

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1865

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON. : AUGUST 22  
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Mayor's Court, His Honor Jno. Rawson Presiding.

Sunday's court only put the machinery in good operation for another day's work, and perhaps brought out fully as many dirty cases as that of Sunday.

**Vulgar.**—A rather dilapidated looking specimen of a loose woman, called by name Liz Short, and from what was said, no new customer of the mayor's office, was charged with drunkenness and consequent after events in the public street. She was fined \$5 and ordered to the lock-up until the fine was handed over.

**Disorderly.**—M. Fitzgerald, for drunkenness and other disorderly conduct and for resisting arrest, was discharged. He belonged to the city police and received a discharge there also. Very bad example from an officer of the law.

**Adcock Again.**—Bailey Adcock, the old German fortune-teller that professes to tell a darkey's fortune from his birth to his exit from the world, was called out again. Adcock never expressed himself this morning about the world being free, and appeared rather to a disadvantage. His toilet seemed to be somewhat out of order. He was dismissed upon a promise that he would leave the city limits, and not be caught fortune-telling again about the market.

**On Parole.**—Madame Turner, a keeper of a house of ill-fame, with two of her boarders, were arrested for allowing a disturbance on her premises on Sunday night. There was no proof appearing and they were placed upon parole to report when this evidence could be obtained. The police report this affair as closely resembling a riot. Fence railings, brickbats and clubs were scattered about in the greatest profusion over the street fronting the house, and yells of murder and pistol reports were heard, yet, strange to say, not one man was found engaged in it. The peaceable citizens of the neighborhood complain bitterly of the proceedings, but the affair is so hushed up that nothing will ever likely be heard of it again.

**City Provost Court, August 21.**  
Blue Monday generally shows a full hand. The cases were quickly disposed of.

**The Soldiers.**—Nine negro soldiers were sent to post headquarters for transportation to their regiments which they had left without asking any one's permission.

**Deserters.**—Four negroes were arraigned for desertion, one of which was sent to the city jail, being an evident case. The others are held on a supposition.

**Mule Stealing.**—Isaac Hines, a white man, was lodged in the city jail for mule stealing. Not a very profitable business, taking this as an example.

**THE ICE QUESTION.**—The rule adopted by the ice dealer yesterday requiring all applicants for ice to furnish certificates from a physician that it was necessary for the sick, developed more diseases in a short time than had ever been heard of previously. All kinds were represented, from the old woman's aches to the gout. It is not supposed that all those who applied for ice held a physician's certificate, but some faces bore such a woe-begone look on their return that any physician would have readily prescribed for them, and asked no questions. The day was hot, dusty and warm and even liquor is said to have lost its relish. A few days, will, it is hoped, bring in the brig expected here last week with a full cargo. If not, a general collapse will be the consequence.

**LIVELY BUSINESS.**—The military guard were apparently driving a lively business yesterday picking up the soldiers found on the streets without passes. Squad after squad were moved along to the provost headquarters, continuing during the entire day. The guard rather stole the march on these fellows. For several days there has been a little relaxation from former rules, and advantage was given soldiers to get into the city without any great risk to themselves.

**SOMETHING TO BOAST OF.**—Our city can certainly boast of one decided effort on the part of the authorities to put the streets in a neat and healthy condition. Right well are they progressing, too, in the work, and the old dark and dirty places, so long the disgust of modest eyes, all at once look as neat as a French flower garden. Hard work and long at it will accomplish the whole work after awhile, and render the city, so long renowned for filth, all at once famous for its cleanliness.

**SOMETHING USEFUL.**—Ned Gadsby for some time past one of the messengers of the Adams' Express company between here and Goldsboro', and whom everybody knows to be a genuine clever fellow, has established a baggage Express wagon to run from the depot, for the accommodation of the public. It is intended to carry baggage or freight of any kind, and to or from any place in the city. He has left a slate at the Express office where orders may be given and they will receive attention.

**CORRECTION.**—The music with which we were favored the other night was furnished by the band of the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, and not the Twentieth as erroneously stated.

**CONCERT.**—The District staff and a number of other officers and gentlemen, were in attendance attending to the promenade concert of the evening. The band of the 2nd Massachusetts

heavy artillery furnished the music. A good time was had. Capt. Rice, of the Express company, was also present and told some of his best jokes.

**MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.**—The steamer *Gen Sedwick* is expected and will no doubt arrive to day. She sailed from New York on Saturday.

The Commander, Capt. Terry, sails early tomorrow morning for New York. Her cargo is being put aboard with the most possible dispatch, and an earnest effort will be made to put her to sea by the time advertised.

## SOUTHERNERS IN MEXICO.

Letter from an Ex-Rebel Officer  
The St. Louis Republic publishes the following:

St. Louis, August 10, 1865.  
"Having seen various reports as to the names and number of those officers of the Confederate army who went to Mexico, I submit the following, having been one of the party, and returned to this city yesterday from Monterey."

"General M. Gruler, upon whose staff I was when the war closed, determined to take his parole and join his family in Europe. With this view he went to Galveston with his staff, June 9th, where he met President Johnson's proclamation; and being exempted from the amnesty, from having been a graduate of West Point, he at once determined to leave the country by the way of Mexico. We left Houston on the 11th on horseback, having with us three pack mules, and reached San Antonio on the 18th, where we met Gen. Shelby with a force of about three hundred men; also Generals E. K. Smith, Price, Wilcox of Mississippi, Hays, Frank Gordon, Jackson, Governors Allen and Moore of Louisiana, and Governor Murrah of Texas. The whole party left San Antonio on the 20th, and travelled without interruption, reaching Eagle Pass on the 25th. We were treated civilly, yet were closely watched by the liberal party, who were in possession of Piedras Negras. From here we pushed on rapidly to Monterey. Some of the party report, having been stopped by robbers, though I saw none.

"We reached Monterey July 3d, and found the place occupied by the French, one thousand strong; the liberal general having fallen back upon Monclova with five thousand men. He was in possession of one of the strongest passes in the mountains, and made every preparation for a fight, but upon the approach of the French, he fled rapidly to Monclova. The French treated us with great kindness, and they seem to look upon their trip to the mountains as a summer excursion. They keep no pickets or guard in the city. Every other night the great band plays in the Plaza till midnight, where all Monterey assembles and enjoys itself. The odd nights the theatre is opened, and again all Monterey is present.

"At Monterey, we found General Preston, of Kentucky, General Hindman, General Hardiman of Texas, T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri, Colonel Bronwell, of the Cotton Bureau, besides many colonels and officers of lesser note. At this place the party dissolved. Gen. Smith went to Havana, General Magruder to Germany, where his family is; General Price to Rio, all by way of the city of Mexico, as the roads to Tampico and Matamoros were in the possession of robbers. Besides, there is a weekly line of steamers, from Vera Cruz to Liverpool by way of Havana.

"Ex-Governor Truett Polk left San Antonio on the 25th of June, and I heard of his reaching Eagle Pass in safety. General John B. Clark, Sr., also passed through San Antonio a few days after Governor Polk.

"The French admire Shelby very much, and were anxious he should join their service. From what I saw, and what the Duke of Ecklenghen told me, I think Shelby will be offered a Brigadier General's command, if he will accept it. They allow enlistments for one year and upwards in the cavalry, and give them fifty dollars per month.

"Goods were high in Monterey, owing to the blockade of the roads, and at Matamoros 'dirt cheap.' Fine boots were five dollars, and clothing for anything you would give. I reached Matamoros on the 15th, after a four day's trip from Monterey in the stage, after having been robbed three times and captured by Cortinas within fifteen miles of Matamoros."

"I see his force is set down at six hundred—he had just eighty men in the fight with Lopez. I should think there were about eight hundred Confederate officers and men in Monterey when I left, and I have heard of several parties going in since."

## A New Cure for Hydrophobia.

Dr. Buisson of Paris was lately called in to treat a woman who had been seized with hydrophobia, and in whom the disease had reached its final crisis. Having bled the patient, he wiped his hands with a cloth moistened by the saliva of the dying person. On the forefinger of the left hand he had a trifling wound with the skin broken. He at once perceived his impudence, but trusting to the method of cure lately discovered by him, he was satisfied with washing in water. "Thinking," says M. Buisson, "that the malady would not declare itself before the fortieth day and having many patients to visit, I put off taking my remedy of vapor baths from one day to another. On the ninth day, being in my closet, I felt all at once a pain in my throat, and one yet more keen in my eyes; my body felt so light that I thought if I jumped I could rise to a prodigious height, or that if I threw myself from the window, I should be able to float in the air; the hairs on my head were so sensitive that it seemed to me as if were so sensitive that I could have counted without seeing them. I could have counted them; saliva rose continually in my mouth; contact with the external air caused me frightful pain, and I shunned looking at anything bright; I had an incessant longing to run after and bite, not men, but animals and even objects about me. I drank with difficulty, and I may mention that the sight of water tried me more than the pain in my throat; I believe that by shutting the eyes every one with hydrophobia may always drink. An attack came on every five minutes, and I observed that the pain in the forefingers and stretched along the nerves of the shoulder. Thinking that my system was only preservative, not curative,

its nature, I took a vapor bath, with the intention not of healing, but suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of 52 degrees centigrade, all the symptoms disappeared as if by enchantment, and I have felt nothing of them since. I have treated more than eighty persons who have been bitten by animals in a state of madness, and all have been saved by this method."

## THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Approaching Removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa—Consul Potter's Annexation Speech Under Government Consideration, &c.

QUEBEC, August 16, 1865.

The government removes to Ottawa next month, when Parliament closes. The buildings are now being furnished, and will be ready for occupation in a month.

Several members to-day asked the Minister his intention as to the Potter-Wood annexation letter and speech. Mr. Cartier replied that the matter was now under government consideration. Hon. George Brown and other ministers assailed Wood and Potter with gross language. The ground taken by the opposition was that the speech of Mr. Potter was made at a private caucus in the United States, and therefore the Canadian government had no right to interfere.

The ministers have agreed to adjourn the House till Tuesday.

The motion for enabling members to take a trip to Saguenay at government expense was defeated on a division.

## The Confederate Scheme Postponed Until Next Year.

QUEBEC, August 16, 1865.

Attorney General Bartier, for the government, to-day stated the policy of the ministry to be to defer the confederation, inter colonial and railway and defence questions until 1866. It will legislate upon the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territories and endeavor to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty.

A commission composed of delegates from each of the provinces is to meet at Quebec next month to arrange the preliminaries, and they will also make changes in the customs tariff.

## Jeff. Davis' Family.

AT ALBANY, EN ROUTE FOR MONTREAL.

[From the Albany Journal, August 16.]

Three children of Jeff. Davis arrived here this morning on the St. John, stopped at the Delavan House for a few hours, and left on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad for Montreal. There were two sons and a daughter, younger. The names of the two sons were Jefferson and William. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, a white servant girl and a man servant. A large crowd was attracted to the Delavan House, where quite a disgusting scene took place. A number of women went in, and amid the most extravagant professions of delight and affection, repeatedly kissed the children. While the children should not be held accountable for the deeds of their father, there is certainly nothing in them nor their parents that entitles them to any peculiar manifestations of regard, over hundreds of respectable children of loyal parentage.

AT SCHENECTADAY.

[From the Schenectady Star, August 15.]

Some of the relatives of Jefferson Davis, consisting of Jeff's mother-in-law, his two sons and a daughter, aged respectively three, eight and eleven years, a negro male servant, a white female servant, and a man, whose relation to the party we could not learn, passed through this city this morning on the forty-five minutes past nine train. The mother-in-law is apparently about sixty five or seventy years of age, and bears an intelligent eye expression in the face; she was dressed in black. The boys were dressed in blue flannel, cut and trimmed in sailor fashion, and were in charge of the colored servant. The girl was dressed in white and was in charge of the female servant. During the time the train remained in the depot the man alluded to above, and the old lady, who occupied one seat, were engaged in close conversation, the old lady at times evincing feelings of anger, and her teeth gritted as though she could bite a ten penny nail. We are told that she talked scissorial loud and strong while in Albany; but she was told to "shut up"—and she "shut." The party were bound westward, it is rumored, for Canada.

AID FOR MRS. DAVIS.

[Washington (August 12) correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]

The sympathy of the Washington secessionists for Mrs. Jeff. Davis is a decidedly substantial in its character. Up to yesterday the amount subscribed in her behalf foots up the handsome sum of \$6,510. The lowest contribution to the fund was \$10 and the highest \$500.

## Kentucky Election.

The Representatives in Congress elect from this state are as follows:

- First district, L. S. Trimble, over C. D. Bradley, 3,000 majority.
- Second district, GEORGE H. YEAMAN, over L. C. Ritter, 800 majority.
- Third district, Henry Grider, over J. H. Bowrey, 2,500 majority.
- Fourth district, Aaron Harding, over Marion C. Taylor, 3,500 majority.
- Fifth district, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, over Robert Mallory, 1,500 majority.
- Sixth district, GREEN CLAY SMITH, over A. H. Ward, 800 majority.
- Seventh district, George S. Shanklin, over Speed S. Fry, 3,000 majority.
- Eighth district, WILLIAM H. RANDALL, over T. P. Garrard, 4,000 majority.
- Ninth district, SAMUEL MCKEE, over J. Smith Hart, 1,000 majority.

\*Members of the late House. Anti slavery and pro-amendment in small capitals. Democrats and Conservatives in italics.

## Tennessee Election.

- The following persons have been elected to Congress in Tennessee:
- Upper E. Tennessee.—N. J. Taylor, (U.) Knoxville District.—Horace Maynard, (U.) Chattanooga District.—Asa Faulkner, (Op.) Nashville District.—W. B. Campbell, (Op.) Clarksville District.—D. B. Thomas, (Op.) West Tennessee.—Col. Hawkins, (U.) Memphis District.—Dr. Lettwich, (U.) Shelbyville District.—Edward Cooper, (U.)

## The Peabody Gift to London.

THE NEW DWELLINGS FOR WORKINGMEN.

A London journal says: "It will be remembered that rather more than three years ago—in March, 1862—Mr. Peabody, the American merchant, declared his intention of placing in the hands of certain gentlemen whom he named as trustees the munificent sum of £140,000 for the benefit of the honest and industrious poor of the metropolis, and recommended that a portion of the money should be appropriated to the purpose of providing improved dwelling houses for the working classes. Accordingly it was determined to purchase the site of a pile of buildings known as Ward's place, Lower street or as it is now called, Essex road, Islington, at that time densely occupied by a community for the most part consisting of thieves, prostitutes, and some of the worst characters in the metropolis, who herded together with little or no attention to morality or decency. The old houses levelled, and the erection of the handsome structure which is now rapidly approaching completion was forthwith commenced.

"The building is substantially constructed of brick, and the builders have received orders to erect similar dwelling houses, likewise the gift of Mr. Peabody, in Love Lane, Shadwell, and Commercial street, Shore-ditch. "The model buildings consist of four blocks of houses five stories in height, which will be let out in tenements of one, two, and three rooms, at an estimated rental of 2s., 3s., and 5s. per week respectively. Each block will afford accommodation for sixty families, or two hundred and forty in the aggregate. The rooms are each to be nine feet wide and twelve feet long, and of a suitable height. The attic of each block is paved with tiles from the Isle of Wight, and is surmounted by a handsome ornamental turret. There is also accommodation for washing, drying, &c., and at each end of the buildings is a cistern twelve feet long, six feet wide, and four feet deep, capable of containing one thousand seven hundred and sixty gallons of water. Everything has been done to render the sanitary arrangements complete in every respect.

"It is contemplated to erect workshops for the accommodation of the tenants on the east side of the blocks. These, however, although of course under the control of the trustees, will be irrelative to Mr. Peabody's gift, and will be let at a very moderate rental. Numerous applications have already been made for tenements by men whose wages average from 18s. to 20s. per week—the class for whom they were intended by the benevolent donor; but none will be taken whose character does not bear the strictest investigation."

## The Army Paid.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

All the soldiers now in the field, with the single exception of those in the military division under General Sheridan, have within a few days, been paid up to and including the 30th of June last; and for Sheridan's department, over ten millions of dollars were sent two weeks ago to the paymaster, with which to settle all demands against the government. So, too, in the West, and far West, including California, have the requisite funds been forwarded to pay the dues of the soldiers.

On the first day of May last there were more than one million of soldiers actually in the service of the United States. Since then, at least five hundred thousand have been mustered out and paid off, while about two hundred thousand more are either on their way or waiting muster out at the various state rendezvous.

Only two regiments of this enormous army have failed to receive their pay with reasonable promptness.

One of these is a New York regiment; but the only reason of failure to receive their pay is found in the neglect of their officers to properly complete their pay-rolls.

## Railroad Refreshments—A Novelty.

A gentleman traveling on the continent sends to the London Times a note regarding a plan adopted at Vesoul, a railway station in France, which he recommends to the restaurateurs in British stations, and which might perhaps be copied with advantage in this country. Trains do not stop long at Vesoul, but "M. M. the travelers" are informed by plentiful advertisements that if they wish either to breakfast or dine they will find hot meals in baskets at the buffet. The meals are composed of three dishes, half a bottle of wine, bread and desert. The passengers leave the empty basket and dishes half an hour later at the next station, and pay two francs fifty centimes or about fifty cents in American currency, for their leisurely and comfortable repast. The number of cases of dyspepsia which would be avoided by the adoption of some such plan in this country can scarcely be computed.

## The Condition of A. H. Stephens.

We are pleased to learn that the rigid rules prohibiting Mr. Stephen from writing or receiving letters, even upon personal affairs, have been relaxed. We saw a letter from him this week, dated from his prison at Fort Warren, to a friend in this city, from which we learn that Mr. Stephens is in very bad health. He is seriously and painfully afflicted with rheumatism, doubtless caused by the damp walls of a fortress, upon a constitution naturally delicate, and which has been enfeebled by many years of continued illness. The position of Mr. Stephens appeals with peculiar force to every humane and generous impulse.—N. Y. Day Book.

## Robbery in New York.

It is said that a Mr. Chas. Graham, broker, has been victimized to the extent of \$285,000 by one E. Ketchum, of the firm of Ketchum, Morriss & Co. In consequence the firm has suspended. Ketchum had charge of Graham's business during his illness, Ketchum has absconded and partly confessed the crime. One account says that he took \$2,000,000.

General Grant, in being L. L. D. at Bowdoin College, was thus addressed by the president of that institution: "Auctor tate mihi comissa Ulysses S. Grant grado honorario legum doctoris insignitur."

## Census Statistics of Carpet Manufacturers.

It is shown by the last census that here are two hundred and thirteen establishments in the United States for the manufacture of

pets, involving a capital of \$4,768, and working up annually material at \$4,417,936. The number of hands thus employed are given at 3,910 males and 2,771 females, to whom are paid \$1,545,692. The value of the annual product thus obtained is given at \$7,857,636.

## The Confession of Edward Ketchum.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE DEFAULTER.  
Edward Ketchum, the defaulter, wrote a letter, before his flight, to his father, Morris Ketchum. In the letter Edward asked that his wife and child be taken care of by the father; and he also gave an account of his operations as a partner in the banking house of Ketchum, Son & Co.

The names of the persons or institutions with whom he had hypothecated the missing securities were stated, and Edward gave directions in regard to the disposition of the papers, and the course to be pursued by the firm. Some of the instructions, it is perhaps needless to add, have been followed, and some have not been. The remaining members of the house will take measures to pay the claims standing against them, so far as they can, and to preserve their reputation as business men and men of honor.

## A NEW RELIGION.

Singular Baptismal Ceremonies at Staten Island.

[From the New York Times, 12th.]

The grand baptismal excursion of the New Spiritual Baptist Church and Progressive Association, which was advertised in yesterday morning's papers, to proceed from the foot of Morton street, North River, to the waters in the vicinity of Glen Cove, under the auspices of Prof. Ezra Noyes Wheeler and his feminine coadjutor Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, or as she is otherwise known, "The Daughter of Zion," a very obese lady of over 250 pounds average weight, turned out to be a failure, if the financial result of the excursion is to be taken into consideration. On arriving at Glen Cove, it was the intention of Mrs. Draper to baptize the professor anew, in the waters in the vicinity, or in order to finish him for the ministry, who she gamed she was about to assume. At the conclusion of the immersion, the "Daughter of Zion" was to break a crust of sweet oil on the head of the professor, and with the singing of an appropriate hymn the excursionists were to take the barge for their respective homes, happy in their new regeneration and religious belief. But as one of the excursionists expressed himself on the boat, "no one knows what a day may bring forth," and the day was again diversified by a number of incidents ludicrous or otherwise, which certainly did not appear in the printed programme of the ceremonies. Our reporter reached the St. John, which had been substituted for the W. H. Morton, as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and on making inquiry of the officers of the boat, ascertained that none of the excursionists had as yet made their appearance. About 8:30, however, Prof. Wheeler, carrying the large black bags, and accompanied by half a dozen or more of the "sisters" of the new church, stepped on board of the boat. On looking around the promenade deck and discovering such a paucity of excursionists, the worthy gentleman became disheartened and gloomy, but finally consoled himself with the thought, rather loudly expressed, that "the Lord would make it all right in the end." After a short delay, the boat started, with about twelve passengers, including the cook, and proceeded on its way to Lulton Ferry, Brooklyn, the second stopping place, and about a dozen additional passengers got on board at this place; and the next landing was made at the foot of Bloome street, East River. Twenty or thirty persons, male and female, came on board there, and as the professor was surety to the captain for \$155 char or money, the prospect for payment looked very blank, and having proceeded a distance of half a mile or so up the East River, Capt. Myers informed prof. Wheeler that, unless he could raise a certain sum, he would be forced to land the passengers at the point from which they started. This intimation of the captain's was received with blank faces and disapproving nods by the majority of the passengers, and the professor made an ineffectual attempt, seconded by Mr. Lambert, Francis J. Tucker and a few others, to collect the necessary funds among the passengers, to reimburse the captain remuneration for his trouble and time. But alas! the whole amount collected (about seventy-five cents) did not suffice to pay for the tobacco used by the employees of the boat while on the trip. The boat then steamed down the river, and the passengers were landed at Morton street, their original starting place. Before the passengers left the boat for the dock, a few of the more irreverent made a proposition to Mrs. Draper, requesting her to perform the baptismal ceremony in a tub of water located in the hold of the steamer. The professor declared that he had no objections, if the lady was willing to perform the ceremony, but to this request Mrs. Draper refused to accede, declaring that she wanted to get away from the "sin floating world New York;" and some individual in the crowd then made the suggestion that the entire party proceed to Staten Island, where a pure atmosphere reigned. This idea was received with acclamation by all parties, and the excursionists took the cars for the Staten Island Ferry at the battery. While in the ferry-boat waiting for the boat, Mrs. Draper became entranced, and astonished the bystanders by a series of terrific yells, intermingled with incoherent sentences in the Spanish language, in the shape of an introduction to the "Great Spirit," as she termed the Divinity. On the passage down to the land, the "Daughter of Zion" got into an altercation with an excited Irish woman who had named Mrs. Draper in a rather harsh manner, as a "devil" and an "imposter," who was endeavoring to lead souls astray. In the course of the argument Mrs. Draper happened to treat the name of the Virgin Mary in an irreverent manner, and it was with difficulty that the excited female Celt was kept from demolishing or tearing the "Daughter of Zion" to pieces. Having arrived at the lower landing, the excursionists after a walk in the hot sun, to a point selected for the ceremonies nearly opposite Fort Lafayette, luncheon was spread, and every one present enjoyed themselves as far as possible with the good things displayed on nature's