

THE WILMINGTON HERALD, DAILY AND WEEKLY. THOMAS M. COOK & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE DAILY HERALD is printed every morning (Sunday's excepted). Terms \$10 per year; \$5 for six months; \$1 per month.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is printed every Saturday. Terms \$2 50 per year; \$1 50 for six months; \$1 00 for three months; \$0 50 per month.

The Sunday Morning Herald, A mammoth family and literary newspaper, is printed every Sunday morning. Price ten cents per copy.

JOB WORK Neatly and promptly executed.

Wilmington Post Office. OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN, Daily (except Sundays) at 7 P. M.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RICHMOND R. R. Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.

NORTHERN, Every morning except Monday, NEW YORK, Every Tuesday by Steamer, SOUTHEAST, Daily at 5 P. M.

B. B. VASSALL, Special Agent P. O. Dept. 17-23

RAILROADS. Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

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THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Negro Suffrage at a Discount.

The New York Markets.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 2.

Returns of the Connecticut election on the constitutional amendment admitting negro suffrage come in slowly.

Hartford, Greenwich and Norwalk give a combined majority of over one thousand against negro suffrage.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

THE COTTON MARKET has an upward tendency. Sales of 3,500 bales at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cents.

FLOUR has an advancing tendency, with 5 to 15 cents higher.

SUGAR active. Muscovado 13 to 14 cents.

NAVAL STORES quiet.

PETROLEUM higher. Crude 39 to 40 1/2 cents.

FREIGHTS quiet.

GOLD 144 1/2.

BY MAIL.

ARIEL'S LETTER.

The News About the Fenians—England in a Fright—Irishmen to be Treated like Sepoys—Novel British Views of Rebellion—The American Fenians Buying Steamers and Printing Bonds—The Red Shirt and the Green Flag—Our City Officials at Albany—Reform Swindlers—Sir Morton Peto—Municipal Visitors—Concord National Bank Robbed—The Story of an Irish Girl and her Lottery Tickets—Immense Rush for a Share of the Spoils, &c., &c.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The news yesterday's steamer in regard to the dreadful fight of John Bull over the Fenian movement in Ireland has caused no little amusement here.

But a fortnight ago the London Times was ridiculing the Fenians as mere shadows and now all England is up in arms against them.

The coast of Ireland is guarded by the whole channel fleet; seventy-five thousand English soldiers have been placed under command of General Sir Hugh Rose, who blew Sepoys from cannon's mouths in India and who is expected to dispose of the Irish in the same style; Donald McKay, the shipbuilder, has been consulted by the government in regard to laying torpedoes to protect English harbors, and meetings of the privy council are held amid the greatest excitement.

I confess that all these preparations for the suppression of the Fenian rebellion excite my wonder. Why under the sun don't England let Ireland go? How can she expect any sympathy from the civilized world in this attempt to coerce a brave and noble people? All that the Fenians ask is to be let alone; and why can't the British government let them alone? Of course the United States will observe a strict neutrality during the contest; but if we should send the Fenians guns, ships, provisions, ammunition and uniforms that will only show how very strict our neutrality is. If we renege with England and tell her that she ought to allow Ireland to set up an independent government, our advice will simply be given in the interest of peace. Ah! Mr. John Bull, it is a poor role that will not work both ways, and I soon hope to see your rules applied to yourself.

Meanwhile we are all absolutely ignorant of what is really taking place in Ireland. Whether the Fenians have risen and what progress they are making are unknown here. The British government has taken possession of the postoffices and opens all letters. It has likewise suppressed the Irish People, a Fenian newspaper in Dublin; so that we have no means of knowing what is going on, except through English sources. From the best information I can gather, however, the Fenians have not yet commenced to fight, and these movements on the part of England are merely preventative. It is reported that paper money and bonds for the Irish Republic are being printed in this city, and that eight steamers, capable of carrying one thousand men each, have been purchased for immediate use by the Fenians in this country. There may be something serious in these rumors, or there may not. Garibaldi freed Italy with a red shirt, who knows but that the Fenians may be able to free old Ireland by the magic of a green flag?

To change the subject:—The examination of our city officials before Governor Fenton, at Albany, began yesterday, and bids fair to result as I predicted some time ago. The charges against Mayor Gunther were at once abandoned, although this only means that some bargain has been struck between the mayor and those fellows, Kerrick, Waterbury and Halpine, who stand in the position of accusers for pay. In regard to the other officials, the point was raised by the Hon. James T. Brady that the governor had no constitutional right to remove them, even if they were guilty. I believe this point to be well taken. The unusually well-informed correspondent of the New York Herald says that the governor will probably dismiss the whole matter; this afternoon for want of jurisdiction, and I am of the same opinion. The governor could not do a more popular thing. The so-called "reform" movement is nothing but the black-mailing scheme of a set of unprincipled swindlers and adventurers, and the people are disgusted with the whole affair.

There is a great deal of banqueting and fun-taking going on throughout the country at present. Sir Morton Peto and his companions are making a tour through the west, feasted and fed wherever they go. The papers here persist in printing long accounts of their journeys and reports of their speeches, about which nobody

cares a pin, and which nobody takes the trouble to read. We have recently been visited by delegations from the city governments of Chicago and St. Louis, who have come on at the expense of their constituents, ostensibly to inspect the workings of the various departments of this metropolis, but really to have a good time. Our City Fathers are men of the same sort, and the public money is flying about, I can tell you. When we come to settle the hotel bills and pay for the wine, cigars and gloves, we shall have another excitement like that which followed the departure of the Japanese, and made Alderman Boole forever famous in metropolitan annals. Well, the more the merrier, say I. What is the use of being rich if you don't spend your money?

Robberies of all kinds are becoming remarkably frequent. Somebody walked into the National bank at Concord, Massachusetts, on Monday, while the cashier was at dinner, and walked off with three hundred thousand dollars. Another case, but a more singular one, is now being tried before one of our courts. A young Irish girl named Anne Larking, who had several children but was never married, sued her lawyer, Mr. Frederick King, for one hundred thousand dollars, which she declares that she deposited with him, and which he appropriated to his own use. The romance of the case is the manner in which the Irish girl obtained so much money. About ten years ago she landed here, like any other Bridget, and was engaged to go to Mantanzas as child's nurse, for seventeen dollars a month. A part of her wages she regularly invested in lottery tickets and was very fortunate, drawing \$25,000 on one ticket, \$12,000 on another, and many prizes of smaller amounts. The crowd in the court room Tuesday listened eagerly until the name of this wonderful lottery was disclosed; but so soon as it was declared to be the Royal Havana the room was suddenly emptied of spectators, and men and women, lawyers and judges made a straight streak for the office of that lottery, down in Wall street, and at once invested all their spare cash. If I were not rich enough already I should do likewise.

The weather is decidedly cool; the new bonnets are all the rage; the theatres are crowded; New York is gayer than ever.

ARIEL.

NORTH CAROLINA COLORED CONVENTION.

[Reported for the Raleigh Sentinel.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29th, 1865.

The colored convention met to-day at 9 o'clock in the African church, according to previous appointment.

On motion, John Good, of Craven, was called to the chair, John Randolph, of Craven, was appointed secretary, and Geo. W. Price, of Craven, assistant secretary.

On motion, a committee on credentials was appointed.

There was a large number of persons present from different parts of the state who were not delegates, but who sympathized with the objects of the convention.

The number of delegates present was supposed to be respectable.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed a committee on permanent organization: J. W. Hood, chairman; Charles H. Bell, Mingo Croom, Frank Gibble, John Roberts, W. J. Williams, Gibbs, and Cawthorn.

After the announcement of the committee, objections were urged to the selection of so many from one county. W. J. Williams, of Wake, thought that all the counties should be equally represented in the committee on organization.—J. W. Hood, of Craven, asked to be excused from serving upon the committee. His request was not granted. Frank Williams, of Pitt, also objected to the composition of the committee because Pitt had been overlooked. The delegates from Anson, — Jones, was of opinion that Anson was to be ignored altogether. The objectors were assured that the claims of all the counties should be duly respected. Whereupon on motion, in order to give the committee an organization time to report, the convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The convention met according to adjournment. A motion to admit none but regular delegates to take part in the convention, was laid on the table.

James Harris, of Wake, moved that the convention be constituted a mass convention, and on motion it was so done. This body be constituted a mass convention, and that all delegates duly appointed be allowed to represent their constituents.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: J. W. Hood, President. J. P. Sampson, Vice President. Wm. Cawthorn, Assistant Secretary. W. R. Caswell, Treasurer. G. A. Rue, Chaplain.

On motion to adopt the report, A. H. Galoway moved that — Shanks, of Charlotte, be substituted for vice-president, in place of J. P. Sampson, which was granted. [A good move, as J. P. Sampson is a citizen of Ohio, and not properly a delegate to represent a North Carolina constituency.]

W. J. Williams, of Wake, moved that Alex. Bass be made chaplain, in place of G. A. Rue, which was adopted.

On motion, the number of vice-presidents was increased to seven. [Exactly the negro all over the world—death for position.]

On motion, J. H. Harris, of Wake, was made 2d vice-president; J. P. Sampson, of Ohio, 3d; Isham Sweat, of Fayetteville, 4th; Wm. Smith, of Wilmington, 5th; Stewart Ellison, of Wake, 6th; Sergt. Littleton, 1st N. C. heavy artillery, 7th.

J. P. Sampson and G. A. Rue were appointed a committee to escort the president to the chair, who addressed the convention briefly. He stated that the objects of the convention were to secure to the colored people of North Carolina, first, a right to testify in courts of justice; secondly, a seat in the jury box, and thirdly, a right to the ballot box. These rights he said the blacks ought to have, these they will contend for, and these, by the help of God, we will have. [We advertise our readers that this man Hood is from Connecticut, and not a North Carolinian.]

On motion, two marshals were appointed to preserve order.

J. H. Harris moved that Governor Holden and Genl. Whittlesy be invited to address the convention.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare business for the convention, and J. P. Sampson, J. H. Harris, Isham Sweat, — Roberts, — Schuch, — Nixon, W. H. Smith and Sergt. Foster were appointed.

The committee on rules made their report.

After some discussion on sundry subjects, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. GRANT.

The Reported Railroad Accident a Believable Attempt to Murder—The Would-be Assassin a Burglar as well as a coward—Fortunate escape of the Lieutenant-General.

The recent peril in which General Grant was placed by the displacement of a switch on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, seems to have been the result of an infamous attempt on the General's life. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 28th inst., says: The president of the road, H. C. Lord, Esq., on hearing of the occurrence, immediately proceeded to Guilford, to investigate the matter. It was found that some infamous scoundrel, as wicked as Booth but with less courage, had broken the lock from the switch and turned the latter with a view of throwing the train from the track. Fortunately, the work was bunglingly done, and to this fact the escape of the train from being smashed is due, the locomotive and tender having as described, kept the track, and thus prevented the car containing the general from going over. It was a narrow escape, and while the public will rejoice that this dastardly attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-General failed, they will regret that there is little probability of finding the scoundrel who would plunge the nation into mourning a second time for another of its great and valued men.

Robberies of all kinds are becoming remarkably frequent. Somebody walked into the National bank at Concord, Massachusetts, on Monday, while the cashier was at dinner, and walked off with three hundred thousand dollars. Another case, but a more singular one, is now being tried before one of our courts. A young Irish girl named Anne Larking, who had several children but was never married, sued her lawyer, Mr. Frederick King, for one hundred thousand dollars, which she declares that she deposited with him, and which he appropriated to his own use. The romance of the case is the manner in which the Irish girl obtained so much money. About ten years ago she landed here, like any other Bridget, and was engaged to go to Mantanzas as child's nurse, for seventeen dollars a month. A part of her wages she regularly invested in lottery tickets and was very fortunate, drawing \$25,000 on one ticket, \$12,000 on another, and many prizes of smaller amounts. The crowd in the court room Tuesday listened eagerly until the name of this wonderful lottery was disclosed; but so soon as it was declared to be the Royal Havana the room was suddenly emptied of spectators, and men and women, lawyers and judges made a straight streak for the office of that lottery, down in Wall street, and at once invested all their spare cash. If I were not rich enough already I should do likewise.

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