

Some losses by inundation have occurred in the vicinity of Lake Providence and other localities where the levees were destroyed by federal armies, but these have been fewer and loss disastrous toan was generally apprehended. Responsible parties are petitioning the Louisiana Legislature for authority to reconstruct all the damaged levees in the State by special contract, with a probability of having

thr work awarded them. These levees were all built in the first instance by State authority, under the direction and inspection of the civil engineers of the Commonwealth, and were made a charge on the taxable p. operty of the whole State. The same provision will undoubtedly be made for repairing them during the present fall and

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Letcher on Parole.

Appointment of a Provisional Governor for Florida.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.] WASHINGTON, July 12. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, was sen

home from the Old Capital on his parole to remain subject to the President's order. Judge Marvin, of Florida, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State.

He was a Union retugee during the rebel-

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF BAR NUM'S AUSEUM.

The Herald Establishment in ruins

Eleven other Buildings Burned.

THE FLAMES STILL RAGING. Buildings on Ann and Fulton

LOSS PROBABLY \$1,000,000.

Streets on Fire.

NEW YORK, July 13. An explosion occurred in Barnum's Museum to-day which completely destroyed the whole building, and several others adjoining it on Ann-street. The flames from the ruins spread rapidly, and catching in the Herald building that whole block was destreyed. The most strenuous efforts have been made by the Fire Department, but the fire is still progressing. to insuremental maneric add dally

The Latest.

The Progress of Saturday, has a despatch from Petersburg, which says that, "No more particulars of the great fire in New York have been received here, than contained in your special from New York yesterday, save that the loss is estimated at more than a half a million. The Herald office and the museum were entirely destroyed." talked two lates were give

Details by Steamer Commander. [From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 13.]

Shortly after noon to-day a terrible fire occurred in the American Museum, extending rapidly to the adjacent buildings on Broad way, Ann street and Fulton street. The aggregate loss is probably one million of doliars, on which there is an insurance to the amount of about half a million dollars.

At the moment of putting the edition to press the fire is still unsubdued; but a strong force of fireman is at work, and there is a prospect of checking the progress of the flames without further serious damage.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. At thirty-five minutes past twelve a fire caught beneath Groot's restaurant in Ann street ,at the corner of Museum building .-In about two minutes, the flames burst out in Jones's shos store, Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street, with every indication of an extensive confla-

The fire companies were immediately on the ground and promptly set to work, with apparent success; but the smoke was blinding, and for some minutes the whole Museum building was completely out of sight

At 124 o'clock the flames burst out in the second story of the Museum, just over the restaurant, and spread with amuzing rapipity fed by the light and combustible mate-

RAPID SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

In a moment the fire mounted to the third story, and at forty minutes past twelve burst out of every window on the Ann-street side of the Museum. It gave way apparently on the two lower floors, but raged furiously in the two upper stories. Part of the roof fell in five minutes later, and the neighboring buildings on Ann-street were attacked.

The firemen rallied in great force, but the flames were fanned by a strong breeze which swept them over the roofs of the adjoining buildings on Broadway, and in a few minutes the fire had gained a hold in the three upper stories of No. 214 Broadway. This building was occupied by Rogers &

Raymond, clothiers, and by the billiard saloon of Wallace & Reeves. It was entirely destroyed, except the walls, which were still standing at two o'clock. THE SCENE.

The scene at this moment was fearfully grand. Vast volumes of smoke poured out of the windows on the Broadway and Ann street fronts of the Museum; huge tongues of flame rose from the mudle of the building, and smaller darts of fire caught the transparencies and signs; three floors of the building No. 214 Broadway were a mass of light flame; firemen and property owners were springing up and down ladders to remove such portable articles as could be passed out; a tremendous crowd uned the Park, the west side of Broadway. Vesey street, Barciay street, and every of_ er place which commanded a view of the scene; while twenty steam and hand fire engines poured incessant streams of water upon the flaming mase. As the flames gained strength and volume, the heat became intense, forcing back the crowd, but subjecting the firemen to severe suffering. NO PERSONS INJURED.

So far as can now be ascertained, none of the visitors in the Museum, or persons employed by Mr. Barnum, were injured. The alarm caused by the discovery of the fire in the restaurant on Ann-street, was the signal for a general flight, and it is believed that every body escaped safely before the Museum caught.

It was very fortunate that the fire occurred at midday. Had it taken place in the evening, when the Museum is crowded with visitors, and the theatre crammed with spectators the limited means of egress would have proved lamentably insufficient, THE CURIOSITIES AND ANIMALS.

The sudden leap of the flames from floor to floor made it impossible to remove many of the curiosities contained in the Museum, and the I ving animals on exhibition were speedily destroyed. The "Happy Family" of cats. rats, pigions, monkeys and parrots, caged in the centre of the fifth floor, soon became very unhappy, and departed this life. It was impossible to save any of the poor creatures. the whales, also, came to an untimely end.

Another Account. THE POLICE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE

FIRE The second ward police report that the fire was first discovered at balf-past twelve o'clock over the boiler in the basement of the Muse-

um, under the Ann street entrance. The Museum was in flames in a few mo- some important part in getting him out; | was in flames in a few mo- some important part in getting him out; | was in flames in a few mo-

on the first floor could be ascertained, the the horses; and an building was in ruins. From the Museum to put out the gastbe flames communicated with No. 12 Ann Booth represented street, occupied by Jones & Kennard, dealers in boots and shoes; G. Swift, bookbinder; Groot's restaurant; and Nelan's sample room. This building was consumed at half-past one o'clock.

No. 14 Ann street, occupied by John Ross and others, was nearly destroyed at 2 P. M. The flames extended to No. 16, occupied by John Bryne, tailor, on the first floor. The upper floors were occupied as dwellings and printing offices. At two o'clock the upper floors were in flames, and were extending

downward. The roof of No. 18 Ann street, occupied by French & Wheat, printers, and Dick & Fittzgerald, publishers, caught fire and is now burning.

BROADWAY. No 216 Broadway, occupied by G. W. White, hatter, on the first floor, and Van Name's saloon in the basement, was totally destroyed.

No 214, occupied by Rogers & Raymond, clothiers, was also consumed.

At half-past one o'clock No. 212 Broadway occupied in the basement as the "Live and Let Live Saloon," and on the first floor by Knox the hatter, was on fire on the upper floor and will probably be entirely consumed. B. A. Horn, manufactuer of opera glasses, the American Artizan office, and Brown, Combs & Co., solicitors of patents, occupied the upper floors.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTTS REPOR-TED CONFESSION.

His History of the Plots to Capture and to Murder President Lincoln.

He Acknowledges Complicity in the Former, but Denies that He Aided the Latter.

PROVISIONS FOR THE CONSPIRATORS SENT TO DR. MUDD'S HOUSE BY BOOTH.

Efforts of Miss Surratt to Save her Mother.

&c., &c.,

BALTIMORE, July 9. The American has received a special report of the confession of Atzerott, which was pre pared by one who has known him since his

The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President which are set forth below were given the author by Atzerott but a short

time before his death. George Andrew Atzerott was born in the

kingdom of Prussia in 1835, and came to this country with his parents in 1844. He arrived at Baltimore, in which place he resided with his family for about one year, when, with his parents, he moved to Westmoreland county, Va. His father farmed and carried on his business, that of a blacksmith, at the Court House. Atzerott was placed as an apprentice to the coachmaking business at the Court House, where he learned the painting branch. He remained at the Court House until 1856, when he went to Washington and worked for Young, and also for Mr. Durmott, well known coachmakers. In 1857 he joined his brother in the coachmaking business at Port Tobacco, this continued for four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco, until last fall, when he went with John H. Surratt and a man named Herline. Surratt induced him to join the conspiracy for abducting the President. Atzerott's knowledge of men and the country in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and, in fact, of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, gave to the conspirators a valuable assistant. He was well acquainted with Harold, whom he was not long in finding out and who was also engaged in the conspiracy. Surratt went several times to Port Tobacco. and often sent to Atzerott to come to Washington, where he was known to many as well as in Port Tobacco, and looked upon as a very weak-minded man-in fact, was regarded as a very harmless and silly fellow. Surratt introduced Atzerott to Booth, who feasted him and furnished him with horses, the horses being held in the name of Surratt, who appeared to be the principal in the absence of Booth. The first meeting of all the conspira tors actually engaged was at a saloon in Pennsylvania avenue, called Geteer's. At this meeting, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Booth, Surratt, Harold and Atzerott were present. The first attempt to abduct the President was to be on the Seventh-street road. This was to be about the middle of March, when they expected the President to visit & camp. O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth and Atzerott were present. Harold left with the buggy with the carbines for T. B. The plan was to seize the coach of the President, Surratt to jump on the box, as he was considered the best driver, and make for T. B. by way of Long Old Fields to the Potomac river, in the vicinity of Nargomey creek, where they had a boat waiting with men to carry ever the party. The boat was capable of carrying fifteen men, and was a large flat-bottomed battean, painted lead

This plan failed, the President not coming as they desired. Harold went next morning to Washington. All things remained quiet for some time after this. Booth went north, Arnold and O'Laughlin to Baltimore; Payne, or Woon, left also for New York.

A man named Howell was about this time arrested. This alarmed Surratt, and he left with Mrs. Sater for the North This was about the first of April. The next plan was to visit the theatre on the night the President

ments, and before the names of the occupants | Harold and Atzerott were to have charge o the horses; and an actor was to be seeur

Booth represented that the best assistant he had was an actor. In this plan buggies and horses were to be used. A rope, which was prepared and to be at Keyd's, was to be stretched across the road to impede the caval-ry in pursuit. The route at this time was the same as before, except that they were to cross the Eastern Branch bridge. This whole affair failed, and Booth said, "It

is all up," and spoke of going to Richmond and opening a theatre, and promised Atseroti employment in it in some capacity. Atzerott was waiting for Booth to arrange his going to Richmond. When the affair was renewed again he had taken a room at the Kirkwool House. Harold called on him and left his knife, pistol and coat in the room, and told him Booth wished to see him at the Hern-don House, to which place he repaired in com-pany with Harold. This was in the evening about six o'clock. We there met Booth and Payne. Booth told Atzerott, "You must kill Johnson." Atzerotz demurred, when Booth replied, "Harold has more courage; he will do it ; ge get your borses ; what will become of you, anyhow?" Arzerott and Hareld went down Ninth-street together. Atserott said to Harold, "We must not disturb Mr. John-son." Harold laughed, and wanted the key of the room. It was refused by Atzerott, who expressed himself as fearful that harm would be done Mr. Johnson. Harold left to go to see Booth, and I went to the Oyster Bay. Harold came after him, and said Booth wanted to see him. Atzerott did not return to the Kirkwood House that night.

One of Booth's plans to obtain an entrance to the Secretary of State's house was an invention which, if successful, would have involved others in his foul acts. He had made the acquaintance of a woman of strong Southern feelings, living not far from the Secretary's house, who was to make the acquainto Booth, and by this means he would learn something of the location of the rooms, &c. As far as known, it failed.

Booth was well acquainted with Mudd, and had had letters of introduction to him. Beoth told Atzerott, about two weeks before the murder, that he had sent provisions and liquor to Dr. Mudd's house for the supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President.

Michael O'Laughlin has made no regular confession as far as is publicly known; but he has confessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President or the attempt on Mr. Seward's

Booth told Atzerott that Surratt was in the city. Atzerott did not see Booth after leaving him at the Herndon House, and he roamed about the streets nearly all night, and first heard of the murder about half-past ten o'clock while passing up the avenue. The cavalry were rushing by at the time in pursuit. He threw away his knife that night and parted with his pistol next morning to a friend in Georgetown. Alzerott had nothing to say at any of the former meetings. He knew nothing of the rope found with Spangler. He believed Spangler innocent, as far as he knew. Booth, when applied to for money, would 'remark that he had money in New York, and would get some. 'At one time in the spring or late in the winter Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Surratt, John Surratt and a Major Barron, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got horses from Howard's. Mrs. Surratt stopped at Surrattsville; the others went to the Potomac. Major Barron returned. He did not think Barron had anything to do with the conspiracy, although he was formerly in

There is no doubt that he knew much of the whole affair. Although an alibi was tried to be made out, there is no doubt in the minds of those who know all the circumstances of O'Laughlin that he did visit Stanton's house, as charged in the testimony before the Com-

the rebel army.

REFORTS OF MISS SURRATT TO SAVE HER MOTHER The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following from Washington:

About half past eight o'clock on Friday morning, Miss Surratt, accompanied by a female friend, again visited the White House, having been there the previous evening, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the President, President Johnson having given orders that he would receive no one today, the door keeper stopped Miss Surratt at the foot of the steps leading up to the President's office, and would not permit her to proceed further. She then asked permission to see General Mussey, the President's Military Secretary, who promptly answered the summons, and came down stairs where Miss Surratt was standing.

As soon as the General made his appearance, Miss Surratt threw herself upon her knees before him, catching him by the coat, with loud sobs and streaming eyes, implored him to assist her in obtaining a hearing with the President.

General Mussey, in as tender a manner as possible, informed Miss Surratt that he could not comply with her request, as President Johnson's orders were imperative, and he would receive no one,

Upon General Mussey's returning to his office, Miss Surratt threw herself upon the stair steps, where she remained a considerable length of time, sobbing aloud in the greatest anguish, protesting her mother's innocence, and imploring every one who came near her to intercede in her mother's behalf. While thus weeping she declared her mother was too good and kind to be guilty of the enormous crime of which she was convicted, and asserted that if her mother was put to death she color ; which had been bought for the purwished to die also. pose by Booth from two men named Branner

The scene was heart-rending, and many of those who witnessed it, including a number of hearty soldiers, were moved to tears. Miss Surratt having become quiet, was finally persuaded to take a seat in the East Room, and here she remained for several hours, jumping up from her seat each time the front door of the mansion was opened, evidently in hopes of seeing some one enter who could be of service to her in obtaining the desired interview with the President, or that they were the bearers of good news to her.

By permission of the authorities, the daughwas expected to e there. It was arranged ter of Mrs. Surratt passed the night previous that Surratt and Booth were to go to the box; to the execution with her mother, in her cell. Arnoid, O'Laughlin and Payne were to act The entire interview was of a very affecting