

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 164

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**For Convention.**  
WE want business men and working men, who have the interest of the State at heart, to represent us in the Convention shortly to convene.  
O. G. PARSELY, Sr., Esq.,  
AND  
T. J. ARMSTRONG,  
will be supported by  
MANY VOTERS.  
143-1m  
Aug. 17th

**A Card.**  
WE offer to the community the name of ADAM EMPIE, Esq., as a candidate to represent New Hanover County, in the approaching State Convention. The magnitude of the interests involved, demands the selection of men, who are not committed to party politics, and whose integrity, capacity and experience are undoubted. These qualifications belong in an eminent degree to Mr. Empie; so that all honest men can be assured of a representative, whose intelligence and experience will dictate the part of wisdom, and whose nerve will undoubtedly execute the decisions of his judgment, without fear or affection.  
MANY VOTERS.  
Wilmington, N. C., July 31st 186-1m

## RAILROADS.

**Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.**  
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO. }  
Laurelburgh, Sept. 7th, 1865. }

### SCHEDULE.

Up Train	Down Train
Tuesday and Saturday	Mondays and Thursday
Leave	Leave
Wilmington-8:00 A. M.	Sand Hill-6:00 A. M.
Riverside-9:00 "	Laurel Hill-6:54 "
North West-10:00 "	Laurinburg-7:30 "
Marville-11:06 "	Shoe Heel-8:06 "
Rosindale-12:18 P. M.	Red Banks-8:30 "
Brown Marsh-1:06 "	Moss Neck-9:24 "
Bladenboro-1:54 "	Lumberton-10:12 "
Lumberton-3:18 "	Bladenboro-11:36 "
Moss Neck-4:06 "	Brown Marsh-12:24 P. M.
Red Banks-4:54 "	Rosindale-1:12 "
Shoe Heel-5:24 "	Marville-2:24 "
Laurinburg-6:00 "	North West-3:30 "
Laurel Hill-6:36 "	Riverside-4:30 "
Sand Hill-7:30 "	Wilmington-5:30 "

The above train will be run as a freight train with passenger coaches attached. In addition, another train will run exclusively for freight twice per week if a sufficiency of freight is offered.  
W. H. ALLEN,  
Master of Transportation.  
sept. 9th 163

**Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.**  
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AGENT W. & M. R. R. }  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 7, 1865. }

SHIPPERS by Wil. & Man. Railroad are hereby notified that in all cases the prepayment of freight will be required on articles sent from this depot.  
JOHN McLAURIN,  
General Freight Agent.  
sept. 8th 162-1w

**Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.**  
OFFICE GEN. FREIGHT AGENT W. & W. R. R. CO. }  
Wilmington, N. C., September 6, 1865. }

Shippers are informed that the freight on small packages by passenger trains for points along the line of this road must be prepaid. Receipts in duplicate, in form prescribed by the company, will accompany each shipment.  
G. L. DUDLEY,  
Gen. Freight Agent.  
sept. 6. 160-6t

**Great Southern Mail Route Opened.**  
PASSENGERS can now go from all northern points by Bay and James River Line, or by Rail and Boat from Washington, to Petersburg, thence by Rail via Weldon, Wilmington to Charleston and Columbia, S. C., thence by Boat to Savannah, and Rail to Augusta,  
Atlanta, Macon, &c., &c.

Close connections are made at Weldon with Gaston Ferry, and at Wilmington, N. C., by Rail South and Southwest.  
S. L. FREMONT,  
Eng. & Sup't,  
Wil. & Weldon R. R.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 2d 157

**Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.**  
OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL. & MAN. R. R. }  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26th, 1865. }

ON and after Sunday, Aug. 27th, daily trains for passengers and freight, will run over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad as follows:  
Leave Wilmington daily at 6:00 A. M.  
Kingsville " 7:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington daily at 3:05 P. M.  
Kingsville " 1:25 A. M.

These trains connect with trains on North Eastern Railroad for Charleston, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad and Wil. & W. R. R. There is daily stage communication between Kingsville and Columbia, S. C., connecting with these trains. There is also a line of stages between Camden and Sumter (on Wil. & Man. Railroad). The boat connecting with these trains leaves and arrives at Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf. The freight office of the Company will be at A. H. VanBokke- lo's wharf, on the premises recently occupied by A. E. Hall, and by steamer North Carolina in running to Fayetteville. All freight will be received and delivered at this point. Passenger business is done from Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf and freight business from above wharf.  
HENRY M. DRANE,  
Gen. Supt.  
Aug. 26th 151

**Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.**  
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO. }  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1865. }

**PASSENGER TRAINS SCHEDULE.**  
FROM this date Trains on this Road will run as follows:

Leave Wilmington at 4:00 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 8:00 A. M.  
Leave Weldon at 3:00 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 5:40 A. M.  
Connecting at Weldon both ways with trains to and from Petersburg, by Gaston Ferry, and on direct to Norfolk and Washington; connects at Goldsboro with trains to Raleigh and Newbern. Also connects at Wilmington with the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad south to Charleston, Columbia, Atlanta, Savannah, Montgomery, &c.  
S. L. FREMONT,  
Eng. & Sup't.  
Aug. 30, 1865-154

**Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.**  
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO. }  
Laurelburgh, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1865. }

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Laurinburg on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1865.  
W. H. ALLEN,  
Secretary.  
sept. 9th 163-1m

## A CLASSICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WILL be opened by the undersigned in Wilmington, on Monday the 2nd of October, 1865.  
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:  
For Tuition \$75, payable in advance, or \$100 at the close of the session.  
Contingent fee \$1.  
S. W. CLEMENT,  
150-Law  
Aug. 25th

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, SEPTEMBER 11

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Mayor's Court, Commissioner Shackelford, Mayor pro tem., presiding, September 10th.**

A singular case came before the mayor this morning. One woman charged another with turning her out of doors and appropriating her property, but between the two they bothered the mayor. He could not see, nor could we see, where the complaint was; it is only positive that one woman was drunk and the other one indignant, so the mayor turned it over to squire Conoley as most appropriate for him to decide.

Drunkenness and disorderly conduct have been the principal charges preferred against individuals at this tribunal of late, and they (the prisoners) generally get what the law allows, from his honor. There was one case this morning and that was disposed of in a summary manner—the man being compelled to pay a fine of \$10.

A poor wretch of the race of Ham was brought up for drunkenness. He was a fit subject for a hospital we thought, but the mayor didn't think as we did, so he confined him twenty-four hours in hopes his shattered reason would be restored in that time and he could go about any business he might have on hand.

The only other case on docket this morning was one against James Sanders, for butchering a beef on his own premises, thereby creating a nuisance, and for threatening in very strong language the chief of police should he appear on his grounds to interrupt his transactions. The defendant's counsel, made some remarks endeavoring to establish the fact that the killing of an animal was not a nuisance when it was done on one's own premises.

His honor informed the lawyer that it was his business to decide upon the merits of the case, according to the city ordinances and the testimony given, and if it involved a case of law there were higher courts to appeal to, to which his judgment might be contested and set aside; he, however, would fine the man \$10 for the nuisance and \$50 for the threats.

### Mysteries.

Mr. F. W. Foster, agent of the sanitary commission, informs us that a colored man reports having seen the body of a white man, supposed to be a soldier, who had been dead apparently for several days, lying on the nigger-head road about nine miles from town. Mr. Foster can furnish the proper authorities if called on for further information in regard to this at present mysterious affair.

WILMINGTON.—It is now about fifteen months since the local arrived in Wilmington, which was then a rebel stronghold, and actually the only seaport in the Confederacy where there was any business doing, and he remembers, as if yesterday, the impressions he had on his advent. It seemed as if every man or boy he met was afraid of him, and dreaded the idea of his conscripting them, or putting them into government service in some way. Nobody seemed at their ease, and war talk was the only talk with all parties, and in their talk it was an established *me qua non* that Wilmington never could be taken, and Fort Fisher was impregnable. The local coincided, in a manner, with these opinions until Gen. Bragg assumed command of this department, then he was satisfied that we were "gone up."

At this time business was tolerably brisk, owing to the number of blockaders that came into port, bringing almost every desirable article, and taking away heavy cargoes of cotton, besides "stow-aways." It is necessary to explain what this style of freight was, and who they were, for they were human beings, desirous of attaining a foreign land, or at least some port in a northern clime. It was really amusing to observe the desire of individuals to emigrate, and what pains or expense they would be put to accomplish their ends—all to avoid being put into the army and shot at. The Confederate government, however, had taken very forcible measures against such escapades, and a fellow going out without a pass had to risk the horrors of a sulphuric fumigation both here and at Smithville. Prices were moderate in those days, too. A paper of pins only cost five dollars, and one gentleman was heard say that he paid ninety dollars for a small turkey.

So much for the past, which we will endeavor to forget, and which was only introduced to make comparison with the present state of Wilmington. Now we see no dodging around corners to avoid the detectives. We hear of no taking of false oaths; in fact, no hearing the devil around the stump, but the city has arrived at a commercial position wherein its own prosperity is assured, and its people are in a fair way of accumulating wealth, and spreading general satisfaction in its vicinity.

We have now three lines of steamers between here and New York. Our railroads are repaired, and communication is before us to the whole world, and with so prosperous a market, so magnificent a harbor, and with such a thorough command of the products of the state, either by railroad or river, our future can only be a grand one.

The Toledo Blade reports in the course of construction, in that city, two hundred and forty-six buildings, ranging in cost from the modest home of the industrious laborer to the hundred thousand dollar block of stores and the sixty thousand dollar church, and of an aggregate value of eight hundred thousand dollars.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

### An Official Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.  
Secretary McCulloch to day published a statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasury returns and requisitions up to the 31st of August, 1865.

The recapitulation is as follows:  
Amount of outstanding debt bearing interest in coin..... \$1,106,210,191.51  
Interest in coin..... 64,500,490.50  
Debt bearing interest, lawful money..... 1,274,478,103.16  
Interest..... 7,551,637.74  
Debt on which interest has ceased..... 1,565,920.02  
Debt bearing no interest..... 373,398,256.38  
Total..... 2,757,689,571.43  
Interest..... 138,051,628.24  
Legal tender notes in circulation: One and two years 5 per cent notes..... 33,964,230  
United States notes (old issue)..... 462,968  
United States notes (new issue)..... 432,757,061  
Compound interest notes, (act March 3d, 1865)..... 15,000,000  
Compound interest notes, (act June 30th, 1864)..... 102,024,160  
Total..... 884,188,969

As contrasted with the statement of the public debt, published on the first of July, the principal has been increased only \$295,000 within the last month, while the interest on the debt has decreased nearly \$231,000.

The legal tender notes have been reduced to \$1,097,000. The amount of coin now in the Treasury is nearly forty-five millions and a half, or about ten millions more than a month ago.

The currency now in the Treasury is nearly forty-three millions, against eighty-one and a half millions, showing a reduction of currency in the Treasury for the past month of thirty-eight millions and a half. The suspended requisition amounts to a little over two millions.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon, in a letter to the State Department, dated August 12th, says: "Should the advance of the cholera, for the next twenty days, be as steady as it is now, it must be looked for in England."

The total number of freedmen in the district of Columbia, in the charge of the freedmen's bureau, is nearly 26,000, of whom 519 are receiving rations from the government, without rendering any equivalent.

The secretary of the treasury to-day promulgated the president's proclamation of the 29th ultimo, for the information and guidance of officers of the treasury department, and says:

"In conformity with its terms, articles heretofore regarded as prohibited may be transported to places in the states heretofore in insurrection without any restrictions, except guns, pistols and ammunition.

"Applications for the shipment of these should be made in writing to the proper officers of the customs, who will forward them to the department for its decision, accompanied with such recommendations as they may be disposed to make.  
(Signed) "H. McCULLOCH,  
"Secretary of the Treasury."

## FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

**Cotton—Gen. Ostrehaus and Gov. Sharkey Reported Burning of Shrivereport—Troops in Louisiana.**

**Probable Resignation of Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi.**

CAIRO, Sept. 3, 1865.  
Three hundred and sixty bales of cotton passed to-day for Cincinnati, and 200 for Evansville.

A Jackson (Miss.) dispatch to *The Memphis Bulletin*, says the action of Gen. Ostrehaus, in taking a prisoner from the court room, will on trial for an offence against the civil law, created much excitement among the people, but confidence was felt that the President would sustain Gov. Sharkey.

The Memphis cotton market had declined one cent, quoting 30 1/2 cts.

New Orleans dates say that 300 bales of cotton were burned at Selma, Ala., on the 22d.

It is reported that the greater part of Shrivereport, La., including a considerable amount of cotton had been burned.

Thomas W. Conway, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, reports but 400 Regulars in Louisiana.

New York, Sept. 4.  
The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondence says Gov. Welles of Louisiana has ordered the seizure of all cotton purchased by Henry W. Allen, formerly rebel governor, to be turned over to the benefit of the state.

Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, having remonstrated to the authorities at Washington that the military refuse to honor writs of habeas corpus, both Secretary Seward and Secretary Stanton reply that martial law is still predominant in the state, and that it is the duty of the military to preserve order and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of which the people of Mississippi have not yet demonstrated their ability or disposition. It is thought that Governor Sharkey will resign.

### John Bright.

(From the New York Post.)  
President Johnson, it is said, has sent an invitation to John Bright to visit this country the guest of the nation, and has sent one of our finest frigates, the Colorado, to England, to bring him to our shores.

Mr. Bright will receive from the American people a welcome such as no foreigner has received since Lafayette. Like that noble Frenchman, John Bright has been the true as well as wise friend of American liberty; like Lafayette, Bright was our friend when all the world was against us. He maintained the justice of our cause when all thought it would fail; and when even he, perhaps, despaired of our success, he still had the courage to assert before our enemies that we ought to succeed.

The greatest orator of England, one of her wisest statesmen, dear to her "plain people" as the courageous and ablest ascetic and defender of their rights, Mr. Bright crosses the ocean to receive the homage of another nation's gratitude, affection, and esteem. The "plain people" of the two leading nations of the world unite to do him honor, and when he is welcomed to the shores of America it will be not as an Englishman, but as a friend of the oppressed, a defender of the weak, the

foremost friend of lawful liberty everywhere. As such—as one who saw that our cause was the cause of liberty and progress, and who maintained this and declared it, and made it plain to all the world, and showed to the workmen of England that our fight was for them as well as for ourselves, and our victory the victory of free popular government and equal rights all over the world—he will be welcomed by the American people.

Mr. Bright comes to us mourning the loss of one whom he had long and dearly loved, with whom he had for many years worked hand-in-hand, and who was, no less than himself, the brave, clear-headed friend and defender of liberty. The untimely death of Richard Cobden has deprived us of the pleasure of showing him, in our own land, what affection and esteem he had won from the people whose cause he, too, so well comprehended and so ably supported. But Mr. Bright will find that the name of Cobden is dear to the American people, and his services to the cause of liberty are valued as they deserve.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**Government Sale—Personal—Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—The Hospital Commission—Death—Provost Marshal Inspection—Quartermaster's Department of the Eastern Shore—Maritime News.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 2.  
A Government sale of 100 horses and 50 mules will take place at Camp Hamilton on the 11th inst.

Maj. Gen. Torbert and staff arrived in Norfolk last evening, and took rooms at the Atlantic Hotel.

Gen. Mann went to Suffolk yesterday to inspect the railroad track of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Trains will soon commence running on this road between Portsmouth, Va., and Weldon, N. C.

The board of commissioners appointed by Gen. Miles by instruction of the secretary of war, to investigate the past and present management of Hampton and Fortress Monroe hospitals, are in session to-day. The evidence produced is not made public.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3.  
A board of inspectors has been appointed by Gen. O. L. Mann, of Norfolk, consisting of Lieut. Col. Hermann Seligson of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, to inspect the provost marshal's office and buildings, the hard labor prison, guard house and camps. They are instructed to make a minute and thorough examination of everything pertaining thereto, and report to headquarters in writing.

Major Sampson has received instructions to inspect the accounts and condition of the Quartermaster's department of the Eastern Shore, and left to-day on the steamer C. P. Smith for that purpose.

The double ended gunboat *Agawan* arrived from Richmond to-day. One of the marines, who died on board the *Agawan*, was buried to-day.

## VIRGINIA.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)  
AGAIN PARDONED.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2, 1865.  
Mr. Alexander Dudley, president of the York river railroad, returned here last night from Washington with his pardon restored to him. He was summoned to that city by a telegram from president Johnson himself—This little affair has been a lesson to Mr. Dudley, and he will probably now attend to his legitimate business—that of putting his railroad in running order, for which he is admirably qualified.

### LABOR.

The labor question is assuming a perplexing phase here. This week thirty negroes at work on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, getting \$15 per month and found, have struck for higher wages. They strike, not because they cannot live on what they get, but because they have the freedmen's bureau to fall back on, where the rations can be drawn without trouble. What they get (including their food) is nearly what a white laborer would get, and the white man would do twice as much work. I think these evidences will show the north that we are trying to work the negro and he won't work. The advertisement which brought these negroes to the company was for "colored laborers"—no whites being advertised for. In Notoway, on the farms in one neighborhood, the negroes "passed the word" among themselves that they would not go to work in the field hereafter until nine o'clock, A. M. Of course this was not submitted to, and the "mutineers" were driven off. On one farm the fodder is all standing ungathered. We can all understand here that some allowance must be made for a race of people who are just emerging from the darkness of slavery into the light of freedom, but very few of us are willing to foot the bill for those little freaks the enfranchised indulge in before they become steady-going freemen.

Every effort is now being made to secure white labor. I wrote you some days ago about the arrival of one hundred Swedes. Since that arrival the company for their importation has extended its sphere, and thousands are now to be imported instead of hundreds. A company is now being formed to import Englishmen, and Mr. John Perry, of Ashland, an Englishman, is to undertake the management of the scheme. All these laborers get \$15 a month and are found, just what the negroes got who have struck for higher wages.

### THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Daily Dispatch* is about to commence publication here in a splendid building being erected for that purpose on Main street. The proprietors are Mr. Jas. A. Cowardin, one of the owners of the old *Dispatch*, and Mr. Henry K. Ellyson, late sheriff of the city of Richmond. It will resume its old place—that of the true advertising paper of the city—that is, if it lets politics alone.

The *Enquirer* has an office building near the *Whig* Office. Wm. M. Burnell, I hear, is to be the editor-in-chief, and Wm. H. Wade the working editor. The story about Henry A. Wise editing it is all stuff. The proprietors would be as likely to throw the office in to the river as put it under the control of this explosive and indiscreet writer.

H. Rives Pollard has left the *Times*, of which he was one of the proprietors, and is about to sue Wynne, the other proprietor.

It will be a good case for the lawyers. The loss of Pollard is a serious one to the *Times*, as it is an all-powerful name with the southern people here.

The *Bulletin* is out with an evening edition.

The *Republic* is working ahead rapidly, and now has a large circulation. Nothing but the indomitable pluck of the proprietors has saved this paper from being crushed out by the "amnestied." It has nearly maddened the amnestied lately by a series of editorials, showing that all their pet sheets are coming round into the track of the only really loyal journal in the city.

### THE COURTS.

The city papers say that Judge Meredith's court will commence business next Monday. This is a mistake. No legal business will be done except admitting wills and that sort of thing. No cases will be tried. This is the circuit court of the seventh circuit. Gen. Terry will to-morrow, I learn, make appointments for the vacancies in the court of conciliation. Herbert A. Claiborne and Wm. Green have been recommended by their friends.

### THE LATE CITY COUNCIL.

The late meeting of the imaginary city council was a humbug, and came very near proving that Saunders can't run the machine by himself. Saunders had no business summoning this council at all. Their election had been annulled by General Terry, and if it was the "Provisional Manager's" desire to consult the business men of the city he could have found plenty outside of this tabooed council. To show one of Saunders' progressive ideas, he put the question: "Should the public schools be discontinued?" This is a splendid sample of old fogymism. The next question should have been, "Should the provision manager be discontinued?" The idea of dispersing six hundred white children over the city, to learn all sorts of vice, is worthy of the palmy days of the Confederacy.

A. B. C.

### Postal Affairs.

Postmaster general Dennison has ordered the following offices to be reopened in North Carolina, and appointments made:

Franklin, Franklin county—Henry S. Furman, postmaster, vice J. J. Ward, sr.  
Greenville, Pitt county—John Congleton, postmaster, in place of David Lawrence.  
Kansville, Duplin county—H. R. Brown, postmaster, vice A. B. Sutherland.  
Louisburg, Franklin county—Wm. W. Jones, postmaster, vice W. H. Strathairn.  
Nahunta, Wayne county—Jesse M. Scott, postmaster, vice A. R. Davis.  
Winston, Forsyth county—Wilson S. Cook, postmaster.  
Pikeville, Wayne county—Robert W. Perkins, postmaster, vice C. G. Perkins.  
Prospect Hill, Caswell county—Mrs. F. L. Warren, postmaster, vice F. L. White.  
Leadsburg, Caswell county—Mrs. Luman B. Taylor, postmaster, vice J. Whitfield.  
Snelby, Cleveland county—Samuel A. Hoey, postmaster, vice R. Troneberger.  
Swift Creek Bridge, Craven county—Reap- point W. H. Ellison.  
Taylorsville, Alexander county—James P. McIntosh, postmaster, vice W. M. Bagle.  
Williamstown, Martin county—Nathan Thomson, postmaster, vice John W. Lanier.  
New Garden, Guilford county—John Carter, postmaster, vice John Russell.  
Mount Airey, Surry county—H. V. Alred, postmaster, vice S. L. Gilmer.  
Tom's Creek, Surry county—John Worth, postmaster, vice S. H. Taylor.  
Little Yadin, Stokes county—Henry Coe, postmaster, vice D. W. Dalton.  
Bethama, Stokes county—Jacob Sewers, postmaster, vice O. J. Lehman.

### The South Carolina State Convention.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the state convention in addition to those previously reported by us:

Chester District—David Mellen, James Hemphill and Dr. A. V. Mickle.  
Clarendon District—Dr. James McCaulley, Warren Wilson.  
Darlington District—David C. Milling, Dr. J. E. Byrd and Major James H. Norwood.  
Fairfield District—Col. Jos. H. Rion, H. R. Robertson and Gen. John Brattton.  
Marlboro' District—T. C. Weatherly and T. C. Dudley.  
Orangeburg District—C. McMichael and Major James P. Morgan.  
Williamsburg District—E. J. Porter and Dr. Jos. A. James.  
St. Andrew's Parish—Wm. Izard Bull.  
St. George's Parish—Chisolm.  
St. James' Goose Creek—Dr. W. M. Brailsford.  
St. Paul's Parish—Isaac M. Dwight.—  
*Charleston Courier, Sept. 8.*

### Sentence Received.

The sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Miss Temple Neely has been made known. They find her guilty of manslaughter, but in view of the fact that the shot that killed her servant was fired in defence of her aged mother, they assess the punishment at \$1,000 fine.—The citizens generally are relieved at this verdict, for through her trying sorrow, Miss Neely has had the warmest sympathy of all the citizens and soldiers. She comes through the fire unscorched. Every one who has ever made their mother's knee the altar of their prayer to God, fully sympathize with the fact, and have followed the progress of the trial with anxious minds and hearts.—Miss Temple will return to her home in a few days, where we hope the smiles of friends will lighten up the gloom cast by the shadow of her past dark trouble.  
*Salisbury Banner, Sept. 8.*

### President Johnson Accepts the Richmond Invitation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.  
Charles Palmer, of Richmond, who was sent to invite the president and cabinet to visit that city, arrived here on Saturday. He has been most cordially received, and to-day at 12 o'clock, by special invitation, was presented by Mr. Seward to the cabinet, a compliment due to Mr. Palmer, who, during the war, was imprisoned with Mr. Botts for his devotion to the Union.

The president and the cabinet expressed to Mr. Palmer the hope to be able to accept the invitation of the people of Richmond, as soon as the weather and public business will permit.