

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, AUGUST 12

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Religious Services To-morrow.**  
First Baptist Church, preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. A. P. Repton.  
Front street Methodist E. Church, Rev. L. S. Burkhead pastor, preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M.  
Fifth street Methodist E. Church, preaching at 5 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. L. S. Burkhead.  
St. John's Episcopal Church, divine service at 10½ o'clock, A. M.  
Seats provided for strangers at all of these churches.

### Charity.

Yesterday in the streets of the city one of the local police picked up a little negro boy about twelve years old, who was almost in a state of nudity—wearing only an army blouse, buttoned near the collar by one button. He was carried before the mayor, from pure charity alone, that something might be done for him, and at the same time relieve the streets from such a sight. The mayor could do nothing better than to turn him over to the military, who very probably placed him in charge of the freedmen's bureau. While such sights as these are not precisely common in the city, yet, there are many cases of extreme destitution, much worse than this, unknown to the outside world.

Only a few days ago a little white boy, one of the most decided wrecks of humanity, and who carried in his countenance every extreme of misery and want, was walking about on Market street, begging alms of every passer-by. The little fellow had been a long sufferer from dropsy, and was one of a large family who have for weeks enjoyed what bounty the agents of the government could bestow upon them. Medicines were the greater tax; out of seven there was not one of them but had been long sick and upon the charge of the post surgeon here. They are refugees from one of the outside counties and were compelled from the apparent want and destitution about them to seek an asylum in this city. Inquiry satisfactorily showed that they were once a flourishing and thrifty family—industrious and happy. The little fellow with this rugged sign of want and distress upon his face and form, told his tale of misery to many, closing it with the modest request—"give me the half of a shilling," and without in many cases, exciting even so much as an answer from the one so appealed to. Men passed him that held their thousands in coin, banks and stocks, but few of whom, shame be it said, could hear his pitiful appeal for "half of a shilling," whereby hunger could be kept from the throats, and misery from the door of seven human beings.

There was a time when such a thing as a beggar was unknown in any southern city.—The war has with other changes brought these about also, but there is no reason why hearts and heads should be changed. If these facts had been known five years ago, how many would have seen these people long before one of them was to be found upon the streets asking alms of the passer-by? Poor little creature—he will not beg charity at the door-step a much longer time. Disease and famine are fast eating away his system. He is not to be much longer a tax but will soon lay his bones in the pauper's grave, and his spirit will wing its flight to a land where the "wicked cease their troubling and the weary are at rest," and where want and misery are both strangers in the land.

**Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.**  
A meeting of the directors of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad assembled in this city on yesterday. But little business was brought before them, except the election of officers of the road. One change only was made, that of Mr. G. L. Dudley as freight agent, in the place of W. J. Yapp, Esq., who declined being a candidate. Those elected are:

Secretary and Treasurer.—J. W. Thompson.  
Superintendent of Transportation.—William Smith.  
General Freight Agent.—G. L. Dudley.  
General Ticket Agent.—W. M. Poisson.  
Road Master.—John Crane.  
Agent at Goldsboro'.—A. J. Galloway.  
Agent at Weldon.—John Campbell.  
Passenger Train Conductors.—E. D. Browning, J. R. Ivey, H. D. Gilbert.  
Freight Train Conductors.—W. R. Bryan, J. E. Leggett.  
Conductor on Tarboro' Branch.—R. A. Watson.

The election of superintendent was postponed until the 1st of September next, a notice of which meeting will be found in this morning's issue. Applications are to be received for this position until that day.

Mr. Bridgers, the president of the road, leaves immediately for Raleigh on a visit to the chief quartermaster of the department of this state, to whom he will apply for a transfer of the road. He expects to run the first train through on or about Monday the 21st inst.

**City Provoct Court, Aug. 11.**  
Frank Oliver, a negro soldier, upon a charge of absence from post and threatening to shoot a citizen, was sent to his regiment, which was the only case before the provost marshal this morning. They dwindle down very fast now. In a few days there will not be any subjects brought up unless there is a new outburst somewhere.

We are indebted to Mr. Taylor, of the U. S. naval steamer "Albatross," Md., papers.

steamer Gen. Sedgwick at an early hour

to-morrow. Her freight is now being rapidly put aboard. Passengers by her will find her accommodations very comfortable, and a passage very delightful. Harriss & Howell are the agents.

**ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF—HE TRIES TO GIVE LEG BAIL.**—Jackson Hill, a negro, from Duplin county, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Conoley in this city, for stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Silas Bass, of the same county. The horse was stolen on Saturday night last and brought to Wilmington on Monday, and left for a short time in the hands of Randall Herring. Hill claims that the horse was given him by his brother in Duplin county, but the prosecution proved by Messrs. Rufus Bass and Wm. H. Dickerson, the latter an employee of Mr. Silas Bass, and who had ploughed the horse during the past summer, that he was his property. Upon this testimony Justice Conoley returned the horse to the proper owner and demanded of Hill security for his appearance at the next term of the court, to answer to the offence committed. In order to better enable him to meet this requirement, the prisoner was allowed to go around the city, under charge of constable Allen, to find the security. Among many places visited was the establishment of Geo. Betts. The constable not being aware that he would attempt to escape, walked away from the prisoner a short distance to get a glass of water, when seeing the opportunity afforded him he fled down the street as fast as his legs would permit. Constable Allen put out after him and here was the chase. For awhile the darkey thief held the advantage, but good speed and a firm resolution overtook the rascal after a long chase, and he once again occupied his original position under the wings of the law. Without further attempt at giving bond, he was carried before the justice, who sent him to the provost marshal with a request that he be confined, the county jail being in the military hands as yet. The request was readily acceded to, and the would-be fugitive from the law now enjoys a large share of its favors.

Two other cases were before the justice yesterday, one of which was settled by the parties and the other postponed until next week.

**SUPPLY THE NEEDED.**—There are quite a number of persons belonging to the city, both white and black, in the small pox hospital near here, and who are in great need of clothing—many of them are found in the greatest destitution.—From the mayor, it is learned that the government has shown the greatest care and favor in thus taking upon its hands the trouble and expense of this affair. It is not to be expected, even should they have the clothing here, which they have not, that they should supply these people. They are doing their duty by them in furnishing medicine and medical aid. It is thought desirable therefore that an appeal should be made to the people of the place to meet the wants of these people. Garments of any kind, and anything else, suitable around a sick bed, will be received. There are both colors and sexes under treatment there and all can contribute. Anything left at the office of the mayor will be immediately attended to by the mayor himself.

**RAIN YESTERDAY.**—After threatening to do so at various times during the day, the heavens opened and the rain poured down in torrents yesterday. Very little wind accompanied it, but considerable thunder and lightning. The atmosphere was quite as warm afterwards as it was previously.

**PERSONAL.**—Judge R. F. French, of Robeson county, is in the city and is stopping at Bailey's hotel.

Col. Robert H. Cowan, president of the Charlotte railroad, was upon the streets yesterday. He is looking to be in fine health.

### American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, New York, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at half past three P. M.; Wm. Whitlock Jr., Esq., one of the vice presidents in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, of Bayroot, read the twelfth chapter of Jeremiah, and offered prayer. Three new auxiliaries were recognized—one in Kansas, one in Iowa and one in Michigan. Communications were received from Rev. S. R. Rigg, St. Anthony, giving an interesting account of the distribution of the New Testament among the Dacotah Indians; from Mr. Andrew M. Mine, Montevideo, stating his success in the Argentine Confederation; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, showing the need of the Slavic and Bulgarian Testament; from Rev. Dr. Berge, London, in regard to making plates of the Arabic Scriptures. Interesting remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, recently arrived from Bayroot, on the subject of the Arabic Scriptures, and presenting an elegant 8vo Bible, and also a portion of the Gospel by John, both printed at the Mission press at Bayroot; and also two gold coins, exceedingly rare, of the time of Alexander the Great, being upwards of 2,200 years old, given to aid in meeting the expense of the Arabic Scriptures. They are for sale. Remarks were also made by the Rev. William H. Gilbert, as to his labors in Virginia and North Carolina, where he organized several Bible Committees. Grants of books were made to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, to the United States Christian Commission for the West and for New Orleans, for United States hospitals at Elmira, to the Seaman's Bethel, Providence, R. I., to the Bible Committee at Petersburg, Va., and for several places in the South, in Huntsville, Ala., North Columbia, S. C., and Richmond, Va. Some smaller grants were made, and eighteen volumes in raised letters for the blind. Further measures were taken towards the observance of the Society's jubilee, and in regard to a course of sermons to be delivered in reference to it the coming fall and winter.

## THE GREAT CABLE.

Progress of the work of Submerging it.

### THE INSULATION PERFECT.

The Great Eastern Three Hundred Miles at Sea.

Dispatches Constantly Passing Through the Cable.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable was landed and successfully connected with the instruments on board the Great Eastern. The Knight of Kerry invoked success on the undertaking, and in conclusion called on Sir Robert Peel, who made an admirable address. Cheers were then given for the President of the United States, when the paying out of the heavy shore end of the cable commenced. The splice was completed in the most successful manner, and the cable worked perfectly. The gunboats Terrible and Sphinx accompanied the Great Eastern.

A telegram from Valencia, dated the 24th of July, says: "Insulation defects took place on Monday afternoon. The mischief is supposed to exist three miles west of the shore end splice, and it is believed that it was caused by too much strain from the Great Eastern. She hove to when ten miles from the shore. The Carolina is picking up and underrunning the splice and repairing the fault. It is expected that the damage will be rectified immediately. The rest of the cable remains perfect."

A telegram from the Great Eastern, dated the 25th of July, says: "The cable is all O K again. The signals are perfect. A small fault was discovered and cut out. The Great Eastern is now paying out the cable in latitude 52 degrees, longitude 12 degrees. Later.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.  
The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown on the 27th, has arrived. Her advices are one day later than those received per steamer Germania.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable having been successfully submerged on the night of the 22d, the splice with the main cable was completed at 4.25 on Sunday afternoon, the 23d. The Great Eastern immediately commenced paying out and testing, through the whole length, which was perfect, and the weather very fine. On the 24th, defects of insulators were discovered, and the Great Eastern hove to, in latitude 52 deg. long. 10 deg. about 80 miles from shore. The latest dispatch is as follows:

VALENTIA, July 25.  
The Great Eastern telegraphs from latitude 52 deg. longitude 12 deg. that a small fault has been discovered and cut out. She is now paying out again, and the signaling is perfect.

### The Latest.

Successful Progress of the Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.  
A dispatch from Queenstown, per steamship City of Boston, dated July 27th, states that the steamship Great Eastern was on that morning 300 miles out at sea, paying out the cable successfully. The signals were good, and weather fine.

A private note from C. W. Field, says: "We expect to reach Heart's Content, Newfoundland, about the 6th of August."

The following dispatches from on board the Great Eastern to Mr. Seward, London, are of interest:

"Tuesday, 11 P. M.—150 miles of cable laid. 12 midnight, 150 miles run."  
"Wednesday, 6 A. M.—100 miles of cable laid; signals good; all going on well."

The Newfoundland Cable Hopelessly Impaired.

ASPY BAY, Aug. 5.

We have succeeded in getting on board three miles of the Newfoundland cable so far corroded that we have no hopes of repairing it. In underrunning it parted three times.—We get no tidings of the steamship Great Eastern as yet.

## FROM EUROPE

### ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The English Elections Completed—Great Liberal Gains.

Civil War in Japan.

The parliamentary elections are everywhere completed. The net liberal gain is 24; some claim 23.

The London Herald consoles the conservatives by asserting that the real gain is with them, as the election has relieved them of unreliable supporters.

It is again asserted, on good authority, that Lord Palmerston will retire before Parliament meets, and that Mr. Gladstone will decline the premiership in favor of Lord Greenville.

Advices from Brazil say that the government has accepted the British proposals of July last, and that diplomatic relations are about to be re-established.

A French Imperial decree promulgates the convention of Geneva in August, 1864, for the better care of wounded soldiers on battle-fields.

France and the sovereign power of Mexico, of which President Juarez continues to be recognized as the chief.

## THE ASSASSINATION PLOT AT AQUA CREEK.

Plot of Negro Laborers to Murder the Whites—A Bloody Conflict—Forty Arrests.

As stated on Saturday, Aqua Creek, Va., came near being the scene of a bloody affair a few days ago, but fortunately the plans of the disorderly parties were discovered in time, and all those concerned in the plot were put under arrest. The Washington Star has the following additional particulars:

Since the railroad from Richmond to Aqua Creek has been placed in charge of the owners, the company has been repairing that portion lying between the Potomac and Fredericksburg, the route being used, meanwhile by coaches connecting the boat Keyport running from this city, with that portion of the road in running order. To place the road in order and to repair the wharf, and erect the necessary buildings, the company have been working a number of white mechanics and colored laborers. The latter, it is said, have had very bitter and vindictive feelings towards the whites, but there has been no open outbreak. The whites have been latterly on their guard, apprehensive of trouble, but finally began to suppose that their fears were unfounded.

Tuesday night one of the colored men let out the secret, informing them that they (the blacks) had formed a compact to murder all the whites at the place, and had for the purpose collected pistols, knives, hatchets, &c., which, at a preconcerted signal, they were to seize during the night, and each one rush and dispatch his victim. The informant gave the names of the principals, and other details, and also told where the arms were.

The blacks outnumbering by considerable the whites, the latter sent to Stafford Court House and informed the commandant of the military of the matter, and on Wednesday a sufficient force was sent down to capture the plotters. Some of the blacks attempted to resist, and fought desperately, and in the melee in securing them one of them, we hear, was killed outright, and two or three received bayonet wounds. The military took in custody forty or fifty of the blacks, and marched them off to a place of security, and also gathered up the motley collection of deadly implements, which were found in the places described by the informant.

There was considerable excitement during the time intervening between the discovery of the plot and the arrival of the military, and preparations were made by the few whites, in case the negroes attempted to put their plans in execution, to give them a warm reception. The clerk in charge of the commissary stores, packed them on a barge, and pushed out into the stream, but this was done so quietly that the blacks were not aware that it was on account of the discovery of their plot, and the arrival of the military was the first intimation they had that their plans had been made known.

Many exaggerated reports are in circulation about this affair. We publish below the official report on the subject:

Game Point, August 2, 1865.—Capt. G. W. Hooker—Sir: I have the honor to report that last night the negro hands employed on the railroad at this point, raised with the avowed intention of murdering the whites. I being very ill and having lost much sleep, slept very soundly and knew nothing of it until I was called by a faithful servant from the neighborhood. The insurgents by this time had become quiet, after running all the whites off. I very quietly removed my stores and books, and returned this morning to find Lt. E. C. Lefebvre, with a detachment of his command (stationed at Stafford Court House), on the spot. The negroes refused to obey his orders, and one had to be shot before quiet was restored. Very respectfully your obedient servant, Wm. T. Dix.

The following endorsement is on the back of this letter:  
Stafford, C. H., Va., August 2, 1865—Respectfully transmitted with the request that instructions be furnished me as to how I will act. If I withdraw the force I have here the negroes may rise again.

EDWIN C. LEFEBRE.

Lt. and Prov. Marshal, Stafford C. H., Va. A number of negro and white prisoners and witnesses in the above affair, were brought into town. An investigation is going on.

## MURDER AND LYNCH LAW.

Horrible Murder by a Paroled Prisoner—The Assassination Hung to a Tree Near the Place of His Crime.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 4.  
Yesterday, a paroled rebel prisoner named Miller, who had induced Mr. Gregory, proprietor of the Spencer House, Louisville, to visit Shelbyville, Sullivan county, twenty miles below this city, under pretense of selling him some land, attacked Gregory, murderously in the woods, near Shelbyville, beat him nearly to death, stabbed him several times, and then robbed him of ninety dollars in money and his watch.

The people turned out, caught Miller, had him identified by Gregory, and hung him on a tree near the place where the crime was committed. Faint hopes are entertained of Gregory's recovery.

Petroleum.

The actual product of oil in Pennsylvania is set down at 3,500,000 barrels of crude oil for the year 1865, and worth, taking an average of prices, \$24,000,000 at the mouth of the wells. The process of refining increases its value to over \$60,000,000, or one half as much as the wheat crop. The consumption of this newly discovered illuminator and lubricator is increasing very rapidly both at home and abroad. In 1862 Europe consumed 10,000,000 of gallons; in 1864 the importation had increased three hundred per cent, 30,000,000 of gallons being consumed in 1864, and in 1866 it is estimated that 90,000,000 gallons will be required. There is a brisk market for it the world over—Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the sea, all

calling for it. The best authorities on the subject consider eighteen months the natural life of an oil well. Some last longer than this, but the great majority give out before they are a year old. But experience shows that oil may be struck and good yields obtained in close proximity to exhausted wells. Some wells that refuse under the most vigorous pumping to yield a barrel more, are made productive by boring them deeper. The deepest wells in operation are but 500 to 600 feet. Scientific men contend that the greatest oil deposits underlie the earth's surface 1000 to 1200 feet. Considerable oil is produced in Canada and West Virginia, but the product is small compared with that of Pennsylvania.

## CHURCH MATTERS.

Position of the Southern Episcopalians.

LETTERS FROM THE BISHOPS OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

They Counsel the Churches to Withhold the Prayer for the President of the United States.

Bishop Green of Mississippi, prohibits all praying for the President of the United States until military rule is abolished—His letter to the clergy.

DEAR BRETHREN—In a pastoral letter addressed to you some time since I requested you in your public services to use a certain "prayer for all in authority," in place of that of like character contained in the Prayer Book.

My reason for so doing was founded, not so much on my objection to the language of the old prayer, which objections I then pointed out—as upon a desire on my part to assert the rights of the church, to regulate her worship in entire independence of either civil or military authority.

It is known that in several of our dioceses, where force of arms had prevailed, some of our churches had been closed and their ministers banished, because a certain prayer was omitted in the daily service, notwithstanding its omission had been ordered by the highest ecclesiastical authority known in those dioceses. Fearing lest upon the change of our political condition, a like interference might be attempted in this diocese, I felt it my duty to set forth, in advance, the course of action which in such cases, it was proper for you to pursue.

I accordingly reminded you that in all matters of worship you are amenable to no authority but that of your ecclesiastical superiors; and that it was your duty to resist, in every becoming manner, the least interference with your religious duties, from whatever quarter it might come. At the same time, in order to show that as good churchmen, we acknowledge the rule of those whom Providence has placed over us; I proposed for your use a prayer, embracing in its intercessions all stations and degrees of men interred in the government of our country. This prayer, as I then intimated, was to be used only till further developments should be made in our political condition, or as order of our General Council should call for a return to the old prayer.

Being now convinced that the military authority at present over us has no disposition to interfere with our services, and wishing to conform, as far as may be, with the worship of our brethren in more Northern dioceses, I now request that so soon as military rule may cease to be exercised over us, and our State governments shall be re-established in the exercise of their constitutional rights, you will use the prayer for the "President of the United States and all in civil authority," as prescribed in the Prayer Book. To use that prayer at present would be equivalent to wishing the success and continuance of a domination which, even in its mildest forms, is repugnant to the spirit of any republican people.

I will take occasion here to reply as well as I can, to a question which has been frequently asked of me since the late reverse in our political affairs:—"Will the Southern Church return to its former connection with our Northern brethren; or will she retain her present re-organization?" No satisfactory answer can be given to this question until the meeting of our next General Council. But for my own part, I hesitate not to say that my decided preference is to remain as we are, two separate and independent organizations.

Whilst each would have thus its own legislative body, independent of the other, both might, by a mutual exercise of brotherly love, by a frequent interchange of good offices, by a partial representation in each other's councils, as well as by the possession of a like doctrine, discipline and worship, show to the world that we are still one church. This I am persuaded, would be the surest means of promoting unity and brotherly love between us.

But whatever may be the action of our General Council, we have reason to be thankful, brothers, that possessed as we are of an Apostolic ministry, valid sacrament, and a primitive creed, we have within ourselves every element necessary to constitute a true church, to perpetuate its powers, and to entitle it to the affection and veneration of our people.

Commending you to the blessings of Him "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy," I remain, dear brethren, your loving Bishop under Christ.

W. M. GREEN.  
Columbus, Miss., July 19, 1865.

Bishop Will met to the Laity and Clergy of Alabama—The Doctrine of Allegiance and its Application to the Existing State of Affairs.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama.

On the 30th May last, I addressed a brief circular to the clergy, suggesting the principles, which, in my judgment, should govern them in their official conduct under the present condition of affairs. I deem it advisable at this time to set forth, in a more formal and public manner, a somewhat expanded statement of the views contained in the circular referred to.

The lapse of the Confederate Government

(Continued on fourth page.)