

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1865

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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WILMINGTON, AUGUST 21
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mayor's Court, Aug. 2.—His Honor, Mayor Dawson, Presiding.

A general court was held this morning.

Miscegenation.—The first case was that of Annie Wilson, (white) Milly Hill and Fred Johnson (negroes). The two first were charged by officer McGreal with creating a disturbance by fighting. Milly had a bruised face and black eye, which was given her by Annie while in a hair pulling and rolling in the sand by both of them. They are residents of "Pigeon hill," a bad place, so it is said. They pulled each other's hair about Fred. Fred is Milly's husband, but has not been doing as a husband should by Milly, but was better disposed towards Annie. Milly did not like such conduct, and acting under the advice of a woman called "big Liz," "whiskey Liz," and "tongue-tied Liz," who is a neighbor of the two, she attacked Annie about Fred, when Annie owned up, by saying she had him and she intended holding him. They had a confab of dirty words in Fred's presence and finally, as Milly expressed it, got to pulling each other's hair and rolling in the sand, (good for sore eyes,) and Milly here received her bruises. There was evidence proving these facts, and some suspicious conduct between the fair maid and dark son of African descent, but it was all rendered unnecessary by an acknowledgment of the whole facts. Fred keeps a store or shop, which was the rendezvous of Annie, and some very suspicious affairs were carried on there, which the Mayor brought out by close questioning, and which stamped this as a very dirty case of miscegenation.

The fight was not described to the court, but a supposition can be drawn from a knowledge of the facts. Milly is lame and walks with a stick, and Annie is overwhelmingly large—could hardly walk in a double folding door—with apparently about twenty horse power at her command. What a fight then it must have been—and such a scene. No wonder that two or three hundred were called as lookers-on. Fred, was like the little boy the animal ran over, he "didn't have a word to say." The Mayor saw whiskey was in the affair—that is, in the women—and soldier's whiskey, too, Annie said, and he concluded that any one drinking bad whiskey and fighting in the streets, should pay a fine of five dollars. Milly was allowed to go after her V, and when asked if she would get one for Fred, said she supposed he would pay for himself and Annie too. She would not do it. Neither of the women were very beautiful, and Fred was required to pay \$5, because the woman thought he was.

Fighting.—Albert Sawyer and Thos. Mosely for fighting in Myers' alley on Saturday afternoon, were fined \$5, without asking any questions further than an acknowledgment that they had been fighting and thereby breaking the law. The five dollars was the only damage done either. They are to remain in the cell until the fine is paid.

Drunk.—B. Whitehead, a seedy looking fellow, was told to "shell" out a greenback to the amount of \$5 for the privilege. He "shelled."

The Old Fortune Teller.—Bailey Adcock, a remnant of Confederate Mayor's Court, was charged with fortune telling in the market. Bailey told the officers that arrested him that times were not as they were once—that the whole country was free, and he intended exposing his cards and telling fortunes whenever he liked. They thought different, and to show him that they were right, put him in the cell, when the Mayor thought he should remain until he could send him out of the city.

A Razor Case.—Steve Freeman, a negro, on Saturday, cut Wm. Mapeon a boy, on the hand with a razor. He was not a barber—neither did he have a beard, but the Mayor thought he needed shaving, so he fined him ten dollars, and to remain in the cell until paid. He is a rough looking fellow—barefooted, and he looks as if it would be a time before the money is paid.

Cotton Stealers.—Bob Brinkley and Virgin Carr, (colored) charged with stealing Cotton.—They would not tell the truth and were remanded.

No other cases before the Court, it was adjourned.

City Provost Court, Aug. 20.

There was a large array of darkey soldiers first attended to this morning, caught in the city without passes. Fourteen were sent to post headquarters, to be disposed of. Two citizens were released from arrest being charged with selling or giving away to soldiers liquor. This closed the docket and the room was cleared.

LEG BAIL.—A negro made his escape from the military lock-up on Saturday morning, and made quite a hurried flight up Second street, and completely distanced two soldiers who were in pursuit of him. A couple of the local police took the race on their "own hook" and overhauled the fleeing son of Ham somewhere in that delightful place called "Texas," and brought him back and turned him over to his former abode. Sambo looked hot and greasy, and was none of the better to the windward.

STEALING.—The great number of stealing cases coming up before both the military and civil departments of the government of the city, is becoming of no little consequence. Every day some two or three are arrested. Saturday there was two arrested by the police, and one by the city constable. The military have one or two up before them nearly every day, and

when it is considered, that only one out of ten of these rascals are caught it is no little matter and speaks badly indeed for the morals of the place. It is not intended to suggest any remedy for the evil, as these cases are punished as the circumstances of the times will allow, which it is found is not quite sufficient to serve as an example to others. Some harsher means must evidently be resorted to before the practice will be abandoned entirely by them.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Band of the 20th Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, composed of nineteen performers, and under the leadership of Lt. Arthur Hall, arrived in the city by the Steamer *Jas. Christopher* from Smithville, where their command are now stationed, yesterday afternoon. Under the escort of Col. L. J. Sherman, formerly of this place, and since that time chief of the detective forces of United States, they visited the residences of Mayor Dawson and James Macomber, Esq., last evening, when they discoursed some of their most beautiful airs, and were hospitably entertained. On their return, THE HERALD establishment was the recipient of a similar favor, for which thanks are given.

This band is composed as a whole, of the most accomplished musicians in the Union.—They in company with their command, are soon to be mustered out of the service and sent to their homes. A pleasant return to civil life is wished them, with the hope that it may be as profitable to each individual, as their soldierly life has been honorable and creditable.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.—Two individuals, one a great deal the worse for whiskey, and probably both, were engaged in a closely contested fight in a house near the corner of Front and Market streets about dark last evening, when the police, with McGreal at their head, appeared to enforce peace and order. McGreal between two fires, received an extra lick occasionally from both parties, and one devoted his energies specially to him, but alive to all emergencies, McGreal brought his cudgel to bear on the fellow's pate several times, which finally set his liquored brains into action, and he quietly succumbed to an arrest, with a bloody nose, bunged eyes and a sore head. He was sent to the lock-up, and as some one has said that he belonged to the police force, he will have an idea how a fellow feels when under the care of the turnkey.

REASONABLE.—Mayor Dawson, it will be seen by the report of the mayor's court this morning only charges five dollars for a little bit of a fight, and so on according to the amount of damage done. This is reasonable enough. A fellow that cannot afford to pay this much towards defraying the city expenses, had better not indulge. A good many little fines will go a long distance in defraying necessary expenses.

TO TRAVELERS SOUTH.—There has been great inquiry by persons desirous of going south to know what amount of unfinished road there may be between here and Augusta, Ga. A gentleman connected officially with one of the lines states that there is an unfinished work of ten miles between Kingsville, S. C., and Branchville and another of forty miles between Branchville and Augusta. The roads from Augusta to Mobile are said to be in proper running order.

CITY CEMETERY REPORT.—The report of Mr. Timothy Donlin, Superintendent of Oakdale Cemetery, for the week ending Aug. 19th, shows the total number of interments to have been seven, three of which were from the Marine Hospital, from small-pox, one from consumption, one from congestion of the brain, one from effects of medicine and one unknown. One of these interments was from the country.

CONFISCATING.—A Lieutenant was heard to say yesterday that on Saturday last, while on duty, he had taken five demijohns of liquor, from parties engaged in selling it in violation of orders. From this manner of conducting affairs the military will soon have sufficient quantity confiscated to start a good sized wholesale establishment, or enough to furnish the medical department for a considerable length of time.

ARRIVED.—The steamer *Commander*, Capt. Terry, from New York, arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock, being fifty nine hours on the passage. She brought out a large mail, a full cargo and passengers. She will sail on her return trip on Wednesday next.

QUICK TRIP.—The schooner *Thos. Winans*, Capt. Briggs, left New York on Thursday last and arrived here yesterday, being a passage out in but little longer time than is required for the regular steamers.

PERSONAL.—A. A. Rice, general superintendent of the Adam's Express company, entirely south of New York, arrived in the city a few nights ago, on business connected with the interests of his company.

Mails in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, August 17.
The Postmaster General has ordered a contract with the Central and North Carolina Railroad company for the conveyance of the mails from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, North Carolina, including the intermediate offices.—The distance is two hundred and twenty-three miles. Service will be resumed on the other southern routes, from time to time, as soon as it shall be reported that the roads have been repaired and are in good running order.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.
To this end the whole system of southern rail roads is classified into four different classes, viz: Branch of spur roads, semi-local, and through roads. A rate of compensation has been fixed for each class, viz: \$30, \$50, \$75 and \$100 per mile per annum,

respectively. A circular letter has been sent to each of the provisional governors notifying them that the departments is ready to restore the mail service upon the southern railroads as soon as the said provisional governors can certify that they are in operations and controlled by proper persons. The fixing of the compensation at the prices named is not an arbitrary act of the Postmaster General, but is the result of a careful systemization of the whole business.

WALL STREET CONVULSED.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT SINCE THE EXPLOSION OF THE TRUST COMPANY.

Failure of one of the Largest Firms in the New York Banking Quarter.

Forging and Absconding of the Junior Partner.

His Departure with \$200,000.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, August 15.]

The latest excitement in Wall st., and probably the greatest for a number of years, is the announcement of failures in distinguished financial circles. The old and honored firm of Messrs. Morris Ketchum, Son and Co., has failed for an immense amount of money, and Edwin B. Ketchum, the late manager of the concern, and the son of the senior partner has suddenly disappeared, and as funds to the amount of \$2,500,000 are found to be missing at the same time, the conclusion is that the young man has absconded with the money or its equivalent in bad debts.

Mr. Ketchum, sr., resides in Westport, Conn., and was telegraphed night before last by Mr. Belknap of the firm that his presence was required in town. Mr. Ketchum arrived yesterday morning, and for the first time learned the character and extent of the astounding frauds which had been perpetrated by his son. He immediately directed the house to suspend payment, and make an investigation into the condition of its affairs. The investigation shows the frauds were perpetrated on the house to a great extent by abstracting the collaterals, which bankers and brokers had left with them as hypothecations of loans, and on which advances had been made. As far as ascertained the members of the house are of the opinion that they will be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar.

All the remittances received yesterday morning from their correspondents, Mr. Ketchum directed to be specially deposited in one of the city banks to the credit of the parties concerned.

Mr. Ketchum is the senior, and has been estimated to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

CHARLES GRAHAM & CO.'S LOSS.

Mr. Edw. B. Ketchum is said to have forged gold checks upon the Bank of New York to the amount of \$250,000, which rumor increases to the public amount of \$2,500,000. The gold checks were taken from a book procured in June last, ostensibly for the use of Charles Graham & Co., who having made a deposit draw a check or left their signatures with the Bank of New York, which acted as the custodians of gold for speculators and brokers. The checks were numbered from 58,501 to 59,000 both inclusive, and were for \$5,000 each, and it is supposed were all used, making an aggregate of \$2,500,000.—The entire filling of the checks was a forgery, and they were used as collaterals, and held for loans.

Of course, they were not presented for payment. They were not well executed and their appearance should have disclosed the fraud at an early period. They were mostly used in country and German houses, and the Fourth National Bank loaned on them to the extent of \$225,000, to parties outside of the banks of both Ketchum and Graham. It is stated that in addition to this forgery of gold checks, Mr. E. B. Ketchum has robbed the firm of which he was partner and active manager, of a large amount of securities. The sum is placed as high as \$2,000,000. Mr. Graham, whose business has been managed by Mr. E. B. Ketchum for the past two months, Mr. Graham being ill, is loser to the extent of \$280,000.

The street was filled with rumors of other failures and losses, and a general panic prevailed. Very low quotations were consequently made in the stock market, and there was little buying at the close of the day. The principal character in this case, Mr. E. B. Ketchum, is a youthful, dashing man, and was entrusted with large sums of money. The tale of his transgression is brief and easily to be traced. Living daily in the atmosphere of Wall street, he became infatuated with the gambling spirit of that locality. He cast and lost. Little by little he was led in deeper and deeper, until to gratify his gambling propensities, he went at any length and all lengths, swindling not only the concern over which he had sway, but even committing the crime of forgery to accumulate the means for fresh gambling. Yet he carried this load upon his brain and conscience so quietly and skillfully that no one of those that were in every day contact with him dreamed of his guilt. He was seen on Sunday night to leave his father's house with a small black carpet bag, which, now that he is gone, is remembered to have appeared stuffed full of bank notes, Government bonds or something of the kind. He has departed and may never be arrested, but his punishment will be great wherever he goes, and the dark close his career is merely a repetition of many a wild drama that has been enacted in Wall street, where gold is ever the soul of the plot.

A CARD—IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune. Sir: Various rumors are in circulation in regard to losses sustained by different parties on account of the recently developed forged checks, among others this bank is mentioned. I would state for the information of the public that this bank holds \$335,000 of these said to be forged checks as collateral security for

loans, which amount should prove a net-tire loss, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings.

JAMES FUEL, President
New York, August 16, 1865.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS CABINET.

Jeff. Davis to be Tried by Jury.

The Kentucky Election—Personal &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY AND HIS CABINET.
Publications have recently been made of reports, speculations and inferences about differences of opinion between the president and his cabinet with regard to the policy proper to be pursued in restoring the southern states to their former relations to the union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of reestablishing the civil government, the military measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of the provisional governors. The proceedings are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of improperly revealing them. Therefore, the publications professing to give reports of what takes place in the cabinet council, are to say the least, unreliable.

But it may be said with confidence, as an answer to many of the speculations, that there is not now, nor is it believed that there will be, any substantial or material difference between the president and his cabinet with regard to the restoration of the southern states. One of the reasons for this assertion is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the provisional governors are precisely in the same words, founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the president, and approved of by the cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan the amnesty proclamation being in accord with that document. The president, it is known, from the representation of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidences from the south that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true and favorable condition of public opinion.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

As the result of careful inquiry it is believed that there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal. Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and the place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject.—There is a fixed determination on the part of the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial by a jury of the country for high treason. It may, in addition to this, be confidently asserted that the President has determined, as soon as practicable, to withdraw the orders suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus and to dispense with military courts.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is here, endeavoring to see the President for the purpose of making representations about military interference in the Kentucky election. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning. The story that he has been invited to occupy the place of Secretary of the Navy, is of course, unfounded. Secretary Seward has again left for Cape May. General Schofield has gone North. Adjutant General Stonehouse arrived here from Albany this morning.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Latest Telegrams from Valentia.

The China brings no news from the cable later than that already published. The English papers publish the following telegrams: THE FINAL SUSPENSION OF SIGNALS. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 12 St. Helen's Place, BISHOPSGATE ST. WITHIN, E. C., Aug. 2. The following telegram has just been received at this office by Mr. G. Seward, secretary and general superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, from Mr. McCurley at Valentia: "Wednesday, 9 A. M.—1,000 miles paid out; all going well."

The following telegrams have been received Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited) from Mr. R. A. Glass, managing directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company: "On board the Great Eastern, Wednesday morning—1,200 miles paid out at 7.50 A. M. 1,050 miles run by the Great Eastern at 6.50 A. M. All going well."

"VALENTIA, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—The signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon to-day. No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information has been received. Cause unknown."

THURSDAY, AUG. 3. "VALENTIA, 11.30 A. M.—No information received from the ship. Cause unknown. No communication with the ship."

"VALENTIA, Aug. 3, 8.40 P. M.—Same report as this morning."

The London Times of Aug. 5 published the following dispatches:

"To the Editor of the Times: 'Sir: Annexed I send you a copy of a telegram just received from Mr. James Graves, an officer of this company now at Valentia, with reference to the state of things in reference to the cable. I am, sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary and General Superintendent. Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate st., within, E. C., Aug. 4. (From Mr. Graves, Valentia, to Mr. Seward, No. 12 St. Helen's Place, London.)"

FRIDAY, 12.35 P. M.—Shore tests for neither insulation nor conductivity, and his instructions do not permit him to do so; all Great Britain troubled last two days with earth currents equal in some places to eighty cells; between Amsterdam and Ber in equal to upward of seventy cells; westward from here equal to upward of one hundred cells.—Not so strong this morning, but still greater than signalling power. Anxiously awaiting their cessation to learn the state of affairs. FRIDAY, AUG. 4. FRIDAY, 1.40 P. M.—Test taken for conductivity. Result shows accident to cable; total loss of insulation or dead earth 1,250 miles from Valentia. Mr. Glaisher of the Royal Observatory brought this morning the following important letter from the Astronomer-Royal in relation to the stoppage of the signals from the Great Eastern. Mr. Glaisher also laid before the directors the photograph sheets of the Magnetic Observatory, showing a magnetic storm greater in force than has occurred for many years, commencing at noon on Wednesday, the 3d inst. that being the time, almost to an instant, at which the signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible. Mr. Glaisher thinks it probable that the storm, though very much abated, has not yet so ceased as to allow the feeble current used in signalling through the cable to be manifested at Valentia. Yours truly, GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary and General Superintendent. Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate street, within, E. C., Aug. 4. LETTER FROM PROFESSOR AIRY. ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, Aug. 4, 1865. "Dear Sir: In reference to the reported interruption of communication through the Atlantic telegraph: On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at noon, as is shown by our photographic records, a magnetic storm commenced, which rose to great violence in the course of Wednesday night, and was at its height from 5 A. M. on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 3, to noon of Thursday night, and more rapidly to 7 A. M. this morning, Friday, Aug. 4. At present, about 11 A. M., the storm has generally ceased. The magnetic storm has been one of the most violent—in some respects the most violent—that I have ever known. Throughout the storm the spontaneous earth currents have been very strong, and changing most rapidly. The actions of the earth currents galvanometers have, in consequence, been so rapid that in general they have left no trace on the photograph sheets. From Wednesday, August 2, at noon, to 10 A. M., this morning, Friday, August 4, the record from our Crofton wire is, in consequence of this rapid motion, entirely lost.—The record from our Dartford wire is lost generally, but occasionally some traces are visible. If the magnetic currents in the Atlantic are at all comparable in violence to those in England, it is impossible that any record can have been made by the Atlantic cable, though it be in perfect order. Perhaps you will have the goodness instantly to communicate or publish this in the quarters in which you think it will be most useful. I am, dear sir, faithfully yours, G. B. AIRY. THE CHANCES OF DISCOVERY. The London Times of August 4 says: "With regard to the chances of recovering the injured part and repairing it, it is almost impossible to speculate. At the depth of water in which the Great Eastern now is, hauling up three miles of rope would, under the most favorable circumstances, be a slow and most precarious undertaking. Carried on with all the care which such an operation would require, it could hardly be recovered at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, while the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to it, and the rope would have to be buoyed and cut adrift to avoid the certainty of its breaking if it continued fast to the great ship. For such eventualities the Great Eastern is amply provided. She has many buoys on board equal altogether to a weight of fifty tons, and she has at least four or five miles of powerful wire buoys ropes which can support all that the buoys themselves can float. This effort to buoy, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, as apart from the special dangers of such an expedition, the greatest of all is the extreme uncertainty of ever finding the buoy again when once cast loose in the middle of the Atlantic. If the Great Eastern is making a successful effort to haul in the cable and repair it, a clear renewal of signals may be looked for at latest within a couple of days. If, on the contrary, that time should pass by without the cable giving any sign of life we fear the case must be considered hopeless as far regards success this year. "The Great Eastern left with about two thousand three hundred and fifty knots of cable on board, of which, up to the time of the accident, twelve hundred miles, or about one-half, had been laid. It is known, from the rate of paying out and the distance run, that there must have been at least two hundred and fifty miles still in the forward tank when the fault arose. The break was evidently, therefore, not caused by passing the rope from the forward tank to that amid-ships, which contains eight hundred and seventy miles of wire. Supposing, then, that the wire has happened, and the cable is broken, at least four hundred miles, if not five hundred, miles may be still recovered by under-running and hauling it in from the shore end at Valentia. This would leave a deficit of seven hundred or eight hundred miles necessary to be supplied before again commencing the work—not a very great amount, certainly, considering what is at stake, but quite enough to put an end to any chance of the attempt being renewed before next year. Of course, all that we have now stated is mere conjecture, based upon the most reliable information. In a day or so at most the public will be able with certainty to judge for themselves for if as we have said, at the end of that time there are still no signals they will need none to tell them how total and irremediable has been the third failure to lay a telegraph under one of the deepest, and certainly one of the stormiest, seas in the world."