

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL UNION and ANDREW JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR, W. W. HOLDEN, of Wake.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of national union men in various parts of the district, I offer myself for your suffrage at the approaching election.

I shall attempt no arguments to influence your choice. I come before you with clean hands and a pure record. I sympathize deeply with the sufferings of many of you; and, if successful in obtaining your support, I shall devote my best energies to promoting your interest.

With the election of Governor Holden, I identify myself fully, fairly and unconditionally. He was, during the war, as you all know, maligned and vilified, condemned and reported as a traitor. The same party still continue to hate Holden. Fellow-citizens, few politicians are without their ambition, and fewer still who will not swear a little at times to accomplish their darling object, but W. W. Holden has been the constant enemy, and unless you stultify yourselves you cannot but give him your entire support.

JOHN ROBINSON, 205-1/2.

For Congress. We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN ROBINSON, of Wayne county, as a candidate for representative in congress from the second congressional district. Mr. Robinson is pledged as an uncompromising, national union, Andrew Johnson and Governor Holden man.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of H. A. BAGG, as a candidate for the office of clerk of superior court for New Hanover county at the election to be held the 24th November in November, the 9th prox.

To the Voters New Hanover County. ROBERT B. WOOD, Jr., announces himself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court, for the county of New Hanover, at the election to be held on Thursday, November 9th, 1865.

To the Voters of New Hanover County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the election to be held on Thursday, November 9, 1865, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

WM. M. HARRISS, 201-s.

The friends of W. M. HARRISS announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. October 23 200-1/2

For Congress. Mr. Editor:—The friends of C. C. CLARK Esq., of Craven county, announce him as a candidate to represent the 3rd Congressional District, in the next United States Congress.

For Sheriff. WE are authorized to announce RICHARD J. JONES, the present Sheriff, as a candidate for re-election. Election to be held on the second Thursday in November. Wilmington, Oct. 21. 194-1/2

To the Voters of New Hanover County. I TAKE this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the election to be held on Thursday, November 9, 1865, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of my ability.

S. R. BUNTING, New Hanover co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1865. 199-1/2

The Next Legislature. For the Senate, ROBERT STRANGE. For the House of Commons, ROBERT COWAN, OWEN FENNELL.

The above gentlemen will be voted for by the electors of New Hanover county at the ensuing election for members of the next Legislature. Oct. 20 196-1/2

The friends of Dr. JOSHUA C. WALKER, announce him as a candidate for the house of commons of the next legislature. Oct. 30 206-1/2

The Next Legislature. The names of the following gentlemen are presented to the voters of New Hanover county as candidates to represent them in the next Legislature of North Carolina. They are well-known citizens, and will make faithful and efficient representatives, and it is believed will consent to serve at whatever personal sacrifice:—

FOR THE SENATE, EDWARD D. HALL. FOR THE HOUSE, ROBERT H. COWAN, JOHN R. HAWES. Oct. 30. 206-1/2

THE WEEKLY WILMINGTON HERALD. The Largest, Best and Cheapest Newspaper in North Carolina.

THE WEEKLY HERALD for the present week, ready on Saturday, will contain the very latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the hour of going to press; New York and European Gossip; choice stories and poetry; religious intelligence; agricultural information; weekly review of the markets, etc., etc., etc.

TERMS:—Per year, \$3 50; six months, \$1 50; three months, \$1 00; one month, \$0 50. A limited number of advertisements only will be received, which must be handed in by Thursday noon.

SHIPPING For New York. COMMERCIAL LINE.

THE A. L. STEAMSHIPS FAIRBANKS, Capt. HUNTER, and W. P. CLYDE, Capt. ROBBINS.

Will form a weekly line between Wilmington, North Carolina and New York, sailing every THURSDAY.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to BRADLEY & WOELHLER, Agents, North Water, between Chesnut and Mulberry streets, Wilmington, N. C.

C. H. PIERSON, Agent, 77 South street, New York. Oct. 20. 193-3m

SECOND EDITION. THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tunisians Formally Received by the President.

Release of John Mitchell.

Generals Longstreet and Hood en route for Washington.

Tunisian Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. The president to-day formally received the Tunisian ambassadors, who are here on a special mission of friendship.

Release of John Mitchell. JOHN MITCHELL has been released from prison and will leave to-morrow for Richmond.

Longstreet and Hood on Route to Washington. CAIRO, Oct. 30. Generals Longstreet and Hood of the late confederate army arrived here to-day en route to Washington.

BY MAIL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Arrangements for his Trial.

The President Determines Upon His Prosecution for the Crime of Treason.

THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL SELECTED.

James S. Speed, General Rousseau, John H. Clifford and William E. Evans Retained for the Government.

Charles O'Connor and Ransom H. Gillett for the Defence.

THE GREAT CRIMINAL TRIAL OF THE AGE.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 28.] The language lately used by President Johnson in his interview with the delegates of the South Carolina Convention has added much to the grave interest felt by the people at large regarding the fate of Jeff. Davis. An unauthorized statement to the effect that Davis would be paroled on the same terms as were Stephens, Reagan, Campbell and others, was published throughout the country, and fears were entertained by many that the chief traitor would escape unpunished. The remarks of President Johnson on the occasion alluded to have made it apparent that he is firmly resolved that Jefferson Davis shall be tried. This determination of the President is not a sudden resolve, intended to quiet the numerous memorialists suing for Davis's pardon, but a conclusion which he long since deliberately arrived at. The question was thoroughly discussed by the cabinet in August last, and it was then decided not only that the trial should take place, but all the proper details for its prosecution were arranged.

It was expressly declared and understood that the purpose of the government in the proceedings to be instituted should be not to satisfy any craving for vengeance, but simply to pursue its proper issue the old and often declared policy of Mr. Johnson to "make treason odious." Treason the President considers a crime, traitors as criminals, and his purpose is to make the crime and the criminals as offensive in the eyes of just men as more ignoble crimes and less dignified criminals.

THE CHARGE.—TREASON. The prisoner is to be arraigned on the charge of treason in levying war against the United States, and the plan of the prosecution will embrace no other charges. All charges of complicity with Wirz, &c., are to be abandoned, and the purpose of the prosecution will be to define the nature of treason and fix its punishment. As the Wirz trial was intended to reveal the inhumanities of the rebel leaders and forever disgrace the rebel confederacy in the eyes of the world, the trial of Davis is intended to make equally odious the treason which has bred such horrors.

It is well known that Davis claims that he cannot be tried for treason on the ground that his state had seceded and he was bound to follow her lead. His entire defence would rest on the basis of the right of secession. Such a plea would have but little force in view of the fact that the late constitutional convention of Mississippi, the state which Davis represents, nullified instead of repudiating the act of secession, thus declaring that the state did not secede, and agreeing with one of the great principles which President Johnson early adopted and has persistently maintained, that none of the southern states were ever legally out of the union.

He was also determined that the Wirz trial should be the last trial by court martial. The trial of Davis will be before the highest tribunal in the land. It is not known as yet whether Chief-Justice Chase will preside, but it is presumed that he will.

THE TIME SET FOR THE TRIAL. At the cabinet session, in August, when the details were arranged, it was decided that the trial of Davis should immediately follow that of Wirz, but the long delay in that case may tend to delay that of Davis.

THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL. The attorney-general was authorized to select three counsel to aid him in the prosecution. Mr. Speed is a native of the south, and it was decided that a southern southern and two northern lawyers should be retained. It was suggested that it was desirable that the army should be represented. The following attorneys were finally selected as the prosecuting counsel:—Hon. James Speed, attorney-general of the United States; Hon. John H. Clifford, formerly attorney general of Massachusetts; Major-General Lowell H. Rousseau, member of congress elect from Kentucky.

Wm. H. Evans, of New York city. THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDER. It has been understood for several months past

that Mr. Davis had selected his counsel or had accepted the services of the following gentlemen:—Charles O'Connor, of New York City; Ransom H. Gillett, of Albany, N. Y.

It is probable that the prisoner will himself supervise, if he does not conduct his defence.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE TRIAL. The trial of Jefferson Davis for treason will be the most important criminal trial which this country or age has witnessed, and will command universal attention. It involves principles of the very greatest importance and of vital interest to the existence of the country as a unit. The decision of the court in the case will involve not only the defining of treason and its punishment, but also decide by law the question of the right of secession—a question already negatived by the result of the war and the action of the several state reconstruction conventions. The trial will be the last victory or defeat for the cause of the union. The acquittal of Davis would indeed make treason respectable, as Robert Toombs threatened it should be by reason of its formidable while his conviction will forever render the cause as odious as even Mr. Johnson could hope for.

THE FAMILY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. [From the Richmond Times, Oct. 25.] Mr. Jefferson Davis was well known by sight to most of the citizens of Richmond and sojourners here during the war. He might be seen any morning walking with erect main and measured military step from his residence on Clay street to his office in the third story of the custom house, or any evening during the spring and summer of 1862, the latter part of 1864, and the early months of the present year, at which several times the federal hosts were laying siege to Richmond, riding to the front alone or accompanied by a single aid. These frequent occasions gave all an opportunity of becoming familiar with his appearance, and Mr. Davis it was different. Few of our citizens beyond the congregation of St. Paul's church ever saw her, and not more than a dozen visited her socially. She and her sister, Miss Howell, found their society among the wives and daughters of confederate officials, with the staff and post (officers of the confederate army, made up what was known as a "court circle." Though Mr. Davis' family were little known to our people, they, for four years, held such high position here that their fate must be a matter of some interest to us. With the purpose of stating their whereabouts this paragraph was begun.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is residing at the house of a Mr. Schryver, near Annapolis, Georgia. She enjoys her usual robust health, is under no surveillance, and is permitted to correspond at will with her husband and friends. Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Davis' mother, is in Canada, in general charge of the children of the latter, of whom Maggie, aged eleven years is at the convent of the Sacred Heart, at Montreal, and Jeff, aged nine, is at school at Lenoxville, distant from Montreal sixty miles.

Burton N. Harrison and Col. Lubbock, of Mr. Davis' military family, are still in solitary confinement of Fort Delaware.

Election of Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27, 1865. Wade Hampton is elected governor of this state by a large majority.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED. Oct. 31.—Steamer Fairbanks, Powell, master, 72 hours from New York to Bradley's Cove, via Steamer Twilight of New Inlet bar with New York dates of the 28th.

COMMERCIAL. The Home Market. WILMINGTON, Oct. 31—1 o'clock, P. M. There has been but little activity this morning on the wharf. The demand is light for all articles of produce.

COTTON.—We quote sales of 6 bales as follows: 3 bales middling at 50c, and 3 do. low middling at 46c.

New York Market. [By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 30. COTTON.—Dull. Sales of 1200 bales at 57 1/2c. SUGAR.—Firm. NAVAL STORES.—Quiet. WHISKY.—Firm. GOLD.—145 1/2

[By Mail.] NEW YORK, Oct. 27th, P. M. BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 1,077 bbls. flour, 100 do. corn meal, 31,120 bushels wheat, 46,818 do. corn, 28,775 do. oats and 7,664 do. rye. The market for State and foreign flour was active, and prices were 10c to 15c higher than for some time past. The sales were 9,000 bbls., at our revised quotations annexed. Southern flour was also dull, but prices were without decided alteration. The sales comprised 400 bbls. Canada flour was decidedly more active, but prices again declined 1c. to 1 1/2c. per bushel, and \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4 for new amber State. The corn market continued active, and prices again advanced 1c. to 2c. per bushel, closing firm. The sales were about 127,000 bushels at 75c. a 85c. for unground, 80c. a 90c. for soft mixed Western, and in store. Oats were fairly active, and prices were a trifle firmer. The sales were 48c. a 51c. for unground, and 55c. a 57 1/2c. for sound.

Rye was firm, with sales of 8,000 and 4,000 bushels at \$1 20.

Wheat was inactive and nominal. Barley ruled 1c. to 2c. higher, under a more active inquiry. The sales comprised 55,000 bushels, mostly Canada West, at \$1 20 to \$1 25.

COTTON.—Receipts, 2,185 bales. The market opened at 50c. a 60c., at which the business was very meagre, and closing with the tendency in seller's favor. The sales were about 52,000 bushels, at \$1 75 to \$1 80 for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club, \$1 75 for new Milwaukee club, \$1 82 for amber, and \$2 12 1/2 to \$2 25 for new amber State.

The cotton market continued active, and prices again advanced 1c. to 2c. per bushel, closing firm. The sales were about 127,000 bushels at 75c. a 85c. for unground, 80c. a 90c. for soft mixed Western, and in store. Oats were fairly active, and prices were a trifle firmer. The sales were 48c. a 51c. for unground, and 55c. a 57 1/2c. for sound.

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Turk's Island at 50c., and 2,000 bushels Bonanza at 60c. a 62c. The market was very active in the jobbing way, and with inadequate stock prices changed in seller's favor. Ashton's selling at \$4 75, Marshall's at \$4 25, Liverpool ground at \$2 50, and Turk's Island at 50c. each.

FROM THIS MORNING'S EDITION.

The Military Commission. The military commission assembled yesterday morning in the United States District Court room, when the Judge Advocate submitted in the case of McGill and McMillan, a full report of which will be found on the fourth page.

A NEGRO ORATOR RAMPANT.

A War to be Made on the Whites by the Negro.

WHAT THE NEGRO MUST DO.

HOW HE SPEAKS OF THE PRESIDENT, THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. HOWARD.

Negroes Must be in the Jury Box. He Does not Want Suffrage Without Equality.

A negro person, said to be a chaplain of a negro regiment, made one of the most violent and inflammatory speeches ever listened to, in an upstairs room on Dock street, just below the Seaman's Home last night. A report or synopsis, as it could be gathered from the street, appears below, and the sentiments can be vouched for as being in the main strictly correct, as it fell from his lips. There were about one hundred present, regularly organized as a meeting.

This negro devoted himself more particularly to the white men, the government at large, and everything affecting both the religion and social right of the negro. His remarks cannot be remembered at full length but the substance was if not the positive remark that President Johnson was not fit to hold the position he occupied, that he had the interest of the white people of the south at heart, that he was a democrat, and that the government had put the negro in a horrible pit without resources to extricate himself, and now it should be made to feel and dread the power of the negro. He referred in a sarcastic manner to the visit of Gen. Howard to the south, and said that he had come here to conciliate the south, which instead of trying to conciliate they should be made to kneel and bow. He had gone away without doing the negro any good. He advised the negroes to league together and resist or defend themselves against the measures now enforced everywhere, both north and south. The President wished, and had tried to bring North Carolina back into the union with the same laws of 1860. He spoke of the character of the "miserable rebel newspapers." In illustrating the influence to be exerted by these leagues, he spoke of a negro woman getting in a street car in Philadelphia. The conductor put her out at a street corner. This fellow was handed over to one of these leagues of negroes there, and he made to pay an amount of money to get her fare on the car for a thousand years. He did not seem so positive with the whites. He would not have it. He wanted judicial equality. He wanted to be represented in the jury box. If a negro is to be tried, said he, let him be tried by twelve black, instead of white men. As to the low, paltry, contemptible right of suffrage, he did not want it. He wanted the right of suffrage to be the right of representation also. He did not want to be compelled to vote for a white man. He wanted a negro to represent him, if that negro was capable; without this he would not be satisfied. He then abused the white men north as well as south. He illustrated his antipathy to the white men by the case of B. J. White, a white man shot by a negro, a few weeks since. He had inquired into the character of this man White, and he only regretted that he was not the one who had shot him. He advised the negroes hereafter to defend themselves. If a white man injures or kills one of you, said he, kill two or three white men for it. The negro should not allow any privileges to be taken with his family—they were not to be menials, to do the work of the white man.

This is but the faintest light that can be given this fellow harangue. It was highly applauded by the negroes present, and more particularly in his abuse of the government and its officials. He then went so far as to abuse the officers of his regiment. His speech was filled entire with just such sentences as these reported above.

If white men would dare to utter such sentiments as those of this negro, he would be swung up even here in Wilmington by the people. He is tampering with the feelings of a dangerous element, because they are ignorant and easily led astray. Many more such inflammatory speeches would be a great step towards bringing about a war of races.

DULL.—The town is dull, not in a business way for everything and everybody is overloaded with business, but in other ways it is a dead failure. A whole day passes now without a variation from the usual hum-drum style of the previous one. A position on the street corners is no place for sight seeing, nor is any other, for every one is alike now-a-days. It appears as if the whole population have shut their eyes to everything and stopped up their ears to all that they might hear. It is really believed that if the devil were to die as close as the location is to this, the intelligence would be at least a week reaching here and then another in circulating. Everything is dull. Who can doubt it?

A GREAT LOSS.—The greatest loss experienced by shipwreck during the late gale, aside from that of human life is four hundred thousand dollars on board the steamer Republic founded at sea, and after this was the loss of a quantity of Drake's plantation bitters by the same vessel, a large lot of which was said to be on board, that stopped up their ears to all that they might hear. From the fact that they are not to be had when ordered, the demand so far exceeding the ability to manufacture that for weeks orders remain unfulfilled. Drake has been complained of for not supplying the demand very often and it is now high time that he was trying to accommodate his customers somewhat.

THEATRE.—The performance of the "Angel of Midnight" last evening was deserving of high commendation, and shows that a proper regard for study will not prove unavailing. The dance was very good, and the afterpiece of Betsy Baker very fine indeed.

Miss Belle Farrington appears this evening. All will see her of course.

MAYOR'S COURT.—What there is left of this time-honored city institution still hangs fire. There is hardly so much court as there was a

week ago, and a devilish sight less funds. Every day there is some to pay out but none coming in, and if we were in command the shop should be shut up until business revived.

Destruction of a Schooner by Fire.

The Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss.

The schooner Harold bound from this port to the West Indies, and loaded with lumber, took fire yesterday while lying at Smithville, and burned to the water's edge. The Harold cleared from this port some five weeks since, and proceeded as far as Smithville on her voyage, when the greater part of her crew was taken sick of bilious fever, and she could not go to sea in consequence. She was loaded by Kidder & Morton, and belonged to Oxley & Co., of Halifax, N. S. The amount of her loss was not stated.

A PRETTY PLACE.—Whitaker has unquestionably the nicest place that we know of at present. It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that he has the only book-store in town. It is not only a neat place but a pretty place, and filled with all the latest and prettiest articles. Troops of little boys and girls, the best judges of good things now-a-days, are always seen lingering around the doors of Whitaker's, and looking as wishful for the "pretties" as a thief on the inside of a jail.

IN LIMBO.—Two negroes, one of whom had only been out of the jail for a few days, were marched up Market street from the direction of Water street and thence to the guard house by the police yesterday.

There was no need of asking the cause of their arrest, because they had been stealing, the countenance of either testifying to the fact on first sight.

UNCALLED FOR FREEDOMERS.—The following telegrams remain in the Wilmington Telegraph office uncalled for: Richard Manning, T. T. Baur, Wm. B. Bartow, H. B. Hardy, Chas. M. Graham, Clement Richardson, F. L. Burr, K. Frederick, Jas. Abell.

DEPART.—The steamer Wm. P. Clyde, of Bradley & Woehler's line, and the Twilight, of Harris & Howell's line, are expected from New York to-day. Busy times will take place after their arrival.

BELOW.—The schooner Othello arrived over the main bar yesterday afternoon, from Charleston, consigned to the quartermaster's department.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. CITY HOTEL, OCTOBER 30, 1865. Geo. S. H. Rogers, Raleigh; J. J. Thompson, N. C.; Miss Mary E. Hill