

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

VOL. 1.—NO. 129

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, AUGUST

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### The Present Prospect.

A most flattering account comes from all portions of the state of the crops for the present season, and it is no longer a matter of doubt that, as it now stands, the prospect is one of the finest seen in the state for a number of years past. The wheat crop, already harvested, has exceeded the most anxious expectations, and from the information gathered from the planters coming to the city, the yield of corn will far surpass even this. It is fast maturing and will be in market, if anything, somewhat earlier than in former seasons. Every vegetable not foreign to the native soil also abounds in the greatest abundance. Except among the very poor and helpless no fears are entertained now for sustenance, and the most strenuous efforts are being realized to bring this class within the reach of plenty. Meat will be somewhat scarce in parts of the state lately occupied by the armies, but in other portions there will be sufficient found to meet the necessities of the population, and after this season everything will be on as firm a basis of prosperity as previous to the late war.

Now, that the crops have been set aside until the proper time for gathering and housing, a large majority of the farmers, having the facilities, have given their attention to the manufacture of turpentine, tar, &c., while others have gone to the getting of timber. This, too, promises a success, by which they will get money sufficient ahead to meet the necessities of the winter. In Columbus, and other counties on the opposite side of the river, the number of men employed in this trade is remarkable, and in the upper counties bordering on the two railroads, now running here, already are heard calls for transportation to market of this year's produce.

Many of these farmers have negroes employed, and in many instances for what they will eat, and they are spoken of as doing their duty by the employer, with a hope that his future prospects may justify his allowing them more liberal offers. Many of these unfortunate people who left their homes for a holiday in the cities and towns, are now glad to return and get employment, after their unwise sojourns. Some plantations heard of now have more hands than was ever before on them, and all reported as getting along very harmoniously. The first raft of lumber, of this season's efforts, arrived in this city one day last week, and brought thirty-five dollars, which was considered a remarkably good price. With this stage of prosperity for one year, uninterruptedly, the Old North State will be herself again, not slumbering as of old, but with a new life and vigor truly surprising to her truest and best friends.

#### City Provoct Court, July 31.

The court room this morning presented a very unusual style for Monday. Saturday night and Sunday are generally the busy days, as more licenses is given by the holidays, and no court being held on Sunday was almost an assurance that the docket would be enlarged by the two days business being thrown into one.

**Soldiers.**—Seven soldiers were sent to post headquarters for being in the city without leave. A very small number truly.

**Arrest of Another Liquor Seller.**—Peter McKeever, a negro, living somewhere on Chestnut street was arrested and sent to the city jail upon the charge of selling liquor.

**Released.**—Briston Hall, a negro, was arrested by the guard, thought to be a soldier, was released, proof being given that he belonged to the town. Alice Hughes, a white woman arrested by the guard at a place on ninth street where liquor was sold, was also set at liberty.

The room was cleared and the docket put aside until to-morrow.

**Filed to Other Parts.**—The numerous hucksters and loafers that have for so long a time thronged the market house, rendering it an evil rather than a good to the city, have suddenly disappeared within the past few days, and to such an extent as to create inquiry as to what has become of them. Whether they received an inkling of the tax law passed by the commissioners, or whether it was from a want of buyers cannot be told, but a surmise is exchanged on the streets that it was the tax law cob that choked the dog. So many of them, they have been nothing less than a nuisance for some time past, and while congregating in the market afforded the best of excuses for rascals and tagabonds. Their removal will certainly be as beneficial as their presence has been injurious. Less disturbances will hereafter occur in that quarter.

**The Rent Day.**—In Europe, and in many parts of the north, the rent-day, has always been regarded as a matter of great interest, and in plays gone by, Wilmington has shown considerable feeling upon this point. Everything of precedents in this line will be overshadowed on to-morrow, no doubt, at the renting of the market stalls at auction. It is a very important matter to the dealers in the market house, unobscuredly so in the present instance. High rents make high taxes, but heavy butcher's bills.

**Fight.**—A fight between a negro soldier and a white man in company with two ladies, took place about 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, near the corner of Market and sixth street. The particulars could not be ascertained. The pa-

trio guard arrived after the affair was over, but not in time to take any action, as the negro, being the oppressor, fled in the direction of one of the regimental camps. The gentleman was allowed to proceed on his way.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—The Adams Express Company, by their messengers, are now laying upon our table, nightly, Raleigh and Newbern papers of the morning, Petersburg and Richmond papers of the preceding day, and New York papers of the second previous day.

Mr. H. M. Batry has furnished us with New York dates of the 27th.

Mr. Alfred J. Creighton has also furnished us with late Halifax dates.

**LIVELY.**—The streets yesterday were quite lively. Very little idleness was to be seen anywhere. Drays moving in every direction and the hurried step of the passer-by on the street, denoted that business was active. There is evidence of an increase of trade at hand in a short time, and it is happy to see a spirit evinced to meet it.

**ARRIVED.**—A special train for the accommodation of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad attending the meeting in this city to-day, arrived by this road at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The representation, it is said, will be large.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS MEETING TO-DAY.**—The attention of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company is called to the meeting to be held to-day at the store of John Dawson, Esq. All the stockholders in the city are invited to be punctually present.

**TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.**—The steamer *Euterpe* is expected to arrive from New York to-day, consigned to Messrs. Harris & Howell, agents. She will bring the regular northern mail and files of northern papers to the 29th inst.

**THE NORTHERN MAIL.**—The mail for the north will close at ten o'clock this morning. Letter writers will be governed by this fact.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

#### Troops Going to the Border.

#### Significant Declaration of Grant.

[Special Despatch to the New York Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.

There is a reason to believe that the government will, in a short time, make known its policy in regard to the Monroe doctrine and the French occupation of Mexico.

Heavy reinforcements of troops—to the number of twenty-five thousand—are said to have been put on the road to Sheridan within a few days.

General Grant is reported to have said, in a conversation with the Mexican minister a few days ago, "the French will have to leave Mexico."

### THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

#### The Subscription Closed—\$320,000,000 of the Loan Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 26, 1865. The Seven-Thirty Loan has been closed by the subscriptions received to-day. Of the total sales of the three series of \$330,000,000, \$70,000,000 have been taken through the Subscription Agency. The notes will be forwarded from the Department as rapidly as possible. The delivery of bonds of small denominations has been retarded by the recent heavy demand from paid off troops, but the large sizes will be stopped as promptly as usual.

#### Removal of War Material from Richmond.

[From the Richmond Republic, July 21.]

The immense park of artillery which, since the occupation of the city by the United States authorities, has remained at the Rockets, has recently been removed to the gun yard at Fortress Monroe. During the past two weeks one hundred and eighty five pieces have been received at the above named place. The ten inch guns which were taken from Drewry's Bluff are nearly new, having been cast in 1864. They bear a strong resemblance to the Armstrong guns, being reinforced at the breech by concentric bands. They were all cast in this city, and are pronounced by competent judges to be excellent specimens of servicable artillery. Nearly every one of the guns is efficiently spiked. They 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. Eighty-five brass guns have been received at the yard. They are of every conceivable shape and pattern, many of them being of United States manufacture, and were captured by the Confederates in battle. There are also a rude brass pieces of Southern make and quaint old French guns, which were stored away in government arsenals, and which were brought forth to do service by the Confederate authorities in the hour of need. All these guns are now huddled together in the gun yard. What disposition is to be made of this ordnance has not yet transpired.

An immense quantity of ammunition has also been sent from this city and received at the gun yard. This explosive projectiles of every conceivable shape and pattern are ruderly boxed and marked "U. S. of America, Richmond Laboratory." These guns and munitions of war have been placed under charge of the grey-haired old Ordnance Sergeant, James Welch, who puts his favorite guns as would a fond father his particular bright precious boy.

About one thousand tons of ordnance, left here by the Confederate authorities, are now awaiting shipment to the various arsenals at Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Several schooners and barges are now loading in this city with this material for the above destination. The barge John T. Lee recently sailed from this port with a cargo of ordnance stores, and has arrived at Fortress Monroe, en route for Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

## JEFF. DAVIS.

### HIS CONTINUED ILL HEALTH.

#### He is Daily Allowed to Walk in the Open Air.

#### CHARACTERS OF THE LETTERS SENT TO HIM.

#### Not One Word of Kindness, but Curses Loud and Deep.

#### Clay and Mitchell Asking to be Released.

#### Mitchell Willing to Accept a Pardon, &c., &c., &c.

[Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25, 1865.

Jeff. Davis was last evening allowed to come out of his casemate and take a walk inside the fortress. An officer and guard accompanied him. He protracted his walk nearly an hour. This is the first occasion of his being allowed outside his casemate since he was first put in there on the 21st of May last. Dr. Craven, his medical custodian, I am told, advised that unless he be allowed outdoor exercise he would not live much longer. The late extraordinary heat—the thermometer one day indicating one hundred and seven degrees in the shade inside the fort—has had a very debilitating as well as depressing effect on him. It is known that Mr. Clay was allowed daily walks, on the representation of his surgeon that continued close confinement would kill him. It is reasonable to infer that the same privilege has now been accorded to Jeff. Davis for the same reason. In a recent letter I stated that, notwithstanding contradictions of my previous statement that Davis was in declining health and would not survive six weeks longer close incarceration, I was not prepared to modify that statement, but fully and implicitly believed the facts set forth to be true. The truth of the statement is confirmed in the permission just given to Davis to take outdoor exercise. It is understood that this permission is to be allowed him every day, at least to an extent giving assurance of preservation of his health and life.

#### DAVIS ASKING NO PRIVILEGES.

Finding that his very moderate requests to be allowed to write to his wife and read her letters, and to be granted a wider range of reading matter than the Bible, were not complied with, has made Davis very quiet on the subject of asking any favors. His pride had much, doubtless, to do in influencing this course of conduct. Gradually he grew more depressed and morose, and his health declined, and, with increasing depression, growing gloominess and increased physical debility, his stubbornness of will kept him obdurate. He had made up his mind to ask no favors, and he has not. The prison authorities might do as they pleased with him, and he would patiently, passively submit.

#### WHY HIS HEALTH DECLINED.

He has taken no exercise. His only care looking to preserving his health has been his morning baths. He has eaten his three meals with decreasing appetite, and, in the intervals, has sat looking out of his casemate opening. Through each living day, and till the shadows of night obscured a sea and cloud, and passing ships and the distant woodland, from his dimmed view, he has here sat in sullen, dogged silence.

#### WHY HE IS ALLOWED OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

His pride and obstinacy combined were killing him. He was dying by inches. What should be done with him? It would hardly do; it would not look well; it would not sound well; it might revive an unhealthy sympathy in the hearts of his old supporters to let him die in his casemated cell. Exercise daily in the open air was accordingly advised—strongly urged. The Secretary of War was consulted and gave his consent, or perhaps mandate. Such is the state of facts as I gather them. I am told that Jeff. Davis did not ask this privilege. He accepted the privilege joyously, and made no disguise of his pleasure. It was a bright gleam of sunshine penetrating the darkness of his prison abode.

#### THE WALK.

A strong guard accompanied Davis in his walk. The walk was slow, and with nothing said on either side. He walked with more ease, and with firmer step, and more erect than it was supposed he could. The excitement and novelty of his position, doubtless, had something to do with it. He returned strengthened and more cheerful than he has shown himself for weeks.

#### SURVEILLANCE OVER DAVIS.

Over all the State prisoners the same guard, numbering altogether seventy officers and men, is now kept to watch over them, as at the commencement of their incarceration. It may, in fact, with the utmost truth be said that the great Napoleon at Elba or St. Helena, the lesser Napoleon at the Fortress of Ham, or any State prisoner of the last several centuries, were not subjected to stricter surveillance than that to which Jeff. Davis is still subjected here. The great Corsican conqueror did escape from Elba, the present Emperor of France performed a like exploit at Ham, and others, whose overlapping ambition plunged them into crimson crimes that only could be expiated on the gallows, successfully eluded their vigilant guards.

#### DAVIS CANNOT ESCAPE.

But there is no such hope for Davis. The people may rest easy on this point. He who could plan treason—who could by a nod of his august head or stroke of his facile pen delude thousands into following him and abetting to destroy our government, is helpless now, forsaken, uncommissered, except by very few.

#### NONE TO SAVE HIM.

He has not had sent him, except from his wife, a single letter of genuine, heartfelt sympathy. But there have been letters in which all the bitterness of hate, and taunting sarcasm, and earnest malediction have been condensed into words of most stinging rebuke and sharply pointed anathemas. It is well he does not see those letters. In them he would

read a fate more cruel than the gallows. With the collapse of the confederacy he could see had sundered every tie of professed friendship. His strong allies are gone and give out no helping, saving hand. Borne on the air comes to him the wail of widows mourning for husbands and sons who are not. Curses, loud and deep, of the thousands whom his treason has robbed of home, fortune and friends, are whispered about his pillow. Then at night more visions of long trains of his deluded, poor, miserable, emaciated victims, pass in review before him. The south could raise men and women to conspire to assassinate that true and noble man, President Lincoln, but she can raise none to rescue Jeff. Davis, that pseudo President and *de facto* deceiver, robber and wholesale murderer. All of his old friends are now busy looking after themselves, and they have decided to let him look after himself.

#### TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Various rumors are afloat about the approaching trial of Jeff. Davis. These rumors all emanate elsewhere than here. No intimation of the time of his trial has been communicated to this department. We hear of gunboats coming after him and his speedy transfer and trial elsewhere; but the gunboats do not come, and the transfer and trial are postponed. I am told that Jeff. himself is very easy in his own mind, or at least so professes, on the subject of his trial, come when it will, and where it will, and whether by military commission or civil tribunal.

#### CLAY AND MITCHELL.

The health of Mr. Clay continues to improve under the continued regime of his daily walks. Quite often of late he betrays an anxiety for enlargement of his area of freedom, and thinks he ought to be set at liberty altogether. The basis of his claim to the right of such liberty is the fact of his voluntary surrender of himself.

Mr. Mitchell at length begins to chafe a little under his continued imprisonment. He is more talkative lately, and more inclined to be conciliatory than formerly. He is casting about for materials for defence, and has much to say of his kindness on various occasions to our prisoners during the war. I do not think, from all I can learn, it would take very much pressing for him to accept a pardon.

### GENERAL SHERMAN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

#### The Hero Referring to His Ancestors—He Declares Himself Opposed to Negro Suffrage, and as Favorable to the Colonization of the Negroes, &c., &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.

General Sherman's banquet last night was a grand affair, given by officers and ex-officers of the army at a cost of two thousand dollars.

General Sherman, responding to a toast, made a lengthy and argumentative speech, in which he said his ancestors, being in the seafaring line, contributed largely to the importation of African slaves, and he felt it his duty, as far as possible, to atone for the sins of his ancestors. He considered the slaves free by the action of the secessionists. It was the duty of the government to protect and educate them. They might be colonized in Florida, and admitted to representation in Congress. He opposed negro suffrage and indiscriminate intercourse with whites; his observations in Mexico and South America led to this conclusion. He believed the whites must have the governing power, and that Omnipotence inaugurated the rebellion to break down the legal hedge which had protected slavery from the just indignation of the civilized world. He thought plenty of the Southern States would vote to ratify the constitutional amendment. As to the subject of military power, it did not feel that there was any usurpation; it was the natural law of self preservation; but when the necessity was passed he hoped the civil law would resume its sway.

#### Political Intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The following call has been issued:—A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 17th of August, 1865, at twelve o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed for us consideration, and every district in the state should be represented.

By order of the Union State Central Committee, SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BRESNAHAN, Secretary.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has issued the following:—

To the Democracy of Ohio:—A State Convention of the Democracy of Ohio will be held at Columbus on Thursday, the 24th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the following offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention:—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Supreme Judge (full term), Supreme Judge (vacancy), Attorney General, School Commissioner, Member of Board of Public Works, Clerk of Supreme Court.

TENNESSEE.—Isaac R. Hawkins has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without a property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of whom has only eighty negro voters, and the latter one hundred and ninety.

In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or county tax, unless excused from taxation.

In Rhode Island a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and paid taxes thereon.

Ford's Theatre Rented by the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Secretary of War occupied Ford's Theatre; informed the latter's counsel that he

recognized his right to compensation; and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for \$1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for \$100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission, if Congress see proper to do so. If not, to return in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depository of the rebel archives.

### THE GREAT CABLE.

#### PREPARATIONS AT VALENTIA BAY.

#### Non-Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet.

#### Expected Arrival of the Great Eastern.

[Valentia Bay Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

VALENTIA, Ireland, July 15, 1865. I arrived in this wild, picturesque locality, on Monday last from Lake Killarney, and find that the final preparations for the laying of the shore end of the Atlantic cable are nearly completed. A large number of officers of various telegraph companies are here, and an unnecessary degree of mystery and reticence on their part is manifested in regard to affairs. The Atlantic Company is building quite a large office at the bay for the instruments and operators, but it is a sealed building to any one from the other side of the water. There is an air of deep mystery about Mr. Watlock, the engineer, whose intellect seems to be quite overborne with the work he has before him of leveling the earth, seeing ditches properly dug, and maintaining a close vision on all matters pertaining to the labors before him. I am, therefore, unable to say definitely what this mysterious edifice contains.

The wire is up from Knightstown to this point and communication is had daily with Dublin and London. All the grounds and conducting wires in and about the building are in order, and by the time the shore end is laid everything will be completed and in working condition.

Much to the disappointment of a large number of people who have congregated here to witness the departure of the telegraph fleet, not a single vessel has arrived, and we are tired of looking out on the blue Atlantic to catch a glimpse of the much longed for craft. The *Caroline*, which sailed just a week ago from Woodwich with the shore end of the cable, has not yet appeared, although she was expected two or three days since. It is rumored that she was compelled to put into the Isle of Wight, to lay out at a storm, as she is very deep and a sluggish sailer. She is now looked for every day, and we hope that she will be here soon, to take advantage of the extraordinary fine weather which now prevails upon this stormy and rock-ribbed coast. Such a chance should not be lost. It is hoped that the *Caroline* will be on hand, ready for work before Saturday.

The *Great Eastern* is detained beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. They have imagined that it was an easy affair, and the work of a moment, to prepare the immense ship for the vast undertaking she has before her. It is not so. Although working night and day with a full gang of men, she is not ready, and will not be before Saturday, on which day it is confidently expected that she will leave the Nore and start on her voyage to this place. She will be here on Tuesday next, weather permitting, and will at once begin her trip to the westward. Whether it will be possible for any one to board her from the shore and witness the splicing of the cables depends greatly upon the character of the weather, it being regarded as no sort of a joke to board her from a small boat in a moderate sea. It is too much like boarding a rocky cliff through the breakers to be at all funny.

The directors of the company propose to limit the number of visitors to the minimum, in order to prevent disturbance and trouble. Probably none but press men and directors will go on board. The Knight of Kerry, who has an extensive landed estate on this island, takes much interest in the success of the great enterprise, and extends the elegant hospitalities of his mansion with Irish good-will to the visitors to the island. His agreeable manners and varied hospitality materially relieve the monotony and tedium of a prolonged stay in this not particularly interesting portion of the coast. I hope to be able in my next letter to chronicle the safe departure of the *Great Eastern* and my own as well. Knightstown is not a desirable place of sojourn.

#### The Press on Board the Great Eastern.

Edmond Yates writes to the *London Star* as follows:—

Mr. Henry O'Neill, A. R. A., of "Eastward, Ho!" celebrity, will be a passenger on board the *Great Eastern* on her trans Atlantic cable-laying expedition, so that we may probably look for some artistic commemoration of the trip. I understand that the Directors of the Telegraph Company defend their refusal of passage to others than their own retained reporters on the ground that they had three hundred applications from the press. This is no reason. *Ubi cadaver, &c.*, wherever there is a seemingly good thing there is sure to be a rush for it; but because the *Stoke Pogon Sentinel* wanted a berth, and the *Bolton-to-Moors Banner* applied for a separate cabin, the directors had no right to behave rudely to the representatives of recognized journals.

#### The Richmond Election—Mr. Sturdivant Elected Mayor.

BALTIMORE, July 25, 1865.

A special dispatch from Richmond to the *American*, to-night, says the election to-day resulted in the defeat of Taylor, for Mayor, by 400 majority. Mr. Sturdivant was elected. The election passed off very quietly.

One swoop of the cholera in Turkey carried off 46,000 people.