

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON. AUGUST 4

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Herald Job Department.

Among the new additions to THE HERALD within the last few weeks none can possibly be more gratifying to the community and to the proprietors themselves than the job department connected with this paper, at present one of the finest and most carefully selected in the entire south. The fixtures being of the latest style and patterns, render it unquestionably the most superior one ever offered to the public here for patronage. Heretofore this department has been neglected for the want of the material necessary to do justice to patrons, but now, delighted are we to say, that all this is obviated in the completest outfit in presses and material anywhere south of the city of Baltimore. The outfit necessary to refit and stock this job office is already enormous, and by every steamer will receive additions, but it will be very pleasant indeed to realize that the patrons are to be gratified and their wants supplied immediately at home, under their own eye, and as cheaply, proportionately as elsewhere.

Mr. John Cox, the gentleman having this department under superintendence, is well known here to the former patrons of the *Journal* job office, as the neatest and most capable workman ever in the city, if not in the south. He has for years ranked with the best of job workmen to the cities of New Orleans, Mobile and other cities south of this. He will give his personal attention to the printing of lawyers, business and railroad cards, and will not fear a rival in this particular line no matter where he may be found.

The stock of card material of all kind is decidedly the most extensive ever brought here, and can be printed at a lower price than ever before. A card press has just been put in running, order and cards can be turned out in any manner and at the least possible notice. The facilities for other printing have been carefully looked at and well supplied.

The evident need of such an office at a very early day was fully realized, and its requirements have been supplied. Any kind of cards, blanks, deeds, bill heads, posters, in fact any thing can be gotten up here in the most approved and workmanlike manner at the least possible notice and on the most liberal terms. Anything that can be possibly printed will be done right here. Send, then, orders in at once, as it is desirable that the public realize the fact that a home-made bargain can be better and more available than an imported one.

Magnanimous Suters.

[From The Wilmington Herald, March 3, 1865.]
“Of the nine hundred and odd paroled officers who reached this city Wednesday not one of them was decently clad, and but few had any money with which to supply their wants. In the emergency, Messrs. Cutter & French, the enterprising purveyors and sutlers opposite our office, came forward, advanced to such of them as needed it what money they wanted; sold to others, of whom all they knew was that they were destitute federal officers, whatever they needed, trusting to time and the honor of the officers, for their payment; and in every possible manner showed themselves to be as magnanimous as they are enterprising, and more accommodating than sutlers are generally credited with being. Upwards of four hundred officers procured new outfits at this establishment during yesterday and the previous day.”

It may be interesting, though it will doubtless be mortifying to many of our readers to learn, that the magnanimity of Messrs. Cutter & French, as shown above five months ago, was not met by a corresponding show of honor and honesty on the part of the officers benefited. Of the four thousand and odd dollars advanced as above on the honor of supposed gentlemen, we are advised that Messrs. Cutter & French have had returned or paid to them less than fifteen hundred dollars up to this day.—We may talk as dippantly as we please about the dishonesty, hard-heartedness and coldness of sutlers in general, but if exhibitions of generosity and magnanimity shown by Messrs. Cutter & French as above are usually so met it is not to be wondered at that sutlers and purveyors are usually inclined to heavy charges and some coldness towards officers. We are informed that Messrs. Cutter & French (or George Z. French & Co., as the firm now is,) propose to publish the names of the officers who are delinquent on advances made to them in the time of their greatest need. This would be but fair. Let us have the names.

City Provoost Court, Aug. 3.

“There’s always a calm after a storm,” as the docket for this morning proved. There was hardly enough to employ Capt. Cutler at all, as when whiskey is mentioned in his ears he works fast, and has the order to the city jail immediately as a command, and to this the parties go.

Released.—M. W. McKinnon was “half seas over” and on the public streets when arrested by the guard. He was released.

New Purchasing Agents.—A new style of purchasing agents was first made known to-day at headquarters. Their names are Anthony Holden and Chas. Anderson, both black, and for fear some one may expect another government purchasing agency, it will be said that they are in no manner engaged in the treasury department, and are also cut off in the discharge of their duties by being confined in the city jail. They had been arrested for purchasing liquor for soldiers. Further than this action their agency will hardly extend, for the present at least.

Ye Rogues.—Mitchell Moody, a negro, is to

be confined in the city jail for stealing a gun from guard quarters. It is a vexed question as to what use he was to put it to, as it was entirely unfit for the ordinary fowling purposes. Perhaps he was like Mrs. Toodles, and took it “because it would be so handy around a house.” The court then adjourned.

THE RAIL ROADS.—The trains on the Charlotte railroad leave on Tuesday and Saturday of each week, and arrive on Monday and Friday of the same. How long this schedule will continue cannot be said, as the facilities are somewhat meagre as yet for liberal transportation. It is assured that it will not exceed three or four weeks at the farthest, before the old schedule is resumed, due notice of which will be given in this paper.

The Wilmington and Weldon road is now carrying all freight, regardless of quality or quantity, and giving receipts for its delivery, at the place designed. Government officers, in whose charge the road now is will be found at almost every station along this line of travel, ready to accommodate shipping by the road, at all times. This announcement is, made upon inquiry, and may be relied on by the many daily asking for the information. The road will no doubt, be given over immediately to the directors, but until this is done, these advantages will be given parties by the military having the trains at their command.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.—Our friend James McCormick, the popular merchant tailor on Market street, leaves to-morrow for New York to lay in a stock of goods for the coming fall trade. Our fashionable young men, and all others who desire to keep up with the times, will bear this fact in mind, and if they desire anything extra will hand in their orders to-day. All others, who anticipate purchasing new suits, will hold on until Mac returns with his choice stock, and be prepared for early selections. We are assured that he will bring to Wilmington with him, in about two weeks time, one of the finest assortments of goods for men’s wear that this town has seen for five years past.

ousting THE VENDERS.—A military guard under the command of a Lieutenant, seeing no disposition by the market vendors to obey the ordinance requiring the market house to be cleaned by ten o’clock, A. M., made a flank movement on them yesterday afternoon and drove them out with great confusion. Carts and drays were in unjust demand for a while to carry off the plunder, and a rich scene is described in the hasty removal of all kinds of vendors’ merchandise. For the remainder of the evening the old building presented an appearance of quietness never before seen during the days of the week.

IMPROVING.—Mr. Wycoff, the policeman who was wounded by the negro soldier on Market street was improving when last heard from yesterday.

The negro was out upon the street, so stated, at an early hour yesterday, and had not the appearance of as great injury as was first anticipated. The condition of the policeman shot near the residence of Mr. Eilers, was not stated, but he is supposed to be doing as well as could be expected.

TO BE RETURNED.—Owing to the resignation yesterday of the city police force for some unknown cause, and an unfortunate inability to govern ourselves, it is currently reported, and beyond doubt true, that the military police of the city is to be resumed until such other time as the city may be able to take charge of their own affairs.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the messengers of the Adams Express Company for very late dates from the north, south and west. The Adams Express Company now affords the only reliable method of obtaining news from any direction. They never fail.

The House of Representatives.

By an act of Congress, May 25, 1860, the number of representatives was established at 233, which number was apportioned among the several States in 1862, upon a basis of 124,183 population. Several fractional apportionments, occurring, by an act of March 4, 1862, gave an additional member to each of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, thus increasing the number to 241.—Nevada having since been admitted to the Union with one member, the total is now 242. The present apportionment stands a fixed fact until the 3d of March, 1873. The eleven States now in process of re-organization are entitled under it to the following representation:

Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 6; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 3; and Tennessee, 8. Total, 58.

The Roll of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26, 1865. A large roll of honor, embracing the names of almost every meritorious officer who served during the war, and who are being brevetted for their services, is being prepared, and when completed will be published. These honorary distinctions are conferred mostly on officers of all ranks who served in the volunteer service. Over 3,000 have been brevetted during the past month.

A British ship was wrecked in May, 1864, on the island of St. Helena, eight days sail from Mombasa. Six of the crew were drowned. Nineteen escaped to the shore, including Captain Dalgarney. The entire stock of provisions amounted to four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. The Captain, mate and one sailor lived on the island one year and ten days, when they were rescued by the Julian for China.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Reported Capture of Magruder, Kirby Smith, and Others, While En Route for Mexico.

ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS CAPTURED, &c., &c., &c.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times writes:

Brownsville, July 8. Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Maj. Gen. Magruder and Price, and Brig. Gen. Jos. Shelby, Douglass and Jackson, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, are moving from San Antonio, Texas, toward Eagle Pass, with the intention of entering Mexico. This information is from a gentleman of undoubted integrity, who traveled with the party, and who arrived at Kingold Barracks on the 5th inst. Ex-Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Murrah and Clark, of Texas, and a number of lesser dignitaries, are in the party.

Brownsville, July 18. Maj. Texier, of Cortinas’ staff, has just arrived from above, bringing intelligence of the capture of Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. Sierca, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender.

The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The Recent Election Declared Null and Void.

The Officers Elected Inhibited from Exercising the Duties Appertaining Thereto.

&c., &c., &c.

In pursuance of the following order the newly elected municipal officers of Richmond have been prohibited from entering on the discharge of their duties:

Richmond, Va., July 28, 1865.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence has been furnished to these headquarters that, at the election held in the city of Richmond on the 25th instant for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken against soldiers absent in the rebel army. And, whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion. And, whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as between those men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country.

Therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battle field or by disease in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district after four years of suffering, toil, privations and dangers incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason and overthrow this government should not be installed into office and entrusted with power.

Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said municipal elections held in this city on the 25th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the clerk of the Hustings Court; and each and every person elected to office—excepting said clerk of the Hustings Court—is prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

Temporary Suspension of the Confiscation Act Repealed.

WASHINGTON, July 21. To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: SIR—As president of the National Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, I have had occasion to know and feel the unhappy effects of the present condition of things upon the business and prosperity of the people of that State. I am sensible this great misfortune is wholly attributable to the late rebellion against a wise and paternal government; and I would by no means presume to interfere with the policy which I doubt not, with the most patriotic intentions, you have adopted. But I beg leave to make one suggestion, and to ask one favor for the people of Virginia, which I think will not interfere with the ultimate justice of the government, while it will contribute greatly to the relief of those citizens who are destined eventually to receive pardon and amnesty at your hands. The measure which I ask you to adopt is merely a suspension of legal proceedings for the confiscation of property until such time as you shall be prepared to act on the applications which shall be made to you for the exercise of clemency in the premises.

It is the public expectation that the masses of those who took up arms against the government, and who are now excluded from the general amnesty, will finally be pardoned.—It is a severe punishment, and a serious evil to them that they are held in suspense; but I beg to say that the actual commencement of legal proceedings, superadded to the uncertainty of their final condition, is a great aggravation of the trouble, which I hope you will consider unnecessary. All that I venture to ask in the name of the people of Virginia is, that these proceedings for confiscation may be suspended until the question of pardon in individual cases can be determined.—I have the honor to be, most respectfully your obedient servant,

S. T. SURR.

An Insane Man on the Rampage.

A MANIC’S GOES TWO MEN, KILLING ONE INSTANTLY AND SEVERELY INJURING THE OTHER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27, 1865. An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer Annie Johnson, while on the way from La Crosse to St. Paul yesterday after-

noon. An insane man named Stocking approached a group of passengers on the deck, fired three shots, the first striking a passenger, by the name of S. Roberts, of Syracuse, killing him instantly. Another shot struck a soldier in the arm, injuring him severely, but not fatally. Stocking was finally disarmed, secured, and taken to St. Paul for examination.

Lord Stanley on the Monroe Doctrine and the Prospects of Peace.

Lord Stanley, eldest son of Earl Derby, in addressing his constituents at King’s Lynn, on the 8th inst., commented as follows on American matters:—

If there were any quarter of the globe in which we might entertain apprehensions of a disturbance it was not Europe, but rather on the other side of the Atlantic. He did not think it was possible to find that among the American people—and he spoke of the people rather than of the government—there had been, during the last two or three years, a feeling which was not one of entire cordiality. They expected more sympathy from us in their civil war than they received. We professed to seek only for neutrality, and undoubtedly what they desired and expected was war sympathy and moral support. Opinions, however, were greatly divided in England upon the American war, and the sympathy which the Americans expected they did not receive. This uncertainty had caused a momentary feeling of irritation and soreness; and in addition to this, there was also this fact to be borne in mind, that the two nations, however friendly they might be, were rivals in trade and maritime power, and he was afraid it had always been the case among men and among nations that where there was a good deal of rivalry there would always be a little jealousy. But whatever things might have been said, either upon our side of the Atlantic or upon the American, he entertained no apprehensions that they would lead to serious results. He had a good deal of faith both in the good sense of the Americans and in our own. The Americans had had enough of fighting; they had had for the first time in their national existence a real and serious experience of what war meant and what cost.

With 200,000,000 of debt, with four millions of white inhabitants discontented and dissatisfied, as after their subjugation they inevitably must be, with four millions of negroes turned loose upon society, who for a long time to come would be rather a source of trouble than of strength; with all the social and political system of one third of the Union to be reorganized; he thought they had quite enough upon their hands to render them indisposed to involve themselves in any unnecessary quarrel. Even if this were not so, and if the military spirit which had been roused in America were not allayed, he did not think that we should be the objects of attack. There was, if the Americans chose to avail themselves of it, a very real and serious cause of difference between the American government and the government of France. The Monroe doctrine, a ruling principle laid down by American statesmen, had for the last twenty-five years become an integral part of their public policy, and they would not permit, if they could prevent it, any new sovereignty or dependency to be created by any European Power upon the North American continent. In the face of it it was well known and well understood rule of American policy, the government of France, taking advantage of the chronic state of disturbance existing in Mexico, had established, nominally indeed, an empire under an Austrian prince, but really a government which was a dependency upon France. There was never a more direct challenge in defiance by one nation in the teeth of another; and if the Americans had not up to the present time, accepted the challenge, and resented the conduct of France as an affront—if they were so peacefully disposed in a matter in which they might possibly have some cause for complaint and anger—they were not very likely to engage in quarrels with us in any such trifling matter as losses caused by the Alabama, or some slight breaches of neutrality upon our part. (Hear, hear.) He was confident there was nothing between the American government and ours which did not admit of a friendly settlement; and if this were so, and if in Europe there was, as it appeared to him, no reasonable cause to apprehend a war, he thought it was time to consider whether the sale upon which we now maintained our armaments was not far gone than was permanently necessary.

Letter from John Bright.

The Art. Committee of the Union League Club of this city having written to Mr. Bright requesting him to sit for his portrait, to be painted by an American artist, in England, for the club, the following note from Mr. Bright was read at the last meeting of the club:

“LONDON, June 10, 1865. DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of the 5th of May, and for the honor proposed to me by your committee and your club. I feel that you have won the great battle of freedom for our country, and that we in England and Europe shall reap the fruits of the sacrifices you have made. I have watched your struggle with an increasing interest, and with an unalloyed faith, and now I can do and rejoice with all the loyal men of your country, and with the friends of freedom and justice throughout the world. You have been great in war, you now be great in peace, and may I not say, you will be grieved of all in that mingling of justice and mercy which will distinguish your conduct to the vanquished. For what I have said and done in support of your great cause, I shall feel it an ample compensation to live in the memory of those by whom you are surrounded, and on whose behalf you have written to me. Convey to them my thanks for their kindness, and my regret that I can only write this poor note as an acknowledgment of it. With every good wish for your Government and people, believe me most truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Union League Club, New York.

The Army Weems.

[Correspondence of the S. C. Herald.]

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEWBERRY, AUGUST 1.

I would call the attention of our patriotic cotton planters, as well as others interested in the growth of the royal weed, to the fact that the destructive army worm which committed such devastation among the crops last year has again made its appearance in detached spots, but in formidable numbers in our vicinity. Last season they made their

first appearance late in August, in an open patch opposite the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, destroying every blade of the crop; and in subsequent weeks made destructive inroads into the cotton fields. They are now to be seen in large numbers in the yard of the academy green, and on the line of the railroad.

It is now time for our planters to be investigating the habits of the army worm, and the most approved methods of averting the destruction which their early appearance portends. Verbum sat sapienti.

Confiscation.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that at three o’clock on last Friday afternoon, Mr. Byron Ladin, Deputy John Underwood, United States Marshal, stepped into the office of the Petersburg Railroad Company and handed to him printed notices as follows, and containing the names of the following gentlemen:

“U. S. MARSHAL’S OFFICE,
District of Virginia,
Richmond, Va., July 25, 1865.”

You will take notice that by virtue of an order of seizure to me directed, I have this day seized all the right, title, interest and state of—(here follows the names and shares), to be held (in accordance with the provisions of the Confiscation Act, passed July 17, 1862), subject to the order of the United States District Court for the above district.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
United States Marshal,
per Byron Ladin, Deputy.”

Jas. A. Seddon and to Wellington Goldin and to Jas. Apperson, in and to John Dooley, in and to Jas. Warwick, R. B. Haxall, Saml. T. Bayley, E. W. Haxall, Jas. H. Cox, Thos. Ellis and Chas. Ellis, Chas. Ellis, Wm. T. Jones, Bol. W. Haxall, Chas. S. Mills, “ 200 sh. 50 “ 250 “ 150 “ 82 “ 113 “ 45 “ 170 “ 50 “ 404 “ 5 “

The names above mentioned all belong to prominent citizens of Richmond, Petersburg and Chesterfield.

White Labor on Louisiana Plantations.

We understand that, on account of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are beginning to see that under the new system of African labor, or want of system, rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE VERY LATEST BY LAST NIGHT’S MAILS.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER DESTROYED.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Election in England.

&c., &c., &c.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 2d, 1865.

A San Francisco dispatch states that the Hawaiian schooner Pifoi arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, recently from the Micronesia Islands. She reported that on the 30th of March, in latitude about 4 north, longitude 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner’s bow, a vessel bore across the schooner’s bow, a vessel bore across the schooner’s bow. The schooner was a bark rigged vessel, she showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew armed with cutlasses and revolvers. The commanding officer demanded the schooner’s papers in an arrogant manner, closely inspected them, pronounced them correct and then became polite. Being told that the schooner was last from Ascension, on St. Vincent’s Island, he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers supposed to be cruising in those waters. He saw his ship was the English ship Miami, but that he had not been in port lately.

After leaving the schooner he sailed in the direction of Strong’s Island, four hundred miles distant. The captain of the schooner says the boarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the Shenandoah. She was then on the track of what ships returning from the southern seas, bound north to the Arctic, and of sperm whale cruisers. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

A private letter, received in Boston by the last mail from Australia states that it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate Shenandoah was cruising off the coast of New Zealand.

An American three-masted schooner, recently burned near that coast, was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

The Cable.

An arrival from Europe brings the information that the Great Eastern sailed from New York on the 15th of July. She passed the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the following day, under sail and steam, and passed Falmouth at 10 o’clock on the morning of the 17th.

The steamer Caroline, having on board the shore end of the Atlantic cable—previously reported as having put into Falmouth—left that port again on the 17th for Valencia.

The Great Eastern, with the Caroline in tow, passed off Brookhaven on the evening of the 18th, and arrived off Valencia early on the morning of the 19th.

English Elections.

The elections were still progressing in the United Kingdom and monopolized attention. The total number of members returned to the House of Commons on the 18th was 660, of whom 225 were professing Liberals, and 237 Conservatives. There were still 106 seats to be filled.