

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

City Provoost Court, July 27. There was a lively Court this day. The offences were as numerous as unmarried women after a war, and about as regardless of consequences.

Stealing.—Louisa Jefferson, negro, living on Seventh street, was lodged in the City jail for stealing jewelry to adorn her exquisite appearance. She only took them—she did not steal them.

Soldiers.—Twelve soldiers caught in the city without passes, were ordered to wait on Brigade headquarters, to see what they would have them to do up there.

Sawey.—Leman, a negro, was so saucy to Maj. Pierce, the District Provoost Marshal, that he could not be tolerated, and he was sent to the lock up until he feels better.

Stealing.—Johnny Robinson, a negro dry pond resident, took lodgings in the city jail, where he will serve on a term for stealing. Such fellows as John will ruin the reputation of dry ponds, and should not be allowed within its righteous precincts hereafter.

Phew.—Eliza White, and black, "bides her time" at the favorite retreat of evil-doers, for committing a nuisance in a well. What do you mean, Eliza?

Held To It.—Five soldiers of the U. S. C. T. were sent to the county jail for being drunk, entering a private house while drunk, and when brought up refusing to tell where they liquor-ed so heavily.

A Smith.—One representative of that great Smith family, who answered to the name of Charles at the roll-call of his company, which belongs to the 27th U. S. C. T., was provided with accommodations at the county jail for stealing clothes from a brother soldier. He is a colored, no doubt, by a large number of both sexes and color, who have preceded him for various offences.

Imprisoned.—Two Pennsylvania soldiers (white) under sentence of court martial, were put in the county jail for safe keeping.

The Fair Sex.—Louisa and Charlotte Stafford, keepers of a disorderly house on 8th street, and accused of selling liquor to soldiers, were locked up in the city jail. "Oh, what horrible creatures," as Lord Dundreary would say.

Looking Up.—Day by day the improvements on the streets go on. Yesterday the breakages in the water works on Front street, underwent an examination and repairs, and in a day or two will be all right. The curb stones and crossings from the sidewalks have been generally overhauled and are now quite agreeable to pass over. The sewers have been opened and gutters cleaned out, and still the work continues in good earnest. It is to go on, it is asserted, until the whole city is served alike, and the place put once again in a proper condition. A sufficient force is now employed and will on no cause be stopped. There is to be no "laying down the shovel and the hoe" in fact, and some credit must be given the mayor and board, as well as the superintendents, for what they have accomplished. They promise, as soon as the places can be visited by the workmen, to distribute lime in every place where it is needed. Good, also. Such a move will be very acceptable. Lime improves the atmosphere at this season of the year.

PLANTATION BITTERS.—The advantages of a liberal system of advertising were never before so clearly demonstrated as in the case of Drake's Plantation Bitters. Four months ago they were wholly unknown in this community—had never been heard of. To-day it is almost impossible to supply the demand for them. This is because they have been liberally advertised, and by use are proved to be what they are represented. All our merchants keep them in stock, and advertise the fact as they would a fresh invoice of flour or cheese. Two or three imitations of them have been brought into the market, and find a ready sale. Everybody buys and uses the famous Plantation Bitters. Their popularity is so great that it is not right the public should be imposed upon. We therefore caution purchasers that the genuine are put up only in square, log cabin bottles. All others are spurious.

TAKEN UP.—David Merrick, a half witted drunken negro, perched himself on the awning over Pedin's old stand on Market street, yesterday afternoon, and regaled the passers by with a noisy harangue. An officer went up to arrest him, and Merrick discovering him, he sprang for the sidewalk, alighting on a barrel. After a little shuffling he ran into the Market house, when a crowd assembled, of course, to see what was to be done, and they were fully gratified thus far by seeing him taken charge of by the police and marched away the city prison.

LOOK OUT.—At the meeting of the board of commissioners held yesterday, Mr. Thomas H. Howey was elected collector of taxes for the city. From the scarcity of money and the high taxes this promises to be a lively and highly entertaining business.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. James Shackelford, auctioneer, sold in front of the Market house yesterday, four horses and a buggy. The horses were in bad order, and the buggy a great deal worse. The prices of the first ranged between seventy-five and one hundred and five dollars, which was a figure from these outward appearances.

The old buggy was knocked down to one of the darkey women, at twenty dollars. Some good stock trader might make a fortune by bringing a lot to this place and disposing of them at these figures.

THE SALOON LICENSES.—Twenty-four firms were granted license yesterday by the board of commissioners to retail liquors in the city, subject to the approval of the military authorities. The tax upon each, it is stated, was assessed at fifty dollars per month.

IMPORTANT TO LETTER WRITERS.—Letter writers are notified that internal revenue or old United States stamps will not pay postage. Many letters having these stamps upon them, have been sent to the dead letter office recently.

FOR NEW YORK TO-DAY.—The steamer Ariadne, Capt. Craig, of Harris & Howell's line will sail for New York to-day, at 12 o'clock precisely. She will carry the regular northern mails, about twenty passengers, and a full freight.

A CARD. WILMINGTON, July 27, 1865. A. M. WADDELL, ESQ. SIR: The undersigned on behalf of themselves and the colored people generally, who were favored with the plain and practical advice you were so good as to give us at the Theatre on Wednesday evening last, beg leave to tender you our hearty thanks for the same, and our full appreciation of the friendly spirit in which it was given.

ALFRED HOWE, JAMES SCULL, J. G. NORWOOD, ALLEN EVANS, C. W. AVANT, and others.

Trophies of the War. A Fortress Monroe letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: There have been received here during the past two weeks one hundred and eighty iron guns, late the property of the Rebels, and mounted on the approaches of Petersburg and Richmond. These guns are all of large calibre, ranging from seven to ten inch. The ten-inch guns were taken from Fort Darling. They are of rebel manufacture, and nearly new, having been cast in 1864. They are said, by competent judges, to be excellent specimens of serviceable ordnance. They bear a strong resemblance to the Armstrong gun, being reinforced at the breech by concentric bands. All were cast at Richmond. Nearly every one of them is effectually spiked. These guns were never finished at the foundries where they were cast, and they bear the roughness peculiar to castings when first taken from the sand in which they were moulded.

There have also been received eighty-five brass guns. These are of every conceivable shape and pattern, many of them being of United States manufacture, and lost in battle. But now "the king hath got his own again." Then there are rude and cumbersome brass pieces of southern make; quaint old French guns, which were stored away in government arsenals before the war, and dragged forth to do service by the hard-pressed Rebels. All these guns are now huddled together in the gun-yard of Fortress Monroe. What disposition is to be made of this captured ordnance has not yet been made known to the gun-yard people.

There have also been sent down immense piles of ammunition; explosive projectiles of every pattern and shape, neatly boxed, and marked confederate states of America, Richmond laboratory, stand about in vast piles, and as one gazes upon them, and the numerous guns of brass and iron, field and siege, the conviction grows that it certainly was not a scarcity of the munitions of war that compelled the surrender of Lee. All these guns and munitions are stored away from profane eyes in the great gun-yard, where guns and ammunition, whether our own, or rare trophies, are carefully cared for by the grey haired old ordnance sergeant, James Welch.

The grim and deadly guns are cared for tenderly as helpless children by the sergeant. He pats his favorite guns as would a fond father his particular bright precocious boy.

The bright "Napoleons," bearing the letters U. S., recaptured from the rebels at Five Forks, are the objects of sergeant Welch's most tender solicitude. They are his returned prodigals; they were lost and are found again. They glitter like gold in the sunshine. The fattest calf has been furnished them in the shape of vigorous applications of emery paper and flannel.

seizure of a supposed slaver by the United States Marshal. Acting District-Attorney Courtney received information on Thursday afternoon that the bark Dahomey, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and flying the Portuguese colors, was being fitted out for the purpose of engaging in the African slave trade. The filed complaint of the parties who gave the information in regard to the vessel alleges that the Dahomey had retained part of the cargo which was brought by her on her last voyage from Cuba to New York, and that part of the cargo which remained in the hold of the vessel, was especially used by slavers, consisting of timber, rice and rum. The district attorney filed a libel and placed a process in the hands of the United States Marshal Murray, who at once proceeded to the docks and seized the vessel in the name of the United States. The Dahomey was consigned to Messrs. Santos & Co., of this city, a well-known Portuguese house from town. The cargo will be examined, and the case will be investigated by the United States authorities in a few days.

The Portuguese consul has requested the marshal to provide for the officers and crew, who have been expelled from the ship. This proceeding is not under the treaty of 1862, but under the old laws of 1796 and 1818, against the slave trade.

News from the Kentucky oil regions mentions large greasy developments. A twenty barrel well had been struck at the mouth of Mount Blanc.

A woman in New York has been robbed of \$2000 in gold and \$625 in bank notes which she had concealed in a sofa.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Health Greatly Impaired.

He is Not Expected to Live Long.

DETAILS OF HIS HABITS IN PRISON.

Condition of Clay and Mitchell.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

From all the sources of information I am able to command, there is no doubt Jeff Davis is slowly but surely declining in health from his protracted imprisonment. He will not even avail himself of the opportunities of exercise afforded him, and he has a space of about twenty by twenty feet he could walk about if he chose, but all the long hours of each weary day he sits at the barred embrasure of the casemate, sullen, silent, speechless. With his chin alternately resting on one hand and then on both, he looks unintermittently through this opening. Where rests his eyes and what thoughts stir that brain no one can tell. Before him are the bay and the passing ships, and the Rip Raps, growing each day into a wonderful work of impenetrable strength, and wild sea birds enjoying the boundless freedom of the outer air. And mingling with these sights comes that perpetual, mournful refrain, the sound of the waves, dashing upon the beach. Here he is a prisoner, and under what circumstances and under what terrible charges hanging over him! Not a moment is he left alone—not a moment passes that he is not under the vigilant eye of soldiers. There is no egress through those strong iron bars. There is no escape through this cordon of muskets. There can be no attempt at rescue from without. What wonder is it that that form has grown more emaciated, those cheeks more sunken, those eyes more lustrous, that brow more wrinkled—his hair whiter, his words fewer, his spirits sunk in perpetual gloom? Health has left him; hope is gone; that proud spirit is broken, and the end is not far. I am writing no fancy sketch. I have been told to-day that Jeff Davis, if he keeps up his present prison habits and depondancy, will not live six weeks longer.

A CHAPLAIN ATTEMPTS HIM. Yesterday Mr. Davis requested permission for a chaplain to see him. This is the second request of this kind he has made since his arrival. Chaplain Kerfoot was sent to his cell. He greeted the chaplain with warmth. "It is to you and this book" (holding the bible in his hand) "I must look," he said, "for consolation now." The chaplain talked to him of his spiritual condition, read to him passages from the bible and prayed with him. After the chaplain left, Davis appeared to be in much better spirits than he has been in for some time past.

READING THE BIBLE. He reads the bible morning and evening. Recently, I am told, he protracts these readings much more than at the commencement of his imprisonment. He confesses his belief in the bible, and professes to have made it the ruling guide of his life. It is evident he does not fancy being confined exclusively to reading the scriptures, for he sometimes exclaims for a different style of literature; but his request in this regard thus far has not been complied with. This refusal to extend his reading privileges, and not permitting him to write to his wife or see letters from her, have formed the burden of his complaints.

MISERABLE GROWING MORE DESTITUTE. If permission was given him to have all the books he wished, he could not read much himself, and for the comfort derived from them would have to rely mainly on others reading to him. One eye is now almost totally blind, and the other gives indication of rapidly becoming so. He still wears his goggles during the day time.

HIS DAILY ROUTINE. Life in prison is necessarily monotonous. With few it has ever been more so than with Davis. He rises pretty early, usually at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a bath the first thing, using salt water at first and winding up with fresh water. His bathing facilities are limited, consisting of a common wash-tub filled with salt water, a wash basin of fresh water, coarse towels and soap. An army blanket he converts into a temporary screen, and bathes behind this. He is not very particular about his toilet; the fashion of combing his hair and all that, but is exact upon the subject of cleanliness of his under clothing, sheets, towels, &c. Bath and toilet completed, he reads his Bible, and at half-past eight has his breakfast. This is served him from Dr. Craven's table. The statement in some of the papers that a daughter of Dr. Craven brings him his food is incorrect. A soldier brings his meals to him. Tea, toast and an egg or two, or broiled steak, usually make up his breakfast. His appetite is very variable. General Miles may call in to see him and pass a few words, or the officer of the guard may have something to say; for only these two, except his physician and Craven, are allowed to speak to him. In conversation he has betrayed an anxiety and even determination to discuss the subject of the impossibility of ever convicting him of treason. He throws himself back upon the question of State Rights as his main point of defence. For some time, having that all the discussion was on his own side, he has kept silent on the subject. Except these interruptions in the way of conversations, which it will be understood, are not daily by any means, he passes most of his time till half past three P. M., his dinner hour, in looking at the window. He smokes his pipe occasionally, but is no great smoker. He says that such smoking makes him too nervous. After dinner he passes the time as before. He has supper at half-past eight o'clock, and then directly goes to bed. He sleeps pretty soundly, but more so formerly than latterly. At first the light kept burning in his room all night troubled him, but he has become used to it and makes no complaint on the subject now, as perhaps he knows it would do no good if he did.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE GUARD. In previous letters I have described Mr. Davis' quarters and the guard placed over

him. Both continue the same as at first. He has been argued to have the guard in his own room, the rear room of the casemate—two are kept constantly in both front and back rooms and an officer with them—removed and kept in the front room. But his contrary was of no avail. Next he desired that the guard in his own room might be allowed to stand instead of being kept walking, but here, too, his request has not been complied with.

THE LATE EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS. There is every reason to believe that the execution of the assassination conspirators in Washington has been communicated to Davis within the past three or four days. It is certain that a great and marked change has come over him, and to his undoubted knowledge of this execution the change is attributed. His food is of the best quality, he has abundance of pure air, and there is no special reason otherwise accounting for present gloominess and decreasing health.

CONDITION OF MR. CLAY. Every day Mr. Clay is improving in health. He still takes his morning hour's walk, and is in greatly improved physical condition on account of it. Dr. Bancroft feeds him on hospital diet yet; in fact his constitution is in no condition to stand stronger food. He is very lively and chatty if he can get any one to talk with him, and hopeful as to the future.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL. Nothing seems to affect the physique of Mr. Mitchell. He is apparently as good in health as on the day he was brought here. He goes barefooted most of the time, and takes things coolly and quietly. His manners are not very conciliatory, nor calculated to attach friends to him. I am told that he has not lately expressed any fears as to the President pressing a pardon upon him.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Message in Full. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by her majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the session now brought to a close.

We are further commanded to inform you that, as the present Parliament has now so nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of parliaments that you could not enter another yearly session with advantage to the public interest, it is her majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, and to issue writs for the calling of a new one.

But her majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express to you her majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which, during the six years of your existence as a parliament, you have constantly displayed in the discharge of important functions, and tending to your her majesty's warm acknowledgments for the many good measures which you have submitted for her acceptance, and which have greatly conduced to the diminution of the public burdens, and to the encouragement of industry, to the increase of the wealth, and to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her majesty's people.

We are commanded to inform you that her majesty's relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between Her Majesty's North American provinces on the subject of the union of these provinces in a confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces, and give facilities of many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North America subjects.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to her majesty for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

The commercial treaty which her majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and the other states composing the German Commercial-Union has, by her majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her Majesty will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and place on a sound footing the trade between her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

My Lords and Gentlemen. Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors in the session now brought to a close.

The act for rendering the expenses incurred for the support of the poor chargeable upon the whole of a union instead of being confined to separate parishes, will diminish the hardship inflicted upon the laboring poor by reason of removals from parish to parish.

The Partnership Amendment Act will tend to encourage the profitable employment of capital.

The courts of justice buildings and concentration acts will, it is hoped, lessen the ex-

pense and shorten the duration of legal proceedings.

The clerical subscription act, founded on the recommendation of a royal commission, will remove objections which have been left to the number and variety of the forms of subscriptions and declaration hitherto required of the clergy.

The management and discipline of prisons will be improved by the act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws on that subject.

The county court equitable jurisdiction act will give a useful extension to the local administration of justice.

The act for consolidating the comptroller-ship of the exchequer with the board of audit will tend to increase the efficiency of the arrangements for auditing the public accounts.

The act for establishing the record of titles in Ireland, will render more easy and secure the transfer of land.

The act for amending the laws which govern the constabulary force in Ireland, will tend to prevent the recurrence of such disorders as happened last year at Belfast.

The colonial naval defence act has removed restrictions which have hitherto prevented the colonies from taking effectual measures for their own defence against attacks by sea.

Her majesty has also gladly given her assent to many other useful measures of less general importance.

The electors of the United Kingdom will soon be called upon again to choose their representatives in Parliament; and her majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend their proceedings and may guide them towards the attainment of the object of her majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Proclamation of the Queen.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER—VICTORIA, R. Whereas, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday, the 12th day of July inst. we do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Wednesday, the 12th day of July inst. and we, being desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain and our Chancellor of Ireland do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs, in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby, also, by this our royal proclamation, under our great seal of our united Kingdom, require every writ to be forthwith issued accordingly by our said chancellors, respectively, for causing the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons who are to serve in the said Parliament to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said Parliament, which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next.

Given at our court at Windsor, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of our reign. God save the Queen.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER. The following correspondence has taken place between a colored committee of the Union League in Savannah and Senator Sumner:

SAVANNAH, June 15, 1865. Hon. Charles Sumner, Boston, Mass. Sir—We, the undersigned, committee of the Union League of Savannah, Ga., have the honor to present to you these our petitions to his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, signed personally by the hands of some three hundred and fifty loyal citizens. We respectfully ask that you will present them to his Excellency, the President, and we beg that your honor will use all your influence in our behalf, and oblige.

Very respectfully, your humble servants, Jos. C. Jackson, Chairman; George R. J. Dolly, Corresponding Secretary; Benj. W. Roberts, Peter Dunson, Joseph S. Tison.

Boston, July 8, 1865. GENTLEMEN:—Your petition asking for the right to vote has been forwarded to me here, with the request that I would present it to the President. I regret much that my absence from Washington has prevented me from doing this in person; but I have lost no time in forwarding the petition to the President, with my most earnest recommendation.

You need not ask me to use influence in your behalf. I cannot help doing so to the extent of my ability.

Allow me to add that you must not be impatient. You have borne the heavier burdens of slavery; and as these have ended, be assured that the others will end also. This enfranchisement, being an example to mankind, cannot continue to sanction an odious oligarchy, whose single distinctive element is color. I have no doubt that you will be admitted to the privilege of citizens.

It is impossible to suppose that Congress will sanction any governments in the rebel states, which are not founded on the consent of the governed. This is the corner stone of republican institutions. Of course by the "governed" is meant all the loyal citizens without distinction of color. Anything else is a mockery.

Do not neglect your work; but meanwhile prepare yourselves for the duties of citizens. They are yours of right, and I do not doubt that they will be yours soon in reality. The prejudice of caste and a false interpretation of the constitution cannot prevail against justice and common sense, both of which are on your side; and I may add, the constitution also, which when properly interpreted, is clearly on your side.

CHARLES SUMNER.

As pleasant practice of throwing lighted bombshells into the gondolas obtains this season in Venice.