

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

VOL. 1.—NO. 123

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE WILMINGTON HERALD,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The City Affairs.

The mayor assumed the functions of his office yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and was very busy during the entire day. The board of commissioners met early in the morning, and were in session for some hours.

There was nothing very unusual to denote the change. The sun did not stand still, as it did on one occasion for Joshua, neither were the other heavenly bodies guilty of rudeness or misbehavior. It thundered, lightning and rained, but it did the same on Sunday. There was no change noticed in the conduct of men. Every one seemed quiet, and disposed to look mainly to their own affairs and let the law do the same.

In the afternoon the police met at the mayor's office to receive their instructions before going on duty. They were informed in full, and there need be no fear now of any difficulty arising from a proper discharge of it as given to them by the mayor. Everything having the least bearing upon their office in the new relation was touched upon, and in a plain and satisfactory manner. The first of these guard were put upon the streets at seven o'clock last evening, and hereafter it is intended that at no time will the city be without a force on duty sufficient to meet any and all requirements.

It was pleasing to notice that the streets were given immediate attention. Negro workmen were put upon them early yesterday, and had made every agreeable improvement as far as they went. The sewers and gutters, besides other places that the army street cleaners have overlooked, were opened for the first time, as the Vermonter would say, "for quite a spell."

The work has commenced and it is earnestly hoped and expected that not only will a new broom sweep clean, but that it will, like old cognac, improve with age, and that under this administration there will be "safety for the citizen and prosperity for the community."

City Provoost Court, July 24.

Without Passes.—Three soldiers were sent to their commands for being absent without passes.

Selling Liquor.—Michael and Andrew Fitzgerald, keepers of a store on Market street, between front and second, were charged with selling liquor to soldiers, and selling also without a permit. Their stock of liquor was confiscated and they ordered to the city jail.

A Rogue.—Edward Haynes, a negro thief was also sent up to the city jail for stealing.

Deserted.—W. Freeman, a deserter from the 37th U. S. C. T., was sent to the county jail.

TO BE RELIEVED.—By an order from the adjutant general's department at Washington, issued some time since, all officers and soldiers on detached or detail duty, are required to report to their commands, if they be serving outside the department to which their commands may be attached. Under this order several important changes will be made here, among them that of Capt. Lanning, of the 16th New York heavy artillery, in charge of the ordnance department, who, it is understood, will be relieved to-day, when he will rejoin his regiment at Washington. It is rumored that Major Pierce, the district provost marshal, belonging to the same command, is to be also relieved under the same order.

THE LARGEST YET.—The largest amount of turpentine brought to this market, at one time, the present season arrived by raft on Sunday afternoon, and contained one hundred and eighty barrels. It was consigned to Alfred Alderman, Esq., Naval Store Inspector. So it comes along better by degrees. After a short time this will be a much commoner occurrence if the turpentine manufacturers are to be relied on. They report every one as going or gone to work in the upper districts.

YANKEE ALL THE TIME.—Seeing, no doubt, the quantity of money to be made by the manufacture of turpentine in this region, a number of seamen, deserters from the *Lenape*, have gone into the business, and were heard of at work on a plantation about twenty miles above here.—This may look to be a singular freak, but the "old tars," being yankees, have an eye to business as well as seafaring.

EXPECTED TO-DAY.—The steamship *Ariadene*, Capt. Crony, the successor of the *Louisa Moore*, on Harris & Howell's line, between this place and New York, is expected to arrive to-day. This vessel was transferred to this line to meet the increasing demand for freightage from here to New York, as her accommodations in this line are much larger, she having about the same tonnage of the *Euterpe*. Her cabin accommodations are said to be very fine.

RIGHT FOOT FOREMOST.—The mayor yesterday authorized a man, who had charge of the matter in former days of mayor's rule, to have the market house swept out every morning hereafter. This is the only way it can be relieved of the filthy condition it is now in, unless the lot of loafers are kept out of it. A decent man would not be seen there heretofore.

AGAIN.—Blessed and happy are people every where during this warm weather, if they are lucky in getting their share of the rain that falls here. [It is going, inspiring, invigorating and useful. Another heavy one came along yesterday]

day afternoon, and to all appearances was accepted by mother earth as one of her peculiar blessings.

DISCHARGING FIRE-ARMS.—It will be a matter of interest to persons who want to save their money, and who at the same time, are fond of discharging fire-arms, to learn that it is a violation of an ordinance to be guilty of this offense within city limits. It is besides a dangerous and unnecessary practice, and there should a stop be put to it.

THE FIRST TRAIN.—The first train over the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, since the occupation of this city by the federal troops, arrived yesterday from above, and will leave on an upward trip to-day, but at what hour is not known.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.—Acting Rear Admiral Radford, of the navy, is now on a tour of inspection of his command, having been heard from at Beaufort on Sunday. He is expected to arrive at this station to-day.

PERSONAL.—His many friends will no doubt hear with regret that Lieut. Commander Phelps, senior officer of the navy, at this station, is now confined to his bed by sickness. He was thought to be improving, however, yesterday.

MAGISTRATE'S MEETING.—J. Shackelford, Esq., chairman, calls a meeting of the Special Magistrates of New Hanover county, at the City Hall on Friday next, the 20th inst.

PUBLIC MEETING.

WILMINGTON, July 24th, 1865.

A. M. WADDELL, Esq.,

Sir: The undersigned on behalf of the colored citizens of Wilmington, request you to address us on the subject of our position in the community, on Wednesday evening next, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the City Hall.

Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED HOWE,

JAS. SCULL,

J. G. NORWOOD,

ALLEN EVANS.

July 24th, 1865.

To Messrs. ALFRED HOWE, JAMES SCULL, J. G. NORWOOD and A. EVANS.—

Sirs: I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of your note inviting me to address the colored people on Wednesday evening, at the City Hall, and accept the invitation in the hope that some good may be accomplished thereby.

I am, very truly, your friend,

A. M. WADDELL.

STATE ITEMS.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Wednesday evening, a notice of which was given in yesterday's *Times*, a difficulty occurred on South Front-st., near Hough & Co's corner, between the police and some colored soldiers, who were kicking up a row, in which a policeman shot one of the soldiers, who, we are very sorry to hear, died before they got him to the hospital. This disturbance, being quelled the Provost Marshal sent out a squad of his guard to pick up and return to camp, all troops in the city, both white and black, not found on duty.—They were pretty successful in finding quite a sprinkle of them about the circus and the theatre. When they had all they could find, they started to camp with them, and the crowd of prisoners being so much larger than the squad, some of the colored soldiers attempted to escape, when they were fired upon by the guard, and we learn, three of them instantly killed.—*Newbern Times*, July 21.

ROW AT KINSTON.—On Wednesday afternoon, as the train stopped at the depot in Kinston, some white soldiers on the train made a raid on the U. S. Bakery, which is very near the depot, under the charge of colored troops. The guard stood their ground but were nearly overpowered; when the engineer blew his whistle for the breaks to be cast off, the assailing party stampeded for the cars, leaving the guard in quiet possession of the bakery. There was no excuse for the assault, and we should not have blamed the colored guard, if they had sent some leaden messengers after the cowardly assailants.—*Newbern Times*, July 21.

At a meeting of the members of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company, held at the room of the Secretary, in this city, on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year: Charles E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, C. B. Root, W. H. Jones, H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescued, John G. Williams, K. P. Battle, Everett Hall, W. S. Mason, Quentin Busbee, Albert Johnson, R. H. Battle.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Dr. Charles E. Johnson was elected President, and R. H. Battle, Secretary.—*Rat. Standard*, July 22.

FROM HAVANA.

From Havana we have dates to the fourteenth instant. The report that Capt. Page, the late commander of the *Stonewall*, has offered his service to the Mexican Government is contradicted. He has taken command of the *Patriot*, bound for Glasgow, and is to devote himself to the merchant service. Some officers of the Confederate naval service have entered the Spanish navy. The report is confirmed that Gen. Breckinridge and Colonel Helm have gone to England. The celebrated blockade runner *Zephine* or *Francos* is to be called the *Cienfuegos* and is to ply between the port of that name and Havana. She has been bought by a company for that purpose. The reports from Dominica are endeavoring to send that the islands are endeavoring to leave their homes. Monte Christi and Puerto Platu have been evacuated by the Spaniards. The failure of the crops at Sagua la Grande is reported.

A butcher at Lyons has been fined 10 francs and costs for weighing with a piece of meat the paper with which it was enveloped.

A boot black in Richmond the other day polished a negro's bare feet in the most approved style. Ebony was delighted with his pedal improvement.

GREAT FRESHET AT THE NORTH.

NEW JERSEY AND A PORTION OF PENNSYLVANIA SUBMERGED.

Immense Destruction of Property, &c., &c., &c.

SUMMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17. A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these parts since the year 1811.

Along the line of the Raritan River fields of grain and meadows are so completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecisely great.

Houses and barns are nearly submerged and fences and railroads are completely lost to sight.

A Middlebrook bridge was completely undermined and caused the smashing up of a freight train at 1 o'clock this morning on the New Jersey Central railroad. In consequence of this disaster twelve 120-pounders were emptied into the flood, and a number of cars containing cattle, sheep and hogs were piled into one another in ruinous confusion.

Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to find a watery grave.

The flood at present prevents the employees of the road from clearing away the debris, and the bridge remains impassible.

SUMMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17 P. M. About two hundred feet of the road bed of the South Branch Railway near the bridge across the Raritan River is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of the trains.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17. The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill River causing great destruction of property.

A number of houses on the banks of the river have been carried away.

Almshouse meadows are overflowed.

The trestle-work on the western side of the Chesnut-street Bridge is carried away.

The Schuylkill canal is badly damaged.

Several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried off.

The streets of Manayunk are flooded.

Several mills are flooded, and a number of canal boats wrecked.

The track of the Morrisistown railway is under water, so that the trains cannot run.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, July 17. We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan river.

The lower part of this city is under water.

The rise in the river began about two o'clock this morning, and it rapidly rose ten feet above high water mark, but is now slowly falling again.

The Delaware and Raritan canal is broken at several places, and several days must close before navigation can be resumed on it again.

A number of boats, barges, and lumber-rafts have been carried away.

The amount of damage cannot be very well estimated at the present time, but it will be considerable.

The boat-yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

SURRENDER OF THE *RAM STONEWALL*.

The Official Correspondence.

The following correspondence has just taken place in relation to the "Stonewall":

MR. TASSARA TO MR. SEWARD—NO. 34. [Translation.]

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Honorable, the Secretary of State, that agreeably to official communications which he has received from Madrid, the order has been given to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver the war vessel "Stonewall" to the person whom the government of the United States may commission for that purpose, the due formalities intervening.

In thus acting the government of her majesty judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 30th of May last, are not sufficient to found the right of revindication which that of the United States believes it has over the aforementioned vessel. Animated nevertheless by the same noble and loyal sentiments which it has shown during the four years of the war happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into a discussion without object, and the *Stonewall* is placed at the disposal of the government of the United States.

With reference to the security for the expenses of the commander of the *Stonewall* of sixteen thousand dollars, which sum having been considered as the sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is believed that the government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it; it being understood, nevertheless, that this is not a condition for the delivery of the *Stonewall*, which delivery is and must be considered absolutely unconditional.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. TASSARA. To the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 17.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which was addressed to him on the 14th inst., by Mr. Tassara, minister plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In that note Mr. Tassara informs the undersigned that her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel called the *Stonewall*, which has been the subject of previous correspondence between the two countries, shall be delivered up to the government of the United States, and that this decision has been made with a waiver of discussion upon the question whether the demand of the United States could be maintained upon strict principle of international law.

Mr. Tassara has been pleased also to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the

ground of the mutual good will which has happily prevailed between the two countries during the period of the insurrection which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, as they have heretofore offered to pay, an indemnity of \$10,000, the amount of the expenses which the Captain General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the "Stonewall," yet that the surrender is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. Tassara's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. Tassara that the order will be promptly given for the bringing away of the "Stonewall" from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of sixteen thousand dollars to the Spanish government. It only remains to be added that this government appreciate equally the promptness, the liberality and the courtesy which marked the proceedings of her Catholic majesty's government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendships of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his highest consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. To Senor Don Gabriel Garcia Y Tassara, minister plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

The Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company met on yesterday at the Company's office in this city.

Hon John H. Bryan was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Carter B. Harrison was requested to act as secretary.

Dr. E. A. Crudup, State Proxy, presented the following instructions which he had received from the Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., July 20, 1865.

To Dr. E. A. Crudup, State Proxy.

Sir: In the meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to be held this day, you are instructed to state that no stock will be represented but such as is owned and held by persons, who are excepted from the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 20, 1865; and further, if a sufficient amount of stock, not owned and held by the excluded classes, is not represented to justify action in accordance with the charter of the company, then and in that case the state will take charge of the Road and conduct its operations for the present. Of course, Stockholders who have been pardoned by the President will be entitled to be represented.

Very respectfully, W. W. HOLDEN.

The committee on proxies was instructed to inquire what amount of stock was represented in accordance with the instructions of the State Proxy.

During the Committee's absence the reports of the President and of the Committee of Finance and Inspection were read and approved. These reports represent the road to be in good condition compared with other roads in the south.

The Committee on proxies reported substantially, that under the charter, the majority of the stock was represented; but that there was not a majority of the stock represented in accordance with the instructions of the Governor to the State Proxy.

Dr. Crudup then stated that pursuant to his instructions there was no other alternative but that the state must assume control of the road. He intimated a willingness, however, to wait awhile, as he thought that the Stockholders, by conference with the Governor might obtain a modification of his instructions. He announced also the following gentlemen as Directors on the part of the state: R. W. Lassiter, Granville; W. D. Jones, W. S. Mason, Wake.

The report of the Committee and the remarks of the State Proxy elicited a lengthy discussion, which resulted in the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to confer with His Excellency, and adjourning the meeting until the 4th of August next.—*Raleigh Standard*, July 21.

CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. C. F. Deems, DD, to Rev. Abel Stevens, LL, D.

BEAUFORT, N. C., 9th June, 1865.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—After a long interval the Methodist papers from the north begin to reach us. The great question engaging your attention, seems to be the union of your Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We have not discussed this matter, but I believe that generally, it is not desired on our side. Recent events, however, make true the words of your article in the *New York Christian Advocate* of May 25th, that there is not another subject before [your] church of such comparative importance.

Seeing how deeply the northern Methodists are stirred, and how full your papers are of this subject, I venture, on the score of our old acquaintance and because the only article I have seen from your pen, is an indication of good feeling, to show you "mine opinion."

I must promise that no member of the North Carolina Conference, or of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is responsible for any sentiment or opinion I write, nor for the spirit and style of this communication. At the same time I may say, that I know every prominent layman in almost every county of my state, and all the leading ministers of the whole southern church.

Our first wish I think is, that our church might be left alone, to do the work of spreading scriptural holiness over the lands we have occupied. But if the northern church is truly desirous of a union with us, such are the circumstances to which no intelligent man can be inattentive, that we must meet the questions which you seem desirous to press upon us, and the importance of which we cannot underestimate.

For any hope of success for overtures from your church, there are certain things in my judgment, which you must not do, and certain other things which you may and should do, supposing the promotion of peace and of Christ's glory to be their aim.

Neither church must approach the other with violence nor with a plan which is to require of either to yield convictions in regard

to certain positions which have heretofore been the subject of contention between us, the discussion of which can never be profitable and never fail of irritation on both sides. The only objection I make to your articles, is your seeming endorsement of Mr. Newman's program, which is this: that your Church should make overtures to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on two general conditions, unqualified loyalty to the General Government and the acceptance of the anti-slavery doctrine of the Church of the latter.

I honestly believe that you will waste your time with any such overtures. They will never be accepted by our Church as a Church; for the simple reason that they involve political issues with which the church, as a church, has no concern. If we ever come together it must be on the platform of religion and not of politics. We have studiously kept party politics from our church, and by God's grace we mean so to do. Neither of these dogmas, even if both be admitted as political truths, is essential to the salvation of any individual soul, nor belongs to the essence of Methodism.—What has any church to do with loyalty or treason? In regard to any particular clergyman of layman, it is a matter for the state to decide. Let it be freely granted that when a man has been convicted in the courts of his country of the crime of treason, he ought to be excluded from the christian church, still it may not be a question for the particular branch of the church to which he belongs, or to determine who is so guilty; and no man who loves civil or religious freedom ought to allow himself to be a member of a church which claims to itself a privilege of questioning, or the prerogative of determining his loyalty.

As to the second part of the program, involving the negro, why not in Christ's name let the dead bury their dead? Is slavery, as it existed in the south, seems to be at a perpetual end? Why let the negro in the abstract, or the negro in the concrete, separate brethren? When the American Abolition Society talks of dissolving because its work is done why demand of us subscription to an opinion now utterly useless for practical effect? The deluge is over. We have reached Arratat.—Having landed, do you wish to shake hands? Then why revive, or attempt to keep alive discussions of ante-bellum questions in regard to some debatable point touching the naval architecture of the Ark?

As to the negro in the concrete, why should the great Methodist Episcopal Church, alone of churches, keep itself divided on him? Let him go or let him stay as he will. The reports of your missionaries show that he will likely go from you and from us, even if we keep two churches in the south. One of your missionaries informed me that he had succeeded in inducing the negroes in one of our cities to "secede" from us, and playfully added that in a few weeks they "seceded" from you and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church. For the sake of peace and of the negro, do not let us quarrel about his preferences.

You need never come to us with a proposition that the blacks are to be members of the same annual and general conferences, to be the pastors of our families and the tutors of our daughters. No Methodist in the south, reputable for piety, culture or position will submit to it.

Do your people really love us as brethren? Do they sincerely desire that two denominations, identical in doctrine and nearly in discipline, shall make a compact corps in the sacramental host of God's elect? Are they more philanthropic than negro-phobians? Are they more christians than fanatics? Are they so long sighted that they prefer the perpetuating of a church that has great purity of doctrine and power of organization before ephemeral partyism? Then let them concur in the surrender of a feeble and useless abstraction.

And, if you wish us to unite with you, as you cannot compel it with the bayonet, win it by christian love. Let your papers cease to use expressions which the editors know must exasperate us. Let me tell the northern methodists kindly and firmly, that if they attempt to crowd their church in upon the south, whether we will or no, instead of securing a union upon a basis of fair concession and equal rights, they will be responsible for creating a conflict in which animosities will be engendered which all christians must deplore, and will inflict an incalculable damage upon methodism everywhere on this continent.—Such a course would drive all the respectable, cultivated, and pious, out of the pale of methodism, and leave a refuse and christian church ought to be ashamed to utter.

Let better counsels prevail, and such as become true godliness. Let your people remember that we are not seeking you, you are seeking us, and should approach us at least not offensively. We cannot be won by any impudent taunts, such as some of your writers indulge, as though we needed what they call "purging."

Come to us, if come you must, in the spirit of love. If ever our churches do become united, it will be at what to many on both sides will be an immense sacrifice of feeling and prejudice; and to some probably, almost of principle. Certainly it will be so upon our side. We can be won but not coerced. We are free in our religion, and sensitive in our calamities. Offer us methodism, a church of free power, a loving fraternity of disciples. Drop politics. Down with swords. Up with olive branches. Down with partisan banners. Up with the cross. Acknowledge us to be what we know we are, your equals in every christian sense. Then come with your hearts in your hands. Perhaps we may be united. I can pledge no man and no portion of the church. I know what we will not do, I cannot promise what we will do. I write purely in the interest of the religion of love and I earnestly pray that, north and south, our leading men may be clothed with the meekness of wisdom and the churches crowned with the beauty of holiness.

Come among us, not as emissaries but as visiting brethren, and you will be received. To yourself personally, brother Stevens, I would renew the invitations of years gone by, if I had not left me homeless and homeless. But I cordially invite you to my field of labor, and should be happy to renew the intercourse which you made so agreeable.

In memory of days before these calamities, and in the love of Christ Jesus, the King Eternal, Invisible, the only wise God our Saviour, to whom I trust we are both right loyal, I am, your brother, &c., &c.