

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

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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.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL & MAN. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1865. THE following trains are run on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with following connections:

Wilmington and Manchester R. R. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. CO., WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL & WELDON R. R. CO., LAURENSBURG, N. C., Oct. 18, 1865.

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THE WILMINGTON HERALD, LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER BABY DESERTED.—Early yesterday morning a negro baby, supposed to be about two months old, was found in the yard of E. A. Risley, near the crossing of the railroad. It was cared for by the family until it could be delivered into proper hands, which seemed to be as hard to find as a rich man is said to be in paradise.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. There are more than 5,000 applications on file for situations in the treasury department, and the number is increased from day to day.

THE ANNUAL DEPARTMENT REPORTS. The annual report of the secretary of the navy is nearly printed. It is always the first given to the public printer.

THE FOURTH AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY publishes a long list of additional naval prizes, which are now payable.

THE JAMAICA REBELLION.

Energetic Action of the Authorities. One Hundred and Twenty Negroes Hanged.

THE WRECK OF THE TWILIGHT.—Parties from below report a heavy sea off the bar yesterday. Up to that time it was hoped that very near all of the goods from the Twilight, in a damaged state, would be taken from the wreck.

ANOTHER VESSEL BEACHED. By private advices from below we learn that the schooner W. L. Springs, Captain Steelman, from Philadelphia, bound for this port, with a general cargo, was beached inside the bar on Saturday morning last.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Three cases were before the mayor yesterday. Two for being drunk in the streets and one for stealing. The first two paid for the privilege of fondly imbibing old nectar, and the thief was of so little interest as to make no difference what became of his case.

THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—The inclemency of the weather last evening caused a postponement of the play of Romeo and Juliet until to-night, which will appear as Romeo, Mr. Frogg-Saturday morning was announced in the morning papers of yesterday. We wish them a clear evening and a good full house, for Miss Vernon will certainly be all that can be looked for in the character which she assumes.

MILITARY COURT.—A general court martial, convened by order of the department commander, assembled in this city yesterday. Major J. C. Mann is the president.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. BAILEY'S HOTEL, NOVEMBER 20, 1865. E. A. Grieson, Federal Point; Thos. Steel, Hartford; A. E. Mason, Q. M. U. S. A.; Wm. Gregory, N. Y.; J. J. Cox, Orange Co.; J. W. Jones, N. Y.; Thos. Steelman, N. J.

SECOND EDITION. THREE O'CLOCK P. M. THE LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Virginia Congressmen and the Test Oath. Changes in the Marine Corps.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. A Virginia correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—Messrs. Curtis, Chandler, Ridge-way, Barbour, Davis and Hoye, elected to congress from that state, will take the test oath without scruple.

FROM MEXICO. Continuation of the Republican Siege of Matamoros.—American Troops Fired on by the Imperialists for Cheering the Republicans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15. The latest advices from Brownsville say the liberals, under General Escobedo, Cortina, Canales and Mendes, were vigorously continuing the siege of Matamoros.

command the marine guard on the steam sloop Montpelier, at New York. The guard of this vessel started from Washington this morning in charge of First Lieut. Cochran.

Gen. Grant on Mexico. NEW YORK, Nov. 16. Gen. Grant visited the union league rooms last night, and was welcomed by Vice President Beck-

Death of a United States Consul. The department of State has received information from the United States consul at Japan, of the death of Franklin B. Williams, United States vice-consul at Hong Kong, where he has resided for the past seventeen years.

COMMERCIAL. New York Market. (By Mail.) NEW YORK, November 17. NAVAL STORES.—Less firmness is noticeable in the market for spirits turpentine, and small lots are purchased at \$12 1/2.

Philadelphia Naval Store Market. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17. NAVAL STORES.—Are without much change, and a moderate business doing at \$7 50 a 15 for rosin, and \$8 50 a 8 for tar. Spirits turpentine sells at \$12 1/2 a 14 per gallon. Pitch is quiet.

New Orleans Cotton Market. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16. COTTON.—Is extremely dull; a few sales were made at 50c a 62c.

Baltimore Naval Store Market. BALTIMORE, November 17. NAVAL STORES.—Stock here limited, and very little doing. Spirits turpentine may be quoted at \$12 1/2 common rosin at \$7 50 a 7 75; strained to good No. 2 do at \$8 a 12; No. 1 do at \$13 a 18. Newbern tar at \$6 50 a 6 75, and Pitch at \$8 a 9 per barrel.

BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the City of London and New York. THE NEW BRITISH CABINET. Earl Russell Premier.

Lord Clarendon Foreign Minister. The Shenandoah at Liverpool. The Liverpool Cotton Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 20. The Steamships City of London and New York, via Queenstown, the 9th, have arrived.

The New Ministry. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8. Russell as premier and Clarendon as minister of foreign affairs have been duly installed.

The Shenandoah. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8. The Shenandoah had arrived in the Mersey and been detained by the naval authorities.

Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8. Cotton has been flat and very irregular, although American was not quoted. A decline in other descriptions is generally a quarter to a half per cent lower.

BY MAIL. FROM EUROPE. Rumored Intended Retirement of Minister Adams. End of the Spanish Slave Trade.

Royal Decree Establishing a System of Gradual Emancipation. ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Minister of the Colonies. A letter of the Emperor Napoleon to Marshal McMahon on the Algerian question had been published.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Virginia Congressmen and the Test Oath. Changes in the Marine Corps. The Department Reports. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. A Virginia correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—Messrs. Curtis, Chandler, Ridge-way, Barbour, Davis and Hoye, elected to congress from that state, will take the test oath without scruple.

FROM MEXICO. Continuation of the Republican Siege of Matamoros.—American Troops Fired on by the Imperialists for Cheering the Republicans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15. The latest advices from Brownsville say the liberals, under General Escobedo, Cortina, Canales and Mendes, were vigorously continuing the siege of Matamoros.

President Johnson's cabinet has no intention of pressing to a quarrel the controversy regarding the prizes taken by the Alabama. The tone of well informed Americans in "society" here fully confirms this view.

From the London Post, Nov. 1.] It is now placed beyond a doubt that it was the American government which first created their opponents belligerents, not only by proclaiming a blockade of the southern ports, but by proceeding to enforce such blockade before the English government had accepted the confederates a belligerent status.

Suppression of the Spanish Slave Trade. The following decree of her majesty the queen, made in conformity to the report of the Spanish ministry, upon the advisability of suppressing the slave trade, has just been issued.

Article 1. The one hundred and three negroes taken from a Portuguese vessel which the agents of the Spanish authorities captured in September last at El Gato, within the limits of the jurisdiction of San Christobal and Pinar del Rio, shall be conveyed at the expense of the government to the island of Fernando Po, or to any other of the Spanish possessions of the Gulf of Guinea.

Article 2. Furthermore, dating from the publication of the present decree, all negroes of every class who in conformity with the treaties and with foreign nations and the laws and regulations of the kingdom prohibiting the slave trade, shall also be conveyed to the same possessions.

Article 3. A special regulation shall determine the condition under which slaves resident in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico may pass from one island to the other and shift their ground. Negroes apprehended under different circumstances, not coming within the category of fugitives, shall be dealt with according to article 2 of this decree.

Article 4. The removal of negroes referred to in the three foregoing articles shall be effected immediately by the tribunals or competent authorities have deputed them to be emancipated, leaving them at the disposition of the superior civil governors. Her majesty's government will adopt such steps to have this declaration made out with the least possible delay, whatever may be the nature or character of the proceedings instituted by virtue of the capture.

Article 5. Negroes conveyed to the Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea shall be completely free on their arrival therein, and shall be taken to any port they may designate on the coast of the continent of Africa, unless they prefer remaining in the Spanish possessions under the protection of the government, or engaging themselves as free laborers in the way adopted by the Kroomen, and for the term settled by the regulations. Article 6. When negroes who have been removed from the exercise of their liberty, to remain in Fernando Po, or in any other of the possessions, expressed in the foregoing article, the Spanish authorities shall, in order to realize the admirable purposes of supplement C of the treaty of 26th June, enforce the due fulfillment of articles 1 and 4 of the above supplement, and of the regulations of the government with regard to slaves who have obtained their free papers in the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico, equally with respect to slaves emancipated by decisions of the tribunals of justice, as in the case of those declared free by the Spanish tribunals.

Article 7. The authority formerly conceded to the superior civil governors of colonial provinces where slavery existed of compelling the labor of the negro (conguar) is henceforth revoked. Article 8. In proportion as the freedmen fulfill the term of their existing engagement, they will enter the depot, where the government will provide everything necessary for their subsistence and remuneration, occupying them in the public works as an obligatory task so long as they remain in this state. Article 9. The government may declare free all emancipated slaves who have entered the depot and count more than five years of residence in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, authorizing them to remain therein under the conditions determined by the regulations or conveying them to one of the Spanish possessions of the Gulf of Guinea, or to any other place which they may designate. Article 10. The faculty of extending the existing engagements of emancipated negroes is hereby prohibited. Henceforth the actual legitimate owners of emancipated slaves alone shall answer to the government for the fulfillment of all the obligations arising from the engagement. Article 11. The Minister of the Colonies shall dictate fitting instructions for the speedy and most exact execution of the present royal decree.

Given at San Ildefonso, Oct. 27. ISABELLA. ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Minister of the Colonies. FRANCE. A letter of the Emperor Napoleon to Marshal McMahon on the Algerian question had been published. It concludes as follows: I would turn my account the valor of the Arabs rather than bear heavily upon their poverty—render the colonists rich and prosperous rather than establish settlements of emigrants, and maintain our soldiers in healthy situations rather than expose them to the wasting climate of the desert.

By the realization of this programme we shall avoid the passions and animosities which Algeria will be to us no longer a burden, but an element of strength. The Arabs, restrained and conciliated, will give us what they can best give—namely, soldiers; and the colony, become flourishing by the development of its territorial riches, will create a commercial movement eminently favorable to the mother country.

The Monitor says rumors, evidently exaggerated, have been circulated relative to the state of affairs in Algeria. The only facts certain are that on the 19th of October St. Lala made his appearance in the southern districts of Algeria with two thousand horsemen and one thousand four hundred soldiers on foot. Benez has been beaten, and is in full retreat, and will be pursued as far as the season of the year will allow.

Prussia. The Prussian government having resolved to construct an iron-clad fleet, negotiations have been opened with the leading French and English shipbuilders to that end. The firms of Arman & Co., Bordeaux, and Sasuma & Co., of London, will it is said, be intrusted with the execution of the first orders.

Our Alabama Claims.—Rumored Retirement of Minister Adams. [London Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.] Notwithstanding the tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, it is understood here that

Switzerland. A printer, named Rynicker, residing in the canton of Uri was recently sentenced by a criminal court to receive twenty blows with a rod for having written and published a pamphlet containing an attack upon the Roman Catholic religion and clergy and the holy scripture. All Switzerland became indignant at this interference with liberty of conscience, and on the 28th of October a mass meeting was held at Berne to protest against the sentence of the court of Uri, which the meeting declared a disgrace to Switzerland. A second monster meeting was announced at which delegates from every canton would be present.

Greece. A new ministry had been formed under M. Delogieris. The King had promised that Count Sponebeck should leave Greece next week.

Advices from the seat of war in South America extended to September 24. Operations had been commenced in the province of Corrientes, which, according to the statements of General Estigarribia, the defender of Uruguay, under Robles. General Flores had repulsed the Uruguay with the advance of his army, reinforced by six thousand infantry from Rio Grande, and was marching northward in order to cut off the retreat of the Paraguayan column. This movement was supported by the Brazilian and Argentine forces, under Mitre, who had resumed the chief command of the allied army. The Nacional of Montevideo states that the Count d'Eu and the Duke de Saxe continued in the field under Marshal Osorio and Admiral Tamandare.

The emperor was to leave for San Borja on the Uruguay river on the 25th September, accompanied by Admiral Tamandare, but was expected to return to Uruguay in time to supervise the organization of the main body of the Brazilian troops under Flores. Generals Mitre and Flores had received the grand cross of the "Cruzeiro" order from Don Pedro in person. It was reported that the invaders were removing all the guns from their batteries at Cuevas, Mercedes and Riachuelo to the city of Corrientes, where the Paraguayan General Robles intended to concentrate his forces, including the fleet which had been ordered up the river to his support.

The surrender of Uruguayan caused great rejoicing at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian fleet remained at Rincon de Soto.

New Zealand. Advices from Melbourne, dated 25th of Sept., state that disturbances continued on the east coast of New Zealand.

The colonial forces and friendly natives had been successful against the fanatics. The pah was stormed by the colonial forces. The expedition captured the natives who murdered Volkner and Captain Cluse. The governor had confiscated land in Taranaki, and had issued a proclamation of peace and amnesty. The east coast alone was under martial law. A motion to divide New Zealand into two colonies had been negatived in the house of representatives by the majority of fourteen. It was carried in the legislative council without a division. Ministers propose further taxation. New gold fields were attracting population.

MEXICO. Important Information Received at Washington. Maximilian's Overwhelming Expenses.

[Special despatch to the New York World.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. Intelligence has been received here to-day, and has been communicated to the proper authorities, relative to the situation in Mexico. A gentleman has arrived here whose word can be vouched for, who says that on his way from Tabasco to New York within the past two weeks, he met an agent of Maximilian, who told him that affairs were nearly in extremis for the imperialists; that every reported victory of the imperialists brought with it no substantial results, and that on account of their inability to draw from rural districts supplies, &c., the war against the liberals was carried on at a dead expense. He further added that he had been dispatched by Maximilian to France, to ask for one hundred million dollars and forty thousand troops, and that in the event of Napoleon's failing to furnish the men and means the evacuation of Mexico by the French must soon follow. Maximilian, he added, was ostensibly paying a visit to Yucatan, but he had removed his personal effects to that point as a safe place to set sail in case the city of Mexico had to be suddenly abandoned. The emperor was also shipping a good deal of specie to Europe. The action of this government, it is said, will hasten events on the part of Maximilian.

News from Fortress Monroe. [Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York Herald.] FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14. The last patients have been sent away from the Hampton hospitals. All such as require further medical treatment go to the Philadelphia hospitals, and the rest report to their regiments or other assigned places to be mustered out of service. And this is the winding up of these memorable hospitals, where, during the four years of war, more wounded and sick soldiers were treated than at any other army field hospitals. Soon the buildings and everything pertaining to them will be sold, and the only visible memento of their past uses, and the memorable names of the hospitals must fill in history, will be the triangular spot of ground where those who have died here lie buried—a long enclosure of mounds and head boards that in long years to come widows and orphans will visit and bedew with their tears, while all will reverently remember the deeds of the patriotic and honored dead who lie here.

The steamer A. W. Morgan, Captain A. J. Bloodgood, that has been to New York for alteration and repairs, has returned here again for government use. While off Hog Island she met the Blackbird, having the Victor in tow, and passed the Thomas Collier off Ship Shoals. The Eolus, running to Eastern Shore and Yorktown has gone to Baltimore for repairs. The Thomas A. Morgan takes her place temporarily. The revenue cutter Delaware has arrived from Baltimore, bound to Texas.

From Washington. [Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1865. BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.—THE REPORTED CAPTURES. A letter received to-day from Admiral Godon of the Brazilian Squadron, dated at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4, states that news had just been received confirmatory of the rumored capture of 7,000 Paraguayans, also upon the Brazilian borders. The news caused great rejoicing, but was not deemed conclusive of the war.

How the Ohio Soldiers Voted. CINCINNATI, Nov. 16. The official returns of the soldiers' vote in this state give Cox for governor, 2,488; Morgan, 687.