

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1865.

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THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JULY 26
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

City Provost Court, July 25.
The operations in the Provost Marshal's office, showed a considerable decrease yesterday. It was absolutely dull.

Without Passes.—Four soldiers went through their usual course of being sent to their regiments under guard.

Desertion and Theft.—H. C. Price was arrested above here, somewhere on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, by Capt. J. M. Stallings, for stealing a mule, and was sent to Goldsboro, where upon examination, it appeared that he was a deserter from the 3d Kentucky regiment, was sent to this place, and by order of the Provost Marshal, he was sent to the County Jail.

A Commotion.—A conflict or commotion occurred between the city authorities, and a few insolent negro soldiers, at the junction of Front and Market streets, yesterday afternoon at a late hour which collected quite a motley crowd of on-lookers. The cause cannot be easily explained, but from what could be gathered, some negro soldiers with a gun, accompanied by another of his race, passed the Mayor on the street whose attention was directed to them by a remark from the soldier that he was going to bayonet a policeman for something or other.

The Mayor stopped him, however, and changed his course, giving him to understand that he was the proper one to act in such cases. The soldier talked somewhat rough to the Mayor, but the old gentleman put his foot down, but hardly firm enough, else he would have compelled the arrest of the soldier and dispersed the crowd.

The Mayor certainly knew they were doing wrong, for at the appearance of one or two commissioned officers, they sneaked off.

These occurrences will take place, but if properly handled, nothing serious will likely take place. All that is necessary in such cases is a little discretion and firmness in sending to the lock-up when necessary, and after one or two nights under its protecting roofs, it will be guaranteed that offenders of this class learn wisdom and behave themselves.

The negroes were highly elated by the unauthorized arrest of the chief of police, Mr. McGreal yesterday, and took especial pains to show it. Why this prejudice no one knows, probably it arises from bad teaching. Paul McGreal cannot nor will not disturb any one if he be behaving himself, be he white or black, but he will do his duty, that can be assured in all cases, and he will be supported in it, both by the civil and military authorities. No one wishes him to exceed his duty, and it is desired that he will not fall below it. All will remember, then, that what he does will only be sanctioned when it is his duty, and this will be the case with the force under him.

Another Suggestion.—Advice is much often given than taken, it is said, but the Mayor has already met suggestions of this paper about the streets, and on the most frequented parts of the city are to be seen improvements. He has acted likewise about the grave-yard above St. James' church, and it is no longer a pasture for cows and hogs, and his good nature must be taxed by another suggestion. This is about the numbering of the business houses of the city properly. On market street we have two merchants who are advertising in this paper as No. 22, and there are six or eight other houses on the same street in the same category. An old man from the country was looking for Willis' drug store a few days ago and went to Brown & Anderson's jewelry store to find it. Both of these buildings are numbered alike, so it is stated. Of course everything cannot be done in a moment, and must not be thought of, but this matter should be attended to before fall, for when country people come in to trade, after seeing what they need put in the papers to be had at a certain number and street, they go right there to look for it, and should not be disappointed. Besides, it is an injustice to the advertiser if the streets are numbered incorrectly, for in such examples given above, when once disappointed, people have no idea where to look for the right place. The numbering will be a right tedious job, but there are so many reasons why it is necessary that it should be done, that a little unpleasant duty must be put up with to have things right.

Things.—The Adams Express Company, through its superintendent here, and its messengers, almost daily places us under obligations for papers delivered in advance of the mails. They are now running with promptness and regularity to all parts of the country north and south. We received through this source, a few days ago, full files of Augusta, Ga., papers, which could be received in no other way.

We have also to thank the purser of the steamer *Delphin* for a copy of the New York *Herald*, delivered a few hours in advance of the mail.

Mr. Wm. B. Cutler, of the firm of Cutler & French, will accept our thanks for late Raleigh and other papers. Mr. McIntyre, of the U. S. military telegraph, will also receive our thanks for similar favors at Richmond and Philadelphia dates.

The Address To-night.—The address to be delivered by Mr. A. M. Waddell, before the colored people to-night, will take place at the Theatre instead of the City Hall as was advertised. This is considered necessary to make accommodations for a larger number than was at first anticipated. The class, not instructed in their new

relations, will no doubt be instructed in his remarks. A full report will be published in THE HERALD to-morrow.

An Evil Report.—Some evil genius, no doubt to secure his own ends, reported one of the police force on duty on Water street night before last as being heavily drunk. Reaching the ears of the mayor from the round-about way it had taken, he ordered the chief of police, Mr. McGreal, to investigate the matter, when he reported it entirely without foundation.

There was a private watchman in that neighborhood said to have been under the influence of liquor, but he had no connection whatever with the police force. The men composing this force were selected by the authorities of the town for their known sobriety and attention to business. The circulation of such a report at the first opportunity that could be given is well understood to have emanated from malicious motives alone, and from persons not by any means desirous that civil authority should be resumed in this city. No reliance must be placed in such reports by the people, as an investigation will prove their falsity in all cases, and they are only urged to break up a system repugnant to evil-doers and persons not well disposed to the quiet of the place.

CHANGED LOCATIONS.—It will be of interest to their numerous correspondents in this region, to notice that Messrs. Swenson, Mendonhall & Co., have removed their place of business from 121 Front street, to 79 Pearl street, New York, where all communications should hereafter be addressed.

NOR COMING.—Acting Rear Admiral Radford did not arrive yesterday as was expected he would. A dispatch was received from him stating that he had been taken ill, and would proceed direct to his intended headquarters, which is Port Royal, S. C.

APPOINTED.—S. M. West, Esq., one of the former Auctioneers of this city, was yesterday re-appointed to this place by the Board of Town Commissioners.

The Atlantic Cable.
A private letter from Mr. Cyrus W. Field states that the Great Eastern would probably leave the Nore on the 11th and Valentia on the 11th of July.

All representatives of the press of America, England and France are to be excluded from the Great Eastern during the laying of the cable, the telegraph construction company having charge of the undertaking believing this course necessary, as some members of the press might enter into conversation with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties. A journal of the trip and its results will, however, be furnished the press immediately upon the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content and the connection being made with the shore at that terminus of the line.

As the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton, N. S., and Newfoundland, is now seriously deranged for the first time in seven or eight years, it is probable the messengers from and to the cable will have to be sent across the Gulf by a steamer, which will delay the press reports from four to six hours.

Should there be enough of the Atlantic cable left to stretch across the Gulf (eighty miles), which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus in a few days not only restore the continuity of the New York and Newfoundland line, but place the two continents in uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

News from Fortress Monroe.
THE HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.—MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS, ETC.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 20, 1865.
I have the best authority for saying that Jefferson Davis is in good health, even better than when he arrived at this place. His eyesight is not impaired, and his appetite is remarkably good. There are many rumors about regarding Jeff., but no alteration has taken place in his health or condition. No one is allowed to see him except surgeon Craven and the guard.

City Point will no longer be a military depot. The quartermaster will report to Colonel Wm. James, chief quartermaster at Richmond.

Another reduction in expenses in this department has taken place in the discharge of steamers, and employees will soon be discharged.

The steamer Thomas A. Morgan has arrived from Point Lookout with commissary stores. That depot is to be broken up. Only two or three hundred sick in the hospitals and one company of colored troops remain there.

Steamers are passing now for Baltimore with some of the discharged troops of General Kilpatrick's command.

It is said that orders have been issued to stop the contracting for supplies generally.

Railroad Meeting.
The stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company met at Goldsboro, according to previous notice, on the 20th. After organizing they proceeded to the election of four directors, resulting in the selection of W. B. Wadsworth, J. H. Richardson, Isaac Ramsey, and John Tull. The directors then went into session, but there being so few present they adjourned to meet in Beaufort on the 1st of August.—*Newbern Times*, July 24.

Release of Rebel Generals.
Boston, July 17, 1865.
The *Transfer* learns that a number of rebel generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major General Jackson, of Savannah, and it is understood that General Marmaduke and Battle were also of the party.

There are now but few rebel officers in confinement at the fort.

The National Loan.
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1865.
Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of \$4,251,600. The number of individual subscriptions was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Prisoners from the Arsenal.
The Rebel General Hartranft sent to Fort Mifflin, and Professor McCullough to a Prison in Richmond.

(From the Washington Chronicle, July 19.)
THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.
On Monday, at about noon, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin were placed on board the State of Maine (hospital steamer.) Captain Borden, and were taken to Fortress Monroe in charge of Brevet Brigadier General Levi A. Dodd, with another officer, and guard of twenty-four men of the Eighteenth Veteran Reserve Regiment. At Fortress Monroe they were placed on board a gunboat. The guard having taken with them rations for thirty days, it is presumed their destination is the Dry Tortugas instead of the Albany penitentiary. The four prisoners who are sentenced to imprisonment for life were apparently in low spirits when informed that they were to undergo a change of imprisonment, and Spangler remarked that he had a slight idea of the nature of life in a state prison.

On Sunday afternoon the government commenced to relieve General Hartranft of the prisoners confined in the arsenal. The rebel General Harris and professor McCullough were the first removed. Harris was sent to Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Watts and a guard of four privates, where he will be subjected to close confinement for the present. McCullough was put on board a government vessel on Sunday afternoon, in charge of Colonel Fredericks, with a guard, with orders to deliver him to the officers of Libby prison or Castle Thunder.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATE SECRETARY SENT TO FORT DELAWARE.
Benton H. Harrison, who was private Secretary to Jeff. Davis, and who had been confined at the arsenal during the past few weeks, was sent by rail on Monday morning, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Rath and a guard, to Fort Delaware, where he will be closely confined.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONERS.
On leaving the arsenal they thanked General Hartranft for his kindness to them while imprisoned there, and bade him adieu, as did also Harris, McCullough and Harrison. McCullough and Harrison appeared to dislike the idea of leaving, especially as they had been treated in a humane manner at the arsenal, and knew not what kind of hands they would fall into next; but Harris tried to put a good face on his adverse circumstances, and went off cracking jokes, as it is his wont to do, apparently indifferent to his fate.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE ARSENAL.—THE BODIES OF THE EXECUTED CONSPIRATORS.
On Monday, the guard, with the exception of the non-commissioned officers and men of a portion of the twelfth, fourteenth and eighteenth veteran reserve corps, was withdrawn. General Hartranft, General McCull and Lieutenant Geisenger have been relieved from duty at the arsenal, and the building put in charge of an officer of the veteran reserve.

Yesterday the furniture of the court room was removed, and in a short time workmen will commence to pull down the building preparatory to building an addition to the arsenal to be used as workshops.

The bodies of the executed conspirators still remain buried in the yard, and the scaffold has not yet been removed.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.
The Russian Telegraph Laid Across Frazer's River.—Arrival of Schuyler Colfax at San Francisco.—Trial of the Persons Indicted for attempting to steal the Steamer Colon.—Arrival at San Francisco of the Passengers of the Golden Rule.—Sentence of the Salvador Pirates, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1865.
The steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from Victoria and Portland, brings nearly \$800,000 in gold.
The cable of the Russian Telegraph has been successfully submerged across Frazer river.
Reports from the northern mines are very favorable.
The Mexican emigrants indicted for attempting to steal the steamer *Colon* were arraigned in the County Court to-day. When asked if they desired counsel they replied they did not; but would be satisfied if they were tried by a jury of their countrymen, and would abide the result.
The Treasury reports for the last six months show a falling off of over \$7,000,000 as compared with the same period last year; yet the gold and silver produce on the coast is known to be much larger.
The deposits at the Mint last month aggregate \$2,227,000, the largest amount during the same space of time, in three years.
The Central Transit Company's steamer *America* has arrived from Panama, via San Juan del Sur, with the passengers who sailed in the *Golden Rule*, from New York, May 22d, and who were wrecked on Rancouder reef.
Late advices from Australia say that the war in New Zealand appears to be dragging heavily along.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1865.
A fire at Jackson, Amador county, to-day, destroyed property valued at twelve thousand dollars.
Sailed, Pacific mail steamship *Sacramento* for Panama, with the passengers and mails for New York, and \$957,000 in treasure, of which \$259,000 goes to New York.
Schuyler Colfax and party arrived here Saturday night.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1865.
The Fourth was celebrated in this State, as well as in Nevada and Oregon, with unparalleled enthusiasm.
Schuyler Colfax spoke in this city after the regular exercises. The day passed quietly, except some feeling produced among a certain class by the appearance of colored men in the procession.
General McDowell has published an order containing the findings of the Military Commission in the case of the Salvador pirates. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, but General McDowell commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life, in the case of Hogg and the leaders, and ten years imprisonment each for the rest of the gang—six in number.

The offence charged was a violation of the rules of war.

The Indians are troubling the California route to Idaho. They have lately attacked and murdered several emigrants.

CONCLUSION OF THE WASHINGTON MURDER CASE.

Exciting Scenes in the Court.

Verdict of Acquittal.

The Manifestation of Joy by the Populace.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1865.
To-day, the twelfth and last of the trial of Miss Harris for the murder of A. J. Burroughs, witnessed a larger and more excited crowd in attendance than any which has preceded. The sympathy of the public, with few exceptions, had in the course of the trial been arrayed on the side of the accused, and an interest developed in the final result.

APPEARANCE OF MISS HARRIS.
At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock the accused entered, accompanied by her counsel and lady friends, and took her seat in front of the green table amid a buzz of many voices, which the Marshal endeavored to restrain. Miss Harris came in leaning on the arm of Mr. Bradley.

Before the argument was commenced the jurors not engaged in the case were discharged.

ARGUMENT OF MR. VOORHEES.
At half-past ten o'clock Mr. Voorhees commenced his argument. In the course of it he gave the following sketch of the HISTORY OF THE ACCUSED.

Seven years ago Mary Harris was a beautiful and intelligent child of twelve years old in the city of Burlington, Iowa. Though in moderate circumstances, none were more respected than her parents. At this time the evidence shows that Burroughs met her. It is true that Burroughs was almost twenty years her senior, but it is shown that he proposed to fashion her mind during its tender growth, and to mould and shape her habits and affections in order that she might be for him a suitable wife when of a proper age. You will have no difficulty in arriving at this conclusion from what the witnesses have disclosed, and it is important that you should never for a moment lose sight of this fact. When these two parties to this mournful tragedy appear first to our view in contact with each other he was a man of mature years; she was young enough to be his own child. The man and the child thus at this point started together. I need not reason at length to show the absolute power which he necessarily obtained over her young mind and heart. He took her by the hand and taught her that her life belonged to him. She grew up to womanhood in unquestioning obedience to that idea. It fashioned all her budding hopes. It was a part of all her plans when she dreamed of the sun and joy of the future. It was the sole wealth of her pure, young heart, and it was enough, she was content. He was literally all the world to her. He taught her to regard him as her destiny. Her parents, not blinded by that idolatry with which she worshipped, foresaw that faithfulness in Burroughs which finally wrecked and blasted so many lives beside his own. They disapproved of his protracted and assiduous attentions. They strove to sever the connection and to dissolve the spell by which he held her enchanted. They wished her to marry another. But their efforts were in vain. Her being was absorbed in his; and when the issue came between obedience to parental authority and obedience to his omnipotent will the result could not be doubtful. He was to her as the oak to the vine—her support and her life. She clung to his fortunes. She gave up all. Home and kindred were left behind. She went forth leaning on that arm which had embraced her when a child. It was thus she came to Chicago to reside with the witness, Miss Devlin, in order to be near him who was benevolent to be guardian and protector of all her future years. And who is here to rise up and condemn her for this act? You may say that the step then taken was the source of all her woes and the cause of her present imperiled condition. If even this was true, shall she bear the blame and be bowed down under the world's censure? She loved, and endowed the being whom she loved with the manly virtues of truth, honor and fidelity, and then trusted him. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the disparity of their ages, their long intimacy, their contract of marriage proven here by his own letters, and her child-like dependence on him, he was called upon by every impulse which ennobles human nature, by every instinct which becomes the character of a man, by the holy laws of heaven and eternal justice, to justify with his life, if necessary, the affection and confidence with which she honored him. Shall it be a crime in her to confide because he betrayed and broke her heart and set her brain on fire? Is it to be imputed to her as an offence that she was true because he was false? He taught her for five years to love him until her very soul was blended with his own, and then with no parting word, with no friendly consolation, if such a thing could be, with no farthest look of kindness, with no token that the past was not forgotten, he wrenched asunder the bond which united them, made a sudden marriage with another woman, and turned his back forever on this desolate defendant. This base act of desertion occurred in September 1853. In itself alone it was enough to account for a disordered mind and a broken heart. But it was not this simply that they parted. He was not content to wreck all her hopes, to withdraw from her side and leave her alone in the world, to break all his vows on which she had relied for years. He must do more. In the very wantonness of wickedness, without a provocation, he sought to cast this unfortunate girl into the very mire of infamy, and to trample her there with his feet. Mr. Voorhees continued, endeavoring to show the connection of Burroughs with the Greenwood letters and the attempt to destroy the character of Miss Harris, and indulging in severe

reflections on the efforts of the father of Burroughs to keep important witnesses out of the way. He then proceeded to the consideration and analysis, as well as a detail of the evidences adduced of Miss Harris' insanity. Her walk by the canal in melancholy contemplation of suicide, her attack on Miss Devlin, the complete revolution in her character, the change in her physical condition, all this going on for one year with the burning sense of the wrong inflicted on her, her attempts to sue him for breach of promise of marriage; the lingering love which, mingling with her wrath, refused to sue him for damages, because, "poor fellow, he is poor," and she only wanted to clear her character, to vindicate her name. The testimony of Dr. Nichols was then reviewed by Mr. Voorhees, who insisted strongly on the skill and experience of the learned doctor, in whose study and practice mental disarrangement had met with a life's study and experiment, and was finally supported by the tendency of every other physician who testified in the case, in the assertion that she committed the deed "under an insane impulse." Mr. Voorhees then alluded to the saying of the attorney prosecuting the case, that "there should be an example; and that the whole community desired an example to suppress crime in this city." But, said Mr. Voorhees, speak for this community, not her, when I say that they do not want this girl made an example, and through their lips and the press, that is their medium of expression, they have indignantly repudiated the idea that they think for this girl's blood. Mr. Voorhees next dealt eloquently upon the character of woman, the protection which she is entitled to at the hands of man, and upon the fact that woman's crimes, ninety-nine times out of one hundred, are but the rebound of man's criminality towards herself, and that she is ever but the instrument of punishment which he has fashioned and created for the expiation of his own guilt.

The eloquent argument of Mr. Voorhees, to hear which a crowd comparable only to that which filled the court room during the Sickles trial had assembled, was listened to with profound attention. The crowd outside was as great as that inside; through every available window rows of faces appeared, and whenever Mr. Voorhees reached any passionate passage of appeal or entreaty the murmurs of approbation which the new marshal could not quell within the house were loudly responded to by those outside.

At the conclusion of Voorhees' argument the judge adjourned the court for a short recess, and it reassembled at twenty minutes past one o'clock, and the District Attorney commenced

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT
for the prosecution, an argument which gave rise to the interchanging of much insulting language and bickering between Messrs. Carrington, Bradley and Hughes; the court even taking part therein.

THE NEW DR. DONORONS,
who sat close to Mr. Voorhees during that gentleman's severe strictures upon his character, left the court room when that argument had ended.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
The attorney for the prosecution dwelt strongly on the necessity of punishing crime, and insisted on his assertion that her crime was coolly, deliberately and wickedly planned and remorselessly executed, and claimed that it equaled in atrocity and other crime. He said that as counsel for the defence had attacked the character and standing of Dr. Burroughs, he would revive that of Miss Devlin and the character of the military establishment to which she had led Mary Harris, and this drew on the scene with Mr. Hughes, who objected to Mr. Carrington's remarks, on the ground that they were unsupported by any testimony presented in the case.

Judge Wylie said Mr. Carrington must not retaliate upon Miss Devlin for an attack on Mr. Burroughs; but as he was the closing argument he must confine himself within recognized bounds.

Mr. Carrington evidently much excited, said he was not to be cowed down, that he had never shrunk from fear in the execution of official duty.

Here the Judge became as heated as the attorney, and called for the Marshal, saying he would allow no such discussions between himself and the District Attorney in the presence of the jury.

Mr. Hughes adroitly interfered with an apologetic explanation that he only interrupted the learned counsel from the prosecution from a sense of duty, and hoped the gentleman would proceed and not again render any interruption on the part of the counsel for the defence necessary.

Mr. Carrington resumed, but the strategy of Mr. Hughes had succeeded. The jury were distracted from the thread of the attorney's argument, and he himself not a little confused. Again he resumed the question of insanity; but again, wandering more and more easily, commenced

A SECOND ATTACK ON MISS DEVLIN.
Mr. Bradley, the senior counsel for the defence, sprang the rescue, saying, "This conduct was unbecoming a gentleman. No gentleman would abuse his position and apply such language against a defenceless lady."

Mr. Carrington said he returned the insult. Unpleasant consequences seemed imminent; but it was not the wily Bradley's object to go so far as to stop the trial. He said Mr. Hughes had knocked all thoughts of the attorney's argument out of the heads of the jury, and indeed out of Mr. Carrington's, so he explained in the wick of time that the reason why he interrupted Mr. Carrington was that Miss Devlin was brought by him, was under his protection, and an attack on her was an attack on himself. The Marshal was again called by the Court; but the intelligents had tamed down before he appeared. The whole thing was beautifully managed. The jury were allowed to retire had the argument of Voorhees clear in their heads; that of Carrington muddled and broken. Voorhees' will put theory of the case was thus really the last they dispassionately and consecutively heard, and the effect was visible.

THE JURY RETIRE.
It was now four o'clock, and the jury were permitted to retire to consider their verdict. A few obstructions delayed their passing out.

(Continued on fourth page.)