

WILMINGTON, APRIL 25.

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The change of administration at such a critical period as the present, must necessarily give rise to great anxiety in relation to the new President, and the policy which he is to pursue. There will be the painful uncertainty which is felt when a ruler whose character and abilities have been fully tested, and whose "adoption tried," is exchanged for one who has yet to be subjected to the ordeal; when a policy known, understood, and approved, is changed for a new and untried one.

None at all acquainted with the past career of Mr. Johnson will deny that he possesses more than ordinary ability. But the talents which may enable one to discharge with honor to himself the duties of Governor of a state, or of a legislator are not always adequate qualifications for such an office as that of President of the United States. We have examples in our history of some who have shone in these lower spheres, but have failed when transferred to this higher one. The office has shipwrecked more than one political reputation.

The difficulties of the post, so great in times of tranquility, are increased a hundred fold now.—There has been no more important period since the formation of our government. The principles adopted and the policy pursued by the incoming administration will determine the history of our country for generations to come.

There seems to be no end to the perplexing political and social questions occasioned by the war, and demanding speedy adjustment; questions whose decision will not be of local and temporary influence, but will reach the vitals of our government. It will require the rarest combination of political sagacity, moderation, prudence, liberality and firmness to deal properly with them.

Speculation will be busy with the question what will Mr. Johnson do? He has given very few intimations as to his future policy. In his inaugural he simply declares that the policy of his administration must be left for development as the administration progresses; the only assurance which he gives as to his future is his course in the past. It would have been gratifying to the nation to have heard from him in that address the declaration that he would pursue the policy of the administration of President Lincoln. This declaration he is reported to have made at a cabinet meeting held after the inauguration. The fact that he retains the old cabinet is another indication of his views and purposes.

On one point he will no doubt differ from the late President; and that is, in his treatment of the leaders in this war against the Union. On this subject he has declared himself frequently and explicitly. In his address on the 3rd inst. in Washington, he says: "I am in favor of leniency; but in my opinion evil doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it, &c., I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious; that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, and they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. When you ask me what I would do, my reply is I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them; I would hang them," &c., &c.

These have been his uniform declarations from the commencement of the struggle. He is said to have repeated them since he entered upon his office as President. Our readers will find in another column an expression of his views on the general policy to be pursued towards the seceded states. He will endeavor to conciliate the masses, and restore them to their proper relation to the Union, but will not recognize or have any communication with those who have official relation to the confederacy, or acknowledge it.

This is about all that has been disclosed as to the spirit and purposes of the new administration. More of it we shall learn as the occasions for action present themselves.

Guerrilla Outlawry. We have frequently been told by the rebel leaders, through the columns of the Richmond press, that in case of the loss of their capital and

their principal strongholds, and of the disorganization of their armies, the war, instead of ending, would "degenerate into an irregular contest in which passion will have more to do than purpose." They threaten, sometimes in plain language, sometimes by implication, to retire to the mountains, the forests, or the caves, whence, like lawless banditti, they may make predatory excursions upon the adjacent country, or even upon distant points. They expect to separate into gangs, responsible to no organization, real or supposed, but as independent outlaws, to raid upon peaceable fellow-citizens. Some talk of resuming their occupation as planters, and of uniting, periodically, in disguise, for the robbery and assassination of those whose Union sentiments are well understood.—Those already engaged in this plundering and murdering business, having no other source of livelihood, expect to find in its continuance a profitable vocation. Of course, if they are caught, they can no longer plead connection with a defunct organization, or hope to have the sentence of justice mitigated by the exhibition of commissions in the rebel army. The signature of Jefferson Davis can no longer be offered in extenuation of marauding, of arson, of the seizure of vessels, and other piratical irregularities.

In view of the likelihood of such a system of guerilla warfare for some time to come, it becomes a serious question for the government to determine how such lawlessness is to be repressed. The recent raiding into our southern counties, attended with the murder and robbery of our citizens, brings this very important consideration to our own doors. In cases where the local police is inadequate to emergencies of this character, and it may be inconvenient or impracticable for the general or state governments to patrol extended regions of country with armed forces, it is best for the citizens to organize themselves into vigilance committees for mutual protection, and not merely to shoot down like dogs these brutal desperadoes when they are caught, but to arrest every suspicious character loitering about public houses, and every gang lounging about steamboat landings.—In the case of those who are caught in any guerilla operations, trial by jury would be an absurdly slow process. The verdict of Judge Lynch is the only one appropriate on such occasions—a strong rope and a short shrift. Combined action and vigorous determination among a community to make the most summary disposal of the perpetrators of these outrages will eventually rid the country of their presence and their villainy. It will not answer the purposes of a great nation to have the road to final and complete pacification blocked by such infamous scoundrels.

Baltimore American.

A Mourning City.

The spontaneity of feeling which prompted the citizens of the metropolis to clothe their dwellings and stores with the "babiliments of woe" on Saturday, upon the announcement of the death of the late President, was something unexampled. It was an act of devotion to the memory of the dead wholly unbidden by the public authorities, and not preconceived by any class or body of the people. Striking as was the spectacle on that day, it was nothing to that presented yesterday when people had more leisure to display the mournful decorations.—Almost every house in the city—not alone in the principal thoroughfares—but in the remotest streets, was appropriately festooned with draperies of white and black intermingled, the emblems of sorrow for the great calamity which the country has sustained in the sudden demise of its chief ruler.

In all the churches yesterday the usual festive ceremonies of Easter assumed a funeral aspect. The sermons of the pastors and the hearts of the congregations were all infused with the sad spirit which prevails everywhere. Touching allusions were made by the different preachers to the terrible event which has plunged the whole nation into mourning. The virtues of Mr. Lincoln were beautifully expatiated upon, and the manner of his death described in language that drew tears alike from the sternest and most sensitive auditors. It may be truly said of Abraham Lincoln that the words of the great dramatist—"the evil which men do lives after them"—and no significance in his death; for whatever of weakness or error human nature entailed upon him, as upon all men, is forgotten. The good is not to be "interred with his bones." The memory of his genial nature, his honest purpose, his ever earnest desire to do unto others as he would be done unto by them, in a sublime Christian spirit of charity and forgiveness, will remain with this people until the last record of their national existence is effaced.—Herald.

The National Calamity—Effect of the News in Canada.

There can be no better evidence of the high estimation in which President Lincoln's character has been held abroad than the manner in which the news of his assassination has been received in the British provinces. From the encouragement which the rebel raiders met with from a portion of the Canadian population the impression had become very general that almost all classes there were animated by a bitter feeling of hostility to the North and against Mr. Lincoln especially. The demonstration of sincere sorrow elicited by the intelligence of his death show that this feeling was greatly exaggerated. The Governor of Nova Scotia, as soon as he heard of it, sent a message to the Legislature suspending all business, and expressing his sense of the loss which the cause of order and good government had met with in the death of a man "whom he had always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions." An English blockade-runner, which had the atrocious bad taste to bedeck itself with flags in token of its job at the event, was compelled instantly by the local authorities to lower them. In Montreal, Toronto and St. John the feeling of horror is described as intense, and the evidences of mourning everywhere. In Montreal steps are being taken to give expression to the sympathy felt with us in our loss through the medium of a public meeting, convoked by the Mayor. These evidences of the appreciation in which our late lamented Executive was held will go far to wipe out any causes for resentment that we may have had against the people of the provinces.—Herald.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev'd J. Butts, Chaplain of St. James Hospital, Mr. JAMES BEARS, of Co. K., 17th regiment N. Y. Vols., to Miss HARRIET UMPREY, of this city.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE.

Stage Manager, Mr. JOHN DAVIS.

Tuesday Evening, April 25th, will be presented the great drama of

JONATHAN BRADFORD.

Dan Macraisy.....Mr. John Davis.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

Admission.—Dress Circle, \$1 00; Parquette, 50 cents; Centre Gallery, \$1 00. Doors open at 7. Curtain rise at 7 1/2 o'clock.

RICE—RICE—RICE—RICE.

FRESH brought, in tierces, barrels and bags,

Pea Nuts in bags. Family Flour in bags, Corn Meal and Hominy, Wheat Bran and Rice down for Cows. At the Cape Fear Mills. ALEX. OLDHAM. April 25th, 1865. 47-10*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed his establishment to the alley in the rear of Adams' Express office, respectfully asks a continuance of patronage. Furniture neatly repaired, and all work entrusted to him will be executed with dispatch. He still continues to carry on the Undertaking business as heretofore, and warrants satisfaction. B. F. OWEN. Rear of Adams' Express Office. 47-21*

SOUP—SOUP.

OF different styles, served up daily from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Families can be supplied at MORRILL'S GLOBE SALOON, Front Street. N. B. A few select weekly boarders will be taken. April 22, 1865. 45-6t

FOR SALE.

MY DWELLING HOUSE, situated corner of second and Dock streets, with Furniture and Piano. Suitable out Houses connected—Carriage House, Stables and Wood House. For particulars, apply at my Store on Front Street. 22 1m GEO. MYERS.

38 Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Is again opened. Officers and citizens can have made to measure

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, In the latest style and superior manner. Our

CUTTER IS UNEXCELLED, And a complete fit is at all times guaranteed.

A very handsome lot of SUPERB Melton and Flannel suits adapted to the season, on hand. H. H. MUNSON & CO.

To My Friends in Wilmington and Throughout the State.

HAVING connected myself with SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, Wholesale and Retail Clothiers, 331 BROADWAY, N. Y., Shall be pleased to see my former friends and patrons. Can offer the latest styles and best workmanship. O. S. BALWIN, 331 Broadway, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of SCOTT & BALDWIN, (805 Broadway) Was dissolved 1st February last by mutual consent. Mr. Baldwin retires from the concern, and can be found at 331 Broadway. 38-3w3w

GLOBE SALOON, Front Street.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment begs leave to inform his former patrons and the public generally that, having entirely renovated and re-fitted the same, he has again hung the old banner of the breeze and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make it the favorite resort of the epicure. Meals served at any hour—the table supplied with everything that the market can possibly afford. A call is respectfully solicited. B. D. MORRILL, Proprietor. April 17th, 1865. 42-tf

CASH PAID FOR COTTON, DAMAGED COTTON, AND CLEAN PAPER BAGS, At No. 22 North Water Street. April 20th, 1865. 44-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Military Store Authorities.

All persons who hold Supply Store Authorities for Wilmington are notified that goods and supplies can only be imported by express consent of the military authorities and the War Department at Washington. The Treasury department can give no authority for the passage of supplies through the blockade, only when requested to do so as a military or naval necessity. Section 33 of the Treasury Regulations (pamphlet copy) must be regarded as the only provision whereby importations can be made and any authority issued at this office construed to come in conflict with the same must be considered revoked. D. HEATON, Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't. Wilmington, N. C., April 17th, 1865. 39-2t

Abandoned Houses, Tenements and Store Rooms.

The duty of renting and leasing abandoned houses and Store Rooms in Wilmington and receiving and receipting for rents has been assigned to Major C. C. GRAYES, one of the Assistants in this office. He will also have the management of shipments of captured and abandoned Property and the control of such abandoned Personal Property in the line of Furniture and other articles as may be found in this city. D. HEATON, Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't. Wilmington, N. C., April 17th, 1865. 39-2t

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1865. General Order No. 7.—Samuel S. Ashley, Assistant superintendent of freedmen for the district of Wilmington, will have the general supervision of the colored population of the district, distributing them upon unoccupied lands, supplying the destitute with rations and clothing and farming implements, and endeavoring to cause all to lead industrious and orderly lives.

Mr. Ashley is also appointed superintendent of colored schools. All persons coming to the district to preach, teach or in any way labor for this class will report to him. All supplies of books or clothing or other articles intended for the colored people will be reported to him. If possible the special directions of donors will be respected, but to secure the full benefit of benevolent effort it is indispensable that some system be observed.

The Miller, Holmes, Hill and Taylor plantations, on the Cape Fear river, near Fort Anderson, are set apart for the use of freedmen, and the destitute and refugee colored people. By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY: E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 17th, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, No. 5. It being an inevitable military necessity to raise a fund to meet the expenditures called for in administering the civil affairs of the District and City, the following taxes are hereby levied: Upon all goods, wares and merchandise brought into the District on and after March 1st, one-half of one per cent. to be laid according to the several invoices exhibited to the Local Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to whom it will be paid.

II. Supply stores authorized by the Treasury Department, having authority to sell \$2,000 per month will pay \$3 per month; those who have authority to sell over the above-mentioned amount will pay \$5 per month.

III. All traders and grocers not authorized to import will pay one dollar per month for their permits.

IV. Billiard tables and Bowling Alleys, three dollars for each table and each alley per month. V. Carriages and Drays, fifty cents per month.—The taxes levied by the second, third, fourth and fifth sections will be collected by and paid to Lieut. Col. J. F. Randlett, Prov. Marshal of Wilmington. By order of Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY: E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20th, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, No. 6. No sale or transfer of cotton, rosin or turpentine, or of naval or military stores, or of captured or abandoned personal property of any description, referred to in the various acts of Congress and orders of the War Department on these subjects, can be carried into effect in this District, unless the whole transaction is submitted to the District Commander and the Treasury Agent. Until the proper authorities can be advised of the recent legislation of Congress and receive instructions under it, or receive orders from the department commander, all sales, transfers, removal, or transactions of whatever description concerning said property, except such as are necessary to save it, are positively forbidden, no matter what may be the assumed authority brought here from other parties.

Any person violating this order will be immediately put in close confinement, or summarily ejected from the District. By order of Brig. Gen. Hawley: E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 21st, 1865. Notice is hereby given, that all Joiners and Carpenters', and Mechanics' Tools not now actually used by the Government, must be turned in immediately to Capt. Blackman, Assistant Quartermaster, just above the Custom House.

All Axes above the number absolutely necessary for household purposes, must also be turned in. Good Mechanics who bring Tools, will find immediate employment. Receipts will be given for property taken.

Rewards will be paid for information as to where Tools can be found. By order of Brig. Gen. HAWLEY: E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

WRAPPING PAPER.

FOR sale at THIS OFFICE.