

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

VOL. 1.—NO. 144

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1865

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, AUGUST 18

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The first train through to Manchester, S. C., by the Wilmington and Manchester road is advertised in this morning's paper to leave here to-night at eleven o'clock, and will arrive at Wilmington in return daily at 4 a. m. This road will connect at Florence with the North-eastern railroad to Charleston, and the Cheraw and Darlington railroad from Florence to Cheraw. Owing to the unfinished road between Columbia and Manchester there is no rail communication established as yet, but a line of stages are now running between the two places.

The great advantages that the opening of this road affords to Wilmington, at the present, have been spoken of before. Being the first line of communication yet opened entire with the south, and running through a scope of country, the larger part of which is immensely rich, and which heretofore has had no transportation for the produce accumulated, it must necessarily be of greater advantage commercially than would at a moment be anticipated. Cotton and turpentine lie in piles along this road awaiting this reopening, that a depot for its sale might be established here. The majority of this cotton is of the best staple—being raised in South Carolina, Georgia and the states further south, and will, in any market, command the best and highest price paid for the raw article.

Freight will be received, it will be seen by the notice of Capt. Drane, the superintendent, published elsewhere; at the Wilmington and Weldon depot on the wharf at this place. A steamer to connect will ply between the two depots on the arrival of one and departure of the other train.

#### City Provost Court, Aug. 17.

There was an old-fashioned assemblage before the provost marshal to-day—such as was on the docket every morning in days gone by. The charges were about equally divided between white and black, giving the assemblage somewhat the appearance of the negro's dream—"All dirty and black, with white spots in it, all about the outside and middle."

**Without Passes.**—Two negro soldiers were the first disposed of. They were arrested in the city without passes, and under orders must go to post headquarters and from thence under guard to their command. They went.

**Typsy.**—A very respectable young man was turned loose this morning after being on a "spree." He wishes nothing further said about the affair. Being a good fellow there is not.

**Locked Up.**—Bur. Lamb, a negro with a sheepish appearance, from Burgaw, was put in the city jail for some offence committed in that neighborhood, the character of which was not learned. In the jail great opportunities are given him to save his mutton.

**Obstrepous.**—Alex. Stokelen, registered from "Hanover county," was put in the city jail for drawing a knife on a guard. Four years of war in this country should have taught every one that when a man with a musket in his hands wants anything give it to him, and if it is not altogether right go to the proper places for redress. Showing your teeth does no good but a great deal of harm sometimes, when an opposite course might effect the reverse.

**UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSIONS.**—A citizen of a neighboring coast village, itself not bearing an unexceptionable character, was surprised on entering the city to see what order and quiet was everywhere noticeable, and he remarked that the report had reached that town that our people were forever quarreling and fighting each other. He was sure that we killed one or two men every day, and resorted to cannibalism so voracious was the appetite for blood. This is another report, and almost an equal of the yellow fever one. The friends of this place in the interior may rest assured that we scarcely ever kill and eat more than eight or ten human beings per day. When the weather will permit their keeping without a great deal of salt the quantity will be increased to meet the necessities of the demand. About Christmas there will be a grand frost and jubilee over the last carcass that is left in the city.

Soberly, however, if such an idle report has reached places outside where it originated it may do harm. A man from South Carolina refused to bring his cotton to this place and carried it to Fayetteville, some distance out of his way, stating as his reason for the act that the negro soldiers were killing all the white people. This is one known instance. The people can be assured that Wilmington is as healthy as it has ever been known, and under better control than at any time previous for the past two years.

**ANOTHER.**—About twilight yesterday the military guard passed along the streets, having in charge two prisoners, male and female, and a quantity of glassware of the saloon character. It was said to have been taken from some place where a contraband traffic in liquor was located. It is to be regretted that women have to be dealt so harshly with, but a violation by a woman is the same as by a man in law, and they must be punished the same. Three-fourths of the cases brought up before the provost marshal for liquor selling are women of low order. It is a shameful commentary upon the good morals of a place, but it is nevertheless a truth.

**PRUNING.**—The shade trees, so long a refuge for the "weak and weary" at the corner of

Front and Market streets, underwent considerable pruning yesterday, much to the improvement of the appearances thereabouts. A clipping of the like character might be accomplished with equal advantages in other public places.

**ARRIVED.**—The down train by the Charlotte road arrived yesterday afternoon, with a good freight and a large number of passengers, among whom was Hon. R. S. French, of Lumberton, Robeson county. By the way, it is learned, that everything is perfectly quiet and peaceable in that section, and the people are hard at work to meet the necessities of the times. The idle report circulated of great re-arrangement going on above here, and of which that section is a part, is by them said to be libellous and false. Everything is going on smoothly and the laws as implicitly respected and obeyed as anywhere within the jurisdiction of the government.

**TWO NIGHTS ONLY.**—The Nightingale opera troupe will open the theatre to-night with one of their performances, which so delighted the pleasure goers some weeks ago. New attractions are offered in the bills. They will give but two performances—this and to-morrow evening.

**WARM AGAIN.**—The weather was extremely oppressive yesterday, quite as much so as on any previous day of the present summer. A yearning is felt for the coming of the fall months, when active employment will not be so burthensome as the hot weather necessitates.

**THE POISONING CASE.**—The jury of inquest in the case of poisoning noticed in yesterday's issue met yesterday morning, but withheld their verdict until the arrival of an important witness, now absent from the city. They meet again this morning.

**SAILED.**—The steamer *Starlight*, Captain Par- drick, with merchandise and passengers, sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York. She will probably arrive there about Sunday next.

#### The Elasticity of New York.

New York is a remarkable city in more senses than one, but in none more so than in the facility with which it adapts itself to circumstances affecting the question of its population. When the draft was the all-engrossing subject the population of New York shrank at once to less than eight hundred thousand, and the city furnished 116,000 men to the army, against 93,000 furnished by Philadelphia. Each call for troops was the signal for Governor Seymour to rush into abstruse demonstration that the population of New York had been greatly overestimated, and we have no means of gaining his calculations, which may very possibly have been correct. But now the question of representation comes up, and straightway New York begins to swell into the most magnificent proportions. Nothing less than a million will now satisfy her ambition, and by a demonstration no less convincing than the other, she writes herself down one million, three thousand, two hundred and fifty. It is a great pity that there could not be another draft for some purpose, just to prick this bubble again and collapse it to its former dimensions. It is really one of the chief wonders of Gotham, this curious, elastic population, this human sliding scale that adapts itself, with such happy facility, to its varying necessities. Thoughtless people might say that in all matters of this sort New York is a monstrous humbug; but the more philosophic mind will forget the humbug in its admiring appreciation of the stupendous and overweening conceit and impudence of the pretensions of the "Great Metropolis."

#### Against Dram Drinking.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram drinking, a vice prevalent in his parish, and from which, reports said, he was not free himself.

"When ye get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after, but dinna always be dram drinking."

If you are out in the morn, you may brace yourself up with another dram, and perhaps take another before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is not very blamable, but dinna be always drinking.

Naebody can scruple for ones just before dinner, and when the desert is brought in, and after it is taken away, perhaps, and, one it may be twa, in the course of the evening, just to keep you frae drowsing or snoozleing, but dinna always be dram drinking.

Afore tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, is no more but right and good, but let me caution you, brethren, not to be always dram drinking.

Just when you start for bed, and when you're ready to pop into, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian may lawfully do.

But, brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation."

#### The Farmers' Barometer.

Take a common glass pickle bottle, wide-mouthed; fill it within three inches of the top with water; then take a common Florence oil flask, removing the straw covering and cleansing the flask thoroughly; plunge the neck as far as it will go, and the barometer is complete. In fine weather the water will rise into the top of the flask even higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle, and in wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height. The invention was made by a German, and communicated to a London journal.

#### Handsome Present Rejected.

We understand, says the *Alexandria Gazette*, that Rose Hill, the old family estate of the Taliaferros, near Rapidan station in Culpeper county, Va., now the property of the Orenshaw's of Richmond, was lately offered as a present to Gen. R. E. Lee. The General, as in numerous other cases, declined to receive the offering.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### The Great Eastern Two-Thirds of the Distance Across the Atlantic on the 2d inst.

#### SIGNALS SINGULARLY DISTINCT.

#### Communication Again Disturbed

New York, August 13.

The steamer *Moravian* has passed Farther Point. She reports nothing heard of the Great Eastern since noon of the 2d August. A very anxious feeling prevails in regard to the prospects of the Atlantic cable. Up to mid-day on Wednesday, 2d inst., the signals received were singularly distinct, and the Great Eastern was then very nearly two thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was in the deepest water of the whole route, it being nearly 2,400 fathoms or a little over two and a half miles, and it was at this time that the signals to Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased.

The *London Herald* says the state of affairs in connection with the Atlantic cable led to an advance of the Insurance premium from 25 guineas to 50 and 60 guineas.

## MISSISSIPPI MATTERS.

### Opinions of Her Prominent Men.

#### THEIR VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

&c., &c., &c.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

JACKSON, MISS., July 22, 1865.

The canvass in Hands County, which includes this city, for delegates to the Convention, doubtless fairly represents the sentiment of the entire State upon the question at issue. I send you, therefore, the views of all the candidates, as expressed in published cards in answer to the following questions: "Whether that Convention shall declare by a direct vote the total and final abolition of slavery in the State, and the total extinction of all right to property in slaves held by any and all classes of our people whatever, including minors, women, insane, those who have and those who have not participated in the rebellion, as well as those who have opposed it; and by their action to cut off all parties from all resource, right or claim for indemnity upon the Government of the United States for property of which they may be invested."

Judge Amos R. Johnson replies with considerable sagacity that it is for the interest of the State to yield to military necessity and accept as soon as possible the conditions imposed by the Federal Government. He says the idea of compensation is delusive, and adds: "If we obstinately hold to the dead body of slavery, in any manner, it seems to me that we shall thus close and bar the only door left open for readmission into the Union, and thus enable the radical party at the North, (while we are shamed down as a conquered province under military rule) to consummate the work in which they are now so earnestly engaged, as fastening upon the South the odious principle of negro suffrage. Everything with us depends upon the decided, rapid and enlightened action by the great convention soon to assemble at Jackson."

The President of the United States is opposed to negro suffrage. Let us by all means, send our representatives to Congress as soon as possible, to aid in resisting the strong outside pressure he feels on this question, and assist in defeating the movement.

The Hon. Fulton Anderson, who has been a member of the Legislature since the State seceded, says:

"I am anxious that the people should seize the only chance which is offered to them to release themselves, partially at least from the embarrassment of our present position. This can only be done by taking the oath of amnesty, which has been prescribed by the President of the United States, as the condition upon which the right of voting and holding office may be exercised. I am of the opinion that the oath should be taken by every citizen, that the oath should be taken by every citizen, that the oath should be taken by every citizen, that the oath should be taken by every citizen."

"It is believed and urged by some that the taking of this oath created an obligation on him who takes it to support the proposition to abolish slavery by our own Constitution."

"I entertain myself no such opinion, and shall feel perfectly free after taking the oath to vote against such a proposition, should it come before the convention, and I should be a member of that body."

"My opinion is, that if this great act of oppression is to be consummated, by which the Southern people are to be deprived of \$4,000,000,000 of property without compensation, it should be left to be recorded in history as the act of that Government whose first and highest duty is, as far as its power extends, to protect and guard with equal care the interests and the rights of the people of each and of all the States, and I should desire that the people of Mississippi should not, by their action give sanction to this enormous public wrong."

And yet Mr. Anderson frankly gives it as his opinion that if the convention does not "tamely submit" to the dictum of the "central power," it will be dispersed by the military.

Judge William Yerger, who visited Washington in company with Governor Sharkey, says the State should not fail to accept its present opportunity, lest a worse fortune befall it.

By doing so we assure the re-establishment of our State Government—re-administered by men of our own choice. We assure the reign of civil law instead of military license, once more in our State. We assure an end to the reign of anarchy—we assure the speedy removal of an army from our midst—we assure the restoration of our Senators and members into Congress—and with Representa-

tives from other Southern States increased by the additional number of seven—on the free basis of representation—we are sure with the aid of the conservative Republicans and Democrats of the North, that each State shall be left free in the future, as it was in the past to regulate the question of suffrage for itself—and thus protect the white man from having forced upon him the political equality of the negro.

"If compensation can ever be attained, it will not be by a course that will exclude from Congress the representatives of the Southern States, and which will place permanent political power in the hands of those who wish to give—and, if not checked will give—in addition to the right of freedom, the right of suffrage at political equality to the negro—No; if compensation is ever made, it will be at some future day—when the angry feelings and asperities engendered by war have passed away—when an era of good feeling has returned—and when the Southern States, once more possessed of their proper share of political power, with their members of Congress re-admitted to their seats, can appeal to the Northern people in behalf of the widow and orphan whose homes have been desolated, and whose property destroyed, during the progress of the sad war which has brought ruin and misery upon our country."

Judge John W. Robb comes squarely up to the question and declares:

"Since the Union must be restored whether we will or not; since we must be one people, sharing together whatever of weal or woe is in store for this nation, we would be wanting to ourselves and faithless to the trust we hold for our posterity did we not restore it in good faith. Can any person in view of the fact that he and his are in the future to be affected in all their interests by its fortunes, be long in determining whether it shall be restored with a view to its future tranquility, or whether it should be patched up, reserving within it all the seeds of future discord and contention? Even if we could, I doubt whether it would be desirable to restore the Union as it was—the question of State sovereignty unsettled—the question of slavery partisan strife, and to terminate again in a bloody internecine war. Shall we be of those who will gather no wisdom from the past; and while we now behold, as the effect of these disturbing elements, our cities in ashes, our fields desolate and our homes draped in mourning; while we behold the graves of our slaughtered dead, and rivers running red with blood as they float their corpses to the sea, prepare the way for a ghastly repetition of these sights, in order that we may convince mankind of our incapacity for self-government? No, I want it restored in good faith, every element of future discord removed, and no inconsistent principles admitted. I want it restored upon a firm and durable basis, and this, in my opinion, can only be done by the convention declaring that hereafter involuntary servitude shall no longer exist, and that there exists no right or power in a State to secede from the Union, or to nullify its laws, and that such an act is revolutionary, and only to be justified upon principles that justify revolution."

## AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Letter from General Hatch.

#### A DIGNIFIED AND SENSIBLE DEFENSE OF HIS POLICY.

#### The Right Man In The Right Place.

Private letters from Charleston have been received, from which we make the following extracts:

"Have you seen Gov. Perry's proclamation for reconstruction? It provides that all civil officers in South Carolina who were in office when the civil government of that State was suspended in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance, &c., resume the duties of their offices, &c. This is a clear recognition of the officers of the late rebel government. What next?"

A correspondent gives the views of General Hatch, in his own words, in reference to the recent riots and the political situation. As they were called out by an extract from a private letter published in *The Journal*, we give them at some length:

"Gen. Hatch said that the letter published in the Boston *Journal* did him great injustice. I would not do the black man, he said, an intentional injustice. As for the subject of suffrage about which you are all so much engaged I do not care a straw, and shall neither support nor approve it. I have never studied the subject and am in doubt whether it would be a benefit or an injury to the country. I am for the country, not for white man, black man, poor man or rich man. I am not dictated to by rebels. I am civil to all with whom I transact business. The only person in the city whose hospitality I have accepted is a bed-ridden old lady, the widow of a Union man. I have, however, invited to my house and brought together freedmen's agents, anti-slavery agents, teachers of colored children, officers of the army, Union citizens and rebels, and I think such rubbing together does good, as all have good points which are displayed on such occasions—all have peculiarities which they hide.

The riots were very much exaggerated.—One black man was killed. This was the only life lost. Quite a number were beaten. The fault lay with the troops of both colors. I do not think there was much difference. Each was ready for the fight. The citizens of the lower class undoubtedly encouraged the white soldiers and in some cases got them drunk for the purpose of bringing on trouble. The troubles commenced Saturday night and lasted until Monday noon, breaking out in little rows in different parts of the city. It was really of but little importance. Everything has been quiet since.

"I have done justice," the General continued, "to both white men and black men since I came here, and men who can look upon the state of things here calmly, must acknowledge that I have never gone very far on the wrong

track. Of course I have made some mistakes, but I congratulate myself that I have not made more. Matters are not looking as well, I know, as when Mr. — (Herwick?) left. At first blue had appeared anxious to be loyal, but a reaction has taken place, and I am very sorry that Gov. Perry's course has not helped to increase the number of loyal men. He appears determined to throw the State into the hands of the very men who lead the rebellion. It is rumored that there is an intention to remove the troops. If it is done there will be a war of races throughout the lower country.—The planters have learned nothing. If there is any difference the ill-feeling is increasing. We must hope that such a policy will be adopted as will prevent bloodshed. It needs no prophet to tell that the black man will go to the wall when the trouble does come. Had it not been for the fierce attacks made on me by the papers and mischievous persons who sent reports to Washington, I would have asked before this to have been relieved from duty here. Man's natural obstinacy makes me desire to fight it out."

Gen. Hatch's recent conduct in disarming the Zouaves who behaved so infamously to the colored people gives strength to the defense of his policy.

Great satisfaction has been given to the Northern residents by the promotion of Col. Holliswell, of the 52d Mass., as Brevet Brigadier General. The "Colonel Shaw Orphan House" had been removed to the princely residence of Mr. Menninger. It is devoted to colored orphans.

The small-pox is raging in this city. There is no appearance of the yellow fever.

## WHO WERE GENUINE REBELS.

### An Opinion in Reference to the Twenty-Thousand Dollar Clause—Letter from John M. Borrs to John H. Woods.

AUBURN, NEAR BRANDY STATION, August 4.

My DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 30th July, asking for my interpretation of the proclamation of President Johnson of the 29th of May, 1865, has been received, and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to answer it. I think it clear that the oath of amnesty and pardon is, by that proclamation, offered to all, with the exception of the fourteen different classes of persons enumerated, and from them the benefits of the amnesty oath are withheld until a special pardon is obtained, and this pardon, as I understand it, when obtained, only remits the penalties that have been incurred by those who have endeavored to overthrow the government, without conferring any political privileges whatever, which are controlled in some instances by the enactments of the United States Congress, and in others by the provisions of state constitutions and state laws (as in this state), neither of which are or can be disturbed by the pardon of the President. In reference to the thirteenth section, which reads:

"All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose property is over twenty thousand dollars."

This clause seems to be less understood than any of the exceptions contained in the proclamation; and there are very many making application for pardon who are not at all embraced in the exceptions. Union and loyal men throughout the war, persons of advanced age, and others who have had no participation in the rebellion, either voluntarily or involuntarily, all seem to think that because their taxable property exceeds twenty thousand dollars that it is necessarily liable to confiscation unless a pardon is obtained from the President, and by their numerous applications are not only unnecessarily increasing the labors of the President, Attorney General and other officials in Washington, but are throwing away their own means and time, and making a harvest for the lawyers who are engaged in that branch of business. It is manifest that this thirteenth clause is susceptible of no such construction. To those who have not "voluntarily participated in the rebellion" this clause has no application whatever, no matter what amount of taxable property they may own; and whether they have voluntarily participated or not, is a matter that must be best known to themselves, for there may be other modes of voluntary participation than that of actually bearing arms against the United States; in other words, there were other means to be employed for the overthrow of the government than by bearing arms, for the worst of the secessionists were generally those who were the least and the least willing to take up arms. These contributed all their means and energies. Some by investment in Confederate stocks for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, others by running the blockade and other "bomb-proof" occupations, as they were called—all for the overthrow of the government of the United States. All this I should call voluntary participation in the rebellion. But you ask pardon early whether detailed farmers, in my opinion, would come under the class of excepted cases; to which I should answer, not necessarily. I know myself of a number of cases in which the most loyal men in the state became detailed farmers only for the purpose of avoiding military duty in the field and of obviating the necessity for taking up arms against the United States authorities; and yet a detailed farmer might have done many things that would subject him to the exception; therefore, I think each particular case would have to stand upon its own merits, as no general or universal rule could be applied. Every man best knows his own motives, and knows whether he did what he could, whether in one capacity or another, to aid the rebellion, and upon his own conscience must rest the necessity for an application for pardon. If he is conscious of having done nothing voluntarily to aid the rebellion, then I should say it would be quite time enough to ask for a pardon when steps were taken against him for the confiscation of his property; and in the meantime to save his time and money for better purposes than that of enriching lawyers and paid agents. I am, respectfully and very truly, yours,

JOHN M. BORRS.

The body of Margaret Scoblan, a young lady about seventeen years of age, belonging in Rockport, and who has been missing since the 17th ult., was discovered floating in the water near Gully Point, at that place, on Sunday.