

Newbern Weekly Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

[PRICE FIVE CENTS]

VOL. 3—No. 23.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1866.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE, NEWBERN, N. C.
The mail will close daily as follows:
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and all points 6.00 A. M.
Boston, Newburyport, Portland, Me., and all points 6.00 P. M.
Richmond and Beaufort, N. C., at 6.00 P. M.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Raleigh, Wilmington and all points 6.00 A. M.
Wednesdays, every Friday at 12.00 M.
Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 A. M.
Fridays and Saturdays at 6.00 P. M.
Sundays at 12.00 M.
Washington and Plymouth, N. C., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.
Letters to be delivered in the United States, including drop letters, must be prepaid, or they will be sent to the post office, unless addressed to Heads of Bureau and Post Offices.
GEO. W. NASON, JR., P. M.

QUESTIONS MORE PREVALENT.—For several months our city has been beleaguered by thieves and robbers. So closely has it been besieged that our people could not lie down to rest with any assurance that they would rise and find their property and valuables secure, and even, in many instances, with just apprehensions that life itself might be in great peril. Men who become so degraded as to resort to burglary for a livelihood are sufficiently sunk in vice to resort to any crime to perfect their hellish plans, and sooner or later to be detected in the commission of such crimes, would even slaughter a whole household to hold blood or do any other vile act.

It was evident for several months that there was an organized band, not only for robberies in the city, but also for depredations in the country, and we have all the time been convinced, and have so expressed ourselves, that a white man was at the bottom of it, and have urged our people to ferret it out and break up the band.

This has finally been done, and our community is once more at rest. The descent upon the establishment of Mr. Foster, was so extensive and daring as to arouse our citizens to extraordinary exertions, which finally led to the detection of the ring leader, ring and all.

We do not mention this matter to prejudice the case of Wertz and his band of ruffians, who were held for trial, but to direct the attention of our citizens to the fact that it will not do every time to sit down quietly in such cases and let the office of the law to ferret out or correct rogues and rascals. Had not Mr. Nason and a few other citizens taken this matter in hand, our souls might yet have been at large making the nights a scribe with their presence, and the days sorrowful and grievous on account of crimes sustained by their ruffian depredations. The beauty and consolation in the whole matter is, that since these fellows were caged, we have not been called upon to chronicle a single robbery either in the city or surrounding country. If this fact should turn out to be a permanent evidence against them, we cannot help but say, "they, in their lifetime, had their good days, and we likewise our evil times," and this day now born in torment we are enjoying peace and security."

HOSPITAL SURVEY.—Through the politeness of Dr. A. A. YODMAN, Surgeon in charge of Government Hospitals in this Department, we were favored with a pleasant drive around to the various hospitals, headquarters, &c., Monday, 13th inst., and availed ourselves of the occasion to make a tour of the following hospitals:

Dr. Y., assisted by Dr. J. K. FLEMING, is dispensing medicines and attention to from 175 to two hundred invalids daily, embracing colored and colored. The number at hospitals in Newbern yesterday was 143, 10 of whom have small-pox, and 34 in Trent Settlement all told, having small-pox. The sickness is principally intermittent fever, intermixed with a few cases of other types and descriptions, but as a general thing in a very mild form. These patients are principally negroes, with the exception of the sickness among the regular soldiers, one of which only is here now. The cases of small-pox mentioned seem to be the last in the community, as there has been no new case reported for two weeks. At the poor house, which is the hands of the military, there are 37 colored and three whites. They are principally unattached women and orphan children.

At the Trent settlement, which is now under the superintendence of LIUT. A. H. MCKILLIS, assisted by LIUT. A. COATS, there are about two hundred darkies, nearly all of whom are dependants upon the Government. These officers are engaged in taking the census under a late order, with a view of finding how many will be liable to government account this winter. The opinion is, that nearly all of them are of the same class. There are numbers of them who will work and support themselves but are inclined to go back into the country where they can get it. In such cases there should be some device to force them to work. It is a matter which the Government should be required to stoutly, whether negroes whether male or female, simply because they don't want to work. They should be driven out of the camp and made to support themselves.

It is estimated that there are now under the charge of the officers at this place between six and seven thousand colored people, at least from fifteen hundred of whom are proper objects of public charity.

The hospitals are all in a very cleanly and comfortable condition, and the officers in charge, both surgeons and superintendents, seem to be very active and efficient gentlemen.

By U. S. Marshal KENON, schooner "Hesperus," for non-payment of a fine of \$500, impounded by Collector of Customs of the port of Newbern.

FIRE.—At an early hour on Sabbath morning, a fire broke out on Cedar street in a dwelling occupied by some colored gentry, which resulted in the complete destruction of several buildings in the neighborhood. There was no insurance on the premises, but the Hook and Ladder Company soon got there, and rendered valuable service in checking the progress of the flames.

The Newbern Steam Fire Engine was also on hand, but owing to the limited supply of water in that locality very little could be done. This fire seems unusually unfortunate, as it destroyed the effects of a number of the most respectable class of negroes, who were well known for their sobriety and good behavior.

HUNTING UP THEIR CERTIFICATES.—There seems to be quite a desire among the colored people to legalize the marriages that have been contracted *sub rosa*, in days gone by. We were accosted on the street yesterday by an aged couple, whose grey-haired heads betokened the shady side of three score years and ten, with the inquiry, "What is the place we colored folks get our wedding papers?" We confessed we were a little taken back by such a question from so decrepit a pair; but a friend enlightened our ignorance by informing us they only wished to legalize a ceremony doubtless performed many days ago. Whereupon we gave them the necessary direction, and went on pondering much on the question, "Is the colored race capable of moral education?"

[For the Times.]
ENDORSEMENT OF COL. WIEGEL.
NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 16, 1866.

At a mass meeting of the colored people, held in Andrew Chapel, for the purpose of expressing their appreciation of the faithful administration of Col. Wiegel as Supt. of R. F. & A. L., the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, viz: Rev. J. W. Hood, Messrs. G. W. Price, E. R. Dudley, E. Havens and Alex. Scott.

At a subsequent meeting the following report was read and unanimously adopted:
PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The position of Superintendent of freedmen's affairs is one requiring the most consummate wisdom, sound discretion and purity of intention, and a moral courage sufficient to face the frowns and intimidations of the openly vicious, and to resist the temptations of flattery; and

Whereas, Col. Wiegel, late Superintendent for this District, possessed all of these qualifications in an eminent degree; and

Whereas, It is becoming for us to acknowledge the virtues of those who are faithful to their trust, especially when the interest of our people so greatly depends thereon; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply regret the uncontrollable circumstances that compelled the Col. to get relieved from duty at this post.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that he is justly entitled to the implicit confidence reposed in him by the entire community of colored people.

Resolved, That his memory be engraven upon our hearts, and that our prayers shall follow him through all the walks of life; that when his labors are ended he may receive the reward that heaven's store contains for those who have been faithful in their several stations here.

Resolved, That we congratulate our friends in Maryland on their good luck in having returned to them so good an officer. Our loss is their gain.

J. W. HOOD, G. W. PRICE, E. R. DUDLEY, E. HAVENS, ALEX. SCOTT.
AMOS YORK, President.
S. H. BROWN, Secretary.

A CARD.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE,
NEWBERN, Aug. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the Newbern Times:
SIR: A report has been quite extensively circulated in this city, that I had resigned my position as collector. There is no foundation whatever in such a report, and I ask you, through the columns of your paper, to make this statement in justice to myself, and for the information of those who took great pains to circulate a petition in favor of another person for said office.

F. A. FULLER,
Collector of Customs.

ICE.—We understand arrangements are being made to supply the city with sound Northern ice at much lower rates than that article now commands in this city. This is a good move, and will break up the monopoly of that most necessary article, which at present exists. We are told that ice can be had at two cents per pound in Goldsboro, and we see no reason why it should be more than that in Newbern.

LABORING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A dark darkey picking up chips with one hand and holding an umbrella over himself with the other. Can be seen on Craven street any hot afternoon.

AN ASYLUM FOR SOUTHERN ORPHANS.—The ladies of Baltimore and Richmond, with their usual benevolence, have instituted measures for the establishment of an asylum for destitute Southern orphans, in the latter city. This is a good and noble undertaking, and in the present impoverished condition of the country will prove of untold benefit to many helpless children. There are thousands of parentless girls now growing up in the South, whose lives must of necessity become one of infamy unless some hand is stretched out to save them. It is the aim of the association in charge of this matter to provide for and educate such children until they become able to care for themselves.

The cotton crop in Robeson county is looking finely and will be very successful.

MOODY B. SMITH IS THE LUCKY MAN.—The following communication explains itself:
Editor Times:

DEAR SIR: We have just heard that Moody B. Smith, of Marion, S. C., sent the first bale of cotton to Wilmington, and received the cup offered by us there, on yesterday. Who will send one for this cup? Our farmers must hurry up; this one is for North Carolina only.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
"We Shall Meet but We Shall Miss Him."
A Paraphrase of "The Vacant Chair"
AS SUNG AT THE "STONEWALL CONCERT" MAY 8, 1866.
We shall meet but we shall miss him,
There will be one absent form;
One that oft to glory led us—
Through the deadly battle storm.
'Tis but three short years we number
Since our hearts were beating high;
But alas! in ceaseless slumber;
All our hopes with Jackson lie.

We shall meet but we shall miss him,
There will be one dreary v. id;
For the hopes we that round him clustered
Are for evermore destroyed.

At our freshest, sad and lonely,
Often will the bosom swell
As we listen to the story
How our noble Chieftain fell—
How he bravely bore our banner,
Through the fiercest of the fight,
To uphold our southern honor,
In the cause of Truth and Right!

We shall meet but we shall miss him,
We shall for our loved one weep,
As we tend in silent sorrow,
O'er the grave where Stonewall sleeps.

True, they tell us wreaths of glory
Evermore will deck his brow;
But this soothes the anguish only
Sweeping o'er our heart-strings now;
And though Fame, in future ages,
May enshrine him where he fell,
No success our heart assuages,
For his fall became our knell.

We shall meet but we shall miss him,
Ever as our fallen brave;
While we grieve in mournful silence,
O'er the cause he died to save.

R. A. SNOWBALL.
THE Goldsboro News learns that Queen Emma is coming South, and will pass through Goldsboro. It also suggests that Her Royal Highness is ignorant of what is good, as she is supposed never to have eaten roasted potatoes and washed them down with hard cider drank out of a gourd. If this be so, would it not be well for the News to invite her to stop over in that town long enough to acquaint herself with that delicious dish?

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Reported for the Newbern Weekly Times.]

Speech by the President.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There was a great crowd present to-day to hear the President in response to Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention.

He said, referring with feeling to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was doing us right. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their cooperation in the field we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] The Executive Department had tried to pour oil on the wounds, and restore the Union, but it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony of the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and makes a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one portion of our Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say, that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon that character of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in my early life, to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, and I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. [Hearty applause.] The President proceeded, and denied the charge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot, but said such charges were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power, who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. [That's so, and applause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the principle and Constitution of my country, to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine, who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life have not made me, either in my feeling or in my practice, oppressive. My nature on the contrary is rather de-

fensive in its character, but I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. [Great applause.] I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that is necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism, was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what the struggle was about to be determined, that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution, and of principle. I proclaim here to-day, as I have on previous occasions, that my faith is in the great mass of the people. In the darkest hour of this struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the cloud beyond which I saw that all would be well in the end. My countrymen, we all know that tyranny and despotism in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the Constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority, assume to usurp power which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism, or in monarchy itself. This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and Republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers. I consider the proceedings of this Convention, Sir, as more important than those of any Convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and setting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has assembled since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say, that the declarations that were there made, are equal to the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day, pronounce them a second Declaration of Independence. [Cries of glorious and a most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

Your address and declaration are nothing more nor less than a re-affirmation of the Constitution of the United States—yes, I will go farther and say that the declaration you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address are a second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States—[renewed applause]—for in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths you have laid down a Constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand united together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the government without reference to party.

The question only is the salvation of the country, for one country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me, in this connection, ask what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indigence of egotism as any one, but here in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained? Except in one thing, my race is nearly run; I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition, if I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill? [Laughter and applause.] With an army which I placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal—with the machinery to be worked by my traps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary—[laughter]—in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now; and I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of subsidized culminating press can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except

my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one I try to obey all his commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity; for the other in a political and representative sense the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself, contained in your address and in the resolutions, adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future actions will be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.

Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage under the Constitution which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for Gen. Grant. The President then took a position near the door, opening into the Hall, with Gen. Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each one by the hand, and had a smile or a cheering word for all. After which, they passed on to take Gen. Grant by the hand.

Washington News.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It is probable that all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Harlan, Stanton, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut, will accompany the President on his trip to Chicago. It is reported on good authority that Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, intends issuing an order within a few days, suspending the distribution of Government rations to the destitute of the South, thus throwing the burden of supporting the indigent of both races on the local authorities.

The President has appointed Robt. E. Peterson, of Penn., and Chas. B. Norton, of N. Y., U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition; Col. E. R. Botling, is appointed Collector of Customs at Louisville, Ky., vice W. D. Gallagher removed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President, in an interview with the New Hampshire delegation, said in reference to the Convention and his future policy: We have new a policy and principles recognized and laid down by the most intelligent, able and patriotic body of men convened since the days of the Declaration of Independence. A recognition of this policy and principles would be required of those who receive office and patronage from the Government. It was a duty the Administration owed itself that strength and power should be given to those who maintain the principles declared by that great body of National men who met this week in Convention at Philadelphia.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria and Italy are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Noon.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 86,000 bales. Prices have improved for week id.; Middling Uplands 13½d.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Noon.—Consols 89½ for money; 5:20s 68½.

Congressional Nomination.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 17.—Thad. Stevens has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the convention held in this place.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The City Council elected Chas. F. Wilstach Mayor, vice L. A. Harris resigned. There were sixty-four deaths from cholera yesterday.

Mexican News.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Advices from the Rio Grande report the political revolution in Matamoros as resulting from the overthrow and flight of Garzajal, and the installment of Juarez to the Government. No loss of life or property.

Cholera.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Ten deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—There were 67 deaths of cholera here yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—There were sixty deaths from cholera during the last twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—There were forty-four deaths from cholera during the last twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—There were twenty-seven deaths from cholera yesterday.

Cholera in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—The Board of Health announces seven cases of cholera in the city. There have also been ten cases among the troops at Camp Jackson.

Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Gold \$1.49½; Exchange nominal at 7½a7; Sight 9a9½.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Cotton dull at 34½a36.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Cotton stiffer, with sales of 2,200 bales of Low Middlings at 32a34; Gold \$1.49.