THE WEEKLY WILMINGTON

A MAMMOTH SHEET, CONTAIN-ING THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS OF MATTER.

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THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWS-PAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE publication of THE WEEKLY WILMINGTON HERALD will be commenced the first week in September. It will be printed on a superior quality of paper, double the present size of the daily, and will contain thirty-two columns of carefully selected matter, including the cream of the daily issues of the preceding week, with a carefully prepared REVIEW OF THE MARKETS, which it is thought will be alone worth to every farmer many times the cost of subscription. It will also contain a choice collection of

AGRICULTURAL READING, selected with a view of encouraging and improv-

ing the science of agriculture in our state. A liberal proportion of space will be allotted to

POETRY AND INTERESTING TALES,

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THE GREAT POPULAR NEWS-PAPER.

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THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

: AUGUST 19 WILMINGTON. :

LOCAL INTELLIG NCE.

An Attempt at Fra d. John J. Conoley, treasurer of c Wilmington Gas company, through the co mns of THE HERALD to-day, offers fitty dollars reward for information of the whereabouts of "W. J. Martin," who signed the receipt to a voucher against the United States government for gas consumed in the hospital at this place. The voucher is certified to by Surgeon "Geo. C. Jarvis, 7th C. V., U. S. A., in charge of hospital," and the receipt is to Capt. F. G. Hentig, district commissary of subsistence, for one hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, and is signed by "W. J. Martin," as received from Capt. H. for the company. The voucher was in the possession of Mr. Conoley yesterday afternoon, and from him the following information was learned | cine. in relation to it:

There was a bill against the three hospitals at the time the receipt was supposed to be given, in favor of the gas company of this city, for two hundred and thirty-nine dollars, being amount of gas consumed up to that date by them. Mr. Conoley, as the treasurer, presented the bill, and received just half the amount of the account-one hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, from the Surgeon in charge of the hospitals at the time. Not being the whole amount due, Mr. C. declined giving a voucher, for this amount, and did not do so, and so far the matter rested until yesterday, when he was called upon by Capt. Hentig. It seems that in rendering his accounts Capt. Hentig had forwarded this voucher to the department, and it not being satisfactory, was sent back to him for imformation in regard to it. He called on the treasurer and was very much surprised to hear that "W. J. Martin" had nothing whatever to do with the Wilmington Gas company, and no such a man was known about here by that name.

to-day, for any information concerning him.

The whole is one of the most ingeniously contrived attempts at fraud that has ever been brought to light. Whoever the perpetrator was, he had certainly succeeded admirably as far as he had anything to do with it, and ninety-nine cases out of every hundred would be successful after passing through the hands of this one without its being brought to light. Whoever he may be, it shows very plainly that this is not his first transaction in such business. Surgeon Jarvis is now, it is understood, stationed at Newbern, and the probabilities are that his assistance will be given to aid in the detection of the originator. The name "Martin," it is thought beyond question, to be a fictitious one.

Return of the County Records. Mr. Robert B. Wood, having in charge the officer. records of this county, arrived in the city by the Charlotte train on Thursday afternoon. These records, filling fourteen boxes, have undergone some remarkable shifting since leaving this place, and it is altogether the more remark. able that they have been preserved to the county, so narrow has been the escape with them. They were packed and placed under the charge of Mr. Wood about the time of the first attack upon Fort Fisher by the federal army and navy, but the failure of that expedition in the first attempt being announced they were withheld until the second attempt and fall of the forts, when they were shipped to Lumberton, Robeson county, as the most desirable and available place of safety. Sherman making his march through the county rendered their safety here uncertain. Mr. Wood took them from here and carried them to what is known thereabouts as "Big Swamp," and placed them under the charge of a very trusty old negro, feeling assured that this out-of-the-way place would never The State a Wilderness and the ever be remembered by those who witnessed e revealed, but they were not free from plunder even here. They had only been placed there a short time when some deserters from the confederate service made a descent upon the boxes, not knowing or caring what they contained, ripped open one of them, but finding the contents were not of the value they were disposed to appropriate, tossed two or three of the books about the old darkey's yard, scattered also a few valuable papers and left them to their fate altogether.

These records have had a most remarkable migratory trip. They are invaluable to the county, as they contain everything from an ans terior date to the evacuation of the city by the southern troops, and could never have been replaced if once lost. So long as they were taken away, it is indeed gratifying to knew that they were entrusted to the care of so competent and so carable a gentleman as Mr. Wood has proven himself to be.

City Provost Court, Aug. 18.

The court room gave evident signs of a return to the minimum again. Having reached the top of the hill a few days ago, it must go down now until it reaches the bottom.

The Soldiers .- The morning exercises are always opened with an examination of the soldiers caught in the city without permits. Three of these fellows were sent up to provost headquarters this morning, from whence they will go to their regiments for punishment.

Still They Come .- The whiskey venders of the low class, and without permits, are daily coming in by degrees. Two more-G. W. Richardson and Martha Matua were added to the jailor's care this morning for engaging in the traffic without proper consent.

Rosanna in Trouble.-Rosanna Keser, (ahem!) colored Miss, above "sweet sixteen" in size, smell and everything else, gets into trouble and now finds herself in the provost marshal's hands. Sorry for her.

Religious Services To-morrow. First Baptist Church, preaching at 101 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. A. P. Repiton.

Front street Methodist E. Church, Rev. L. S. Burkhead pastor, preaching at 101 o'clock,

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 101 o'clock, A. M., and 8 A. M. Seats provided for strangers at all of these

The Poisoning Case.

ohurches.

The verdict of the jury of inquest upon the poisoning case mentioned in yesterday's issue disappointment. Young Mitchel left this was that the child Ellen came to her death from the effects of opium administered by her parents, not in accordance with the written directions of Dr. J. T. Schonwald, who prescribed the medi-

SHORT .- The supply of ice is said to be running short, if it has not failed altogether .-Yesterday the ice man was sending off his customers without supplying thei: wants. With the continued hot weather of the two or three days past, the ice question will be a serious matter, as the failure to meet the wants occurs at a time when it should not be dispensed with if there was a way to prevent it. A brig with a full cargo of ice is expected to arrive to day.

INFORMATION WANTED .- It will be of great service to the people in the country, as well as here in the city, if the superintendent or some one connected with the Charlotte railroad will give notice of the arrival and departure of trains by that line of travel. Inquiries are made every day about this, without seemingly any one knowing what are the rales.

Going Away.—The 2nd Massachusetts heavy artillery, stationed for some time past at the forts below, have received orders, it is stated, to this year.

Mr. Conoley then offered the reward, published be mustered out of the service, under the gene- THE LATE STEAMBOAT CALAMral orders decreasing the force in the depart. ment of North Carolina eight thousand men .-There will shortly be seen a few more happy

> THEATRE. - A delighted audience was in attendance at the theatre last evening to see the Nightengale Opera Troupe. Their bills meet the expectations of the audiences and are very satisfactory. They play again this evening, when every one favoring this kind of amusement will be sure of attending.

COUNTY REGISTER.-Geo. W. Pollock was elected county register, by the board of magistrates yesterday, to fill the place of Jehu D. Poisson, Esq., who declined the office. Mr. Pollock will make an excellent and worthy

THANKS .- The Adams' Express Company have again placed us under obligations to them for late northern and southern files. Mr. Mackintosh, of the construction corps, U. S. Telegraph lines, and J. T. Tully, newsdealer, have thanks also for similar favors.

STEAMERS .- The steamer Commander, from New York, is expected to arrive to-day. The Euterpe leaves this morning at 6, a. m., on her outward trip to New York, with a full cargo and passengers.

TEXAS.

Arrival of Gen. Merritt's Cavalry Column at San Antonio.

People Demoralized.

Popular Feeling Towards Restoration. &c.,

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1865. Major General Merritt arrived at San Anto-

The New Orleans Times correspondent with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas writes that Texas is a wilderness.

Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by Merritt's cavalry. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is de-

Senior Amijo, the Mexican general residing at San Antonio, was robbed in that city on the 20th of July of thirty thousand dollars in gold coin and dust, by about twenty disguised men.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving daily at Houston. The San Antonio Herald is informed that

there are thirty thousand troops at Victoria, Green Lake, Jovora and Indianola, of which five thousand are colored. The robberies by negroes are becoming

fearful in Texas. Reports from all quarters indicate a cheer-

ful disposition on the part of the people towards restoration.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Naval Engagement between the Bra-zilian and Paraguayan Fleets—The For-

NEW YORK, August 10, 1865. The steamer Saladin, which arrived at this port to day brings news from the River Platte to June 29th, giving an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and eight Paraguayan steamers and floating batteries, which took place on June 11th, at Richuelo, just below Corrientes on the River Parana. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter was fearful. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians.

The town of San Borfa, on the River Uru guay, had been captured by the Paraguayans, who, it is said, put the entire Brazilian garri. son to death.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 11, 1865.

The son of John Mitchell arrived here last evening from Richmond, the object of his visit being to see his father. He succeded so far as to see General Miles and make known his request to him personally; but, having no authority from the War Department for admission to the fortress, he could not be allowed entrance. He was gentlemanly in his request and took the refusal with like good grace .-General Miles told him his father was well, which seemed to pacify him much under his They bore the following inscriptions: morning. He is a fine appearing young man, of agreeable address and conversation. He was an officer in the rebel army.

Almost a Fatal Accident to Harry Leslie, the Rope Walker.

CLIPTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, August 10. Harry Leslie, the acrobat, nearly met his death this afternoon. He had crossed and re crossed on the rope below the Suspension Bridge, and completed one half of the second trip, by crossing to the Canada side with a peach basket on each foot. On returning for the last time, he essayed a new feat by placing a bucket of water in a tin frame on his head, and holding a similar bucket in each hand, with the balance pole. On reaching the middle he slipped and stumbled, causing the three buckets to fal'. Still holding the the pole, he clung to the rope, struggling to right himself. In a minute or two he succeeded, and reached the American shore with a brisk step, amid cheers and congratulations.

General Grant and suite were present.

The Mississippi Convention and the Cottom Crop. NEW ORLEANS, August 12, 1865.

The election in Mississippi for a convention showed large conservative majoriti s. It is said that there will be twenty-five

thousand bales of cotton raised in Mississippi

ITY.

Further Particulars of the Collision Between the Meteor and the Pewabic on Lake Huron

[From the Detroit Free Press, August 11.] STATEMENT OF W. H. H. RUSSELL.

At about half past eight o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst. (Wednesday) the propeller Pewabic, Captain McKay, on her down trip, about six miles from shore, came in collision with the propeller Meteor, Capt. Wilson, on her up trip. The Meteor struck the Pewabic just under the pilot house, literally smashing up the bow. The boats were running at the rate of about twelve miles per hour. The crash was awful and frightening, causing the Pewabic to go down in the short space of three or four minutes. A number were killed by the crashing timbers, and but few of the passengers of the Pewabic had time to jump from her deck to those of the Meteor ere the deck of the Pewabic sank entierly out of sight into the secthing waters. The sight was most terrible and heartrending, and the cries and groans of the unfortunate passengers rose upon the rolling swells of the surging billows. The lifeboats of the Meteor were lowered in due time, and a number saved from an untimely and watery grave. Several noble and heroic deeds occurred

worthy of mention. One or two in particular, the most memorable of which was performed by Miss Ada Brush, of Detroit. This lady, by her cool and determined efforts, not only saved her own life by expert swimming, but that of Mrs. C. M. Wright, also of Detroit, whose husband sank down with a lady clinging to his neck. Miss Brush saw Mrs. Wright struggling in the water some distance from her, and with great presence of mind she swam to her, pushed a floating spar up to her, and thus saved her from the melancholy fate of her cherished husband. The manifestation of such fortitude on the part of ladies will the agonies of that dreadful night. Mrs. I. L. McKnight, of Detroit, and others whose names have not transpired, displayed on the awful occasion, a spirit and determination seldom witnessed.

Captain McKay was one of the last upon the wreck, and in leaving the sinking ship of which he was so proud, he saved the life of Miss James, of New York. Mr. Cleveland, the mate, worked to the last, and cut loose one of the lifeboats just as the ill-fated Pewabic was going down. He was one of the very last on board.

Mr. McKnight did not leave the wreck un till he was taken up by one of the crew and thrown on the deck of the Meteor.

The clerk, Mr. Charles A. Mack, was one of the first in the lifeboat, and would not rest until he had rendered all the assistance possible in his power. He saved the engineer before the boats got into the water.

Mr. Jackson, the engineer, was a trusty man, and well qualified for his position. He stood manfully at his post, and with his wife went down with the boat. The tears that bear silent tribute will often be shed in mem ory of the valorous deed.

Soldiers in Need of Employment-Demonstration in New York. [From the New York Post, Aug. 11.]

A demonstration of soldiers, sailors, and other persons was made to- ay under the auspices of the "Metropolitan Employment Agency," office, No. 136 Canal street. A procession, which was intended to march to the City Hall, to Wall street, and through various streets in the city, formed at that office this forenoon, under the direction of Colonel Herman and others.

The Metropolitan Agency, which was established to get employment for soldiers and sailors, is under the ostensible management of a committee. The names of the members of this committee printed on the posters, are C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor; Mathew T. Brennan, Comptroller, Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner, and other city officials. PLAN OF THE PROCESSION.

The programme of the procession was made at the agency, and was set forth in two set of resolutions, which were read to meetings of the soldiers at the agency office and approved by them. The movement, the resolutions stated and repeated, was entirely fearful in its aims, and the soldiers were seeking only to direct the attention of the public towards them, so they might obtain employment, to which their services in behalf of their country ought to entitle them. The soldiers heartily applaudded the name of General Hooker.

FORMING THE PROCESSION-THE BANNERS. The procession was to move promptly at three hundred men were assembled in the street, near the office. Shortly after nine o'clock men were sent after some banners -Six of the banners were soon on the ground.

"We are now soldier citizens, with our headquarters at the Metropolitan Employment Agency, No. 136 Canal street. "We represent thousands of brave discharged

"Our latest employers and references are Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hooker,

Hancock, and others." "Our last occupation was the destruction of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union 'with the modern improvements.'"

"Give us employment to support our fami-"Wanted-A definition of the republican

form of Government. Answer-National gratitude towards those who have saved the Republic." When the soldiers saw these banners they

expressed their admiration of them. At ten o'clok the crowd had increased to five hundred persons, and the soldiers who were to carry the banners and the flags had taken their places in the street.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAND-THE PROCESSION WOY At half past twelve o'clock the band of the

4th Regular regiment arrived in Canal street. The drums beat, the banners reappeared, and the soldiers who were in the vicinity came from various places, and formed in procession. They numbered two or three hundred.

Accessions were made to the number of per-1

sons in the ranks on the way, and when the procession arrived at the Park it numbered not far from three hundred and fifty individu-

The largest number of the persons in line were, undoubtedly, returned soldiers or sail ors; but there were many old men and some very s nall boys.

The President's Policy of Reorganiza-Washington (August 9) correspondence of Cincins Gazette.

Some of the newspapers have had a great deal t ay about the "revolt of the radicals" against the President's supposed policy of reor-ganization. They would be still more con-cerned it they should hear of President Johnson's revolt against the same policy,

That there has been a widespread apprehension in the administration party on the subject of the "provisional governments" everybody knows. That for a time this led to an apprehension, less general (and less new than a month age,) concerning President Johnson himself, is undeniable. But I doubt if there ever was any sufficient cause for it; and feel sure that if such demonstrations as Wade Hampton's and Governor Perry's continue, there will be by the meeting of Congress, none whatever.

Some remarks made last night by a conspicuous Cabinet officer on the subject go right to the bottom of the distrust referred to. I had been speaking of it and finally said :-What the supporters of the administration a want to be assured of is that the President has no intention of pursuing the provisional government policy, if between this and the meeting of Congress it would be found to work badly."

"On that store," replied the Cabinet officer, "there need be, I am convinced, no fear whatever."

"Will the President then give his influence

in favor of negro suffrage ?" "Personally the President is at least not hostile to negro suffrage. You know what he said to Chase, and subsequently to Sumner. I do not believe he has in this or any other aspect of the reorganization question, changed his opinions an iota since he first ex pressed them. But he believes row, as then, that the general government cannot interfere in determining who shall be voters in a State. If, therefore, the States should come up next December, unobjectionably reorganized in every particular save that of negro suffrage, that alone will not be sufficient to keep the administration from giving its influence to the admission of their Senators and Rep-

resentatives." "So much is generally understood. But if the present aspect of affairs in the rebel States should continue—if it should be evident that the late rebels were still practically at the head of the government, would the almost all powerful executive influence then go into the lobbies of the House to force this or that obstinate member to vote for the admission of these representatives ?"

"Not unless they had definitely accepted the absolute abolition of slavery and adopted the constitutional amendment. Those two things are sine qua non.

"But that does not cover the case. Everything now points to the success at all the southern elections of the party led by the rebel veterans. Everybody knows that these men do not want to be taxed for the debt incurred by us in their subjugation It is in the nature of things that they should want it repudiated, or their own war debt acknowledged; and the present denials of any purpose of the sort deceive no one. If we had been able to reorganize with the poor whites at the head of affairs the case would have been different. But they follow now just as they followed or were driven in 1861. The men who are controlling the movement now are the men who controlled it then—the rich planters, the aristocracy of slaveholders, their power unbroken and their apparent hold upon the poor whites as great as ever. Everybody knows, likewise, that in the hands of these men no free labor system will have any fair chance. They do not believe a negro will work voluntarily, and hence it is entirely na fural that they should attempt to make him work. Every traveller in the south tells the same story-that under some other name. state control, contract system, or something of the sort, slavery is certain to be reestablished, if the rebels whom we defeated in the field are to be restored to full power in politics. Now suppose these indications should continue and increase, would the president urge congress to admit senators and representatives from the southern states under such auspices, no matter what fair promises they

made?" "No, sir, he would not. I do not believe there need be the slightest apprehension on the subject."

The opinion is only an opinion, but it is nine o'clock this morning, from No. 136 Can- that of one of the president's constitutional al street, and at that hour between two and advisers and intimate counsellors; and I am sure that the public will be glad to have it.

Trouble with the Virginia Negroes.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1865. Great difficulties have arisen between the citizens of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and the freedmen heretofore living as slaves in that county. The presence of armed negro troops in the county does not seem to operate to soldiers and sailors now asking for work and stay the ravages of the free negroes, who congregating at one or two or more prominent points in the county, kill the sheep, poultry and hogs, and devastate the cornfields, melon and other patches, without stint. The white people are represented as being perfectly paralyzed, refusing to protect themselves, fearing that the military power will bear heavily upon them should they interrupt the proceedings of the negro marauders. Gov. Pierpont and the State authorites are very much exercised upon the important subject of what is to be done with the negroes of the State.

> Presentation. An Elegant sword, costing about \$1,100, and a purse of \$700, have been presented by the citizens of Hartford to General Joseph Hawley, at Richmond. A committee of three went down on that errand, and report that they "had a good time." They dined in the mansion that had been Jefferson Davis'sthey ate off his crockery-were waited upon by his servants, and rode in his carriage .-One of them writes out an account of the fester tivities, which is published in the Hartford

Chang and Eng each gave a son to ebel army.