

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 165

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 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. PARSLEY, 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 128-1m

## RAILROADS.

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

| SCHEDULE.             |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Up Train              | Down Train              |
| Tuesday and Saturday. | Mondays and Thursday.   |
| Leaves                | Leaves                  |
| 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 8:36 "        |
| 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 1:24 "         |
| Laurinburg 6:00 "     | North West 3:30 "       |
| Laurel Hill 6:36 "    | Riverside 4:30 "        |
| Arrive at             | Arrive at               |
| 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.  
WM. 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. }

SHIPMERS 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.  
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

Petersburg Express, Richmond Whig and Baltimore American, copy one month and send bills.

**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.

Arrive at Wilmington daily at 7:35 P. M.

Kingville 7:05 P. M.

Gingsville 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 Kingville and Columbia, S. C., connecting with 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. VanBokkelen'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.  
151

Aug. 26th

**Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.**  
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO. }  
WILMINGTON, 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 2 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. & RUTHERF. R. CO. }  
Laurensburg, 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.

WM. H. ALLEN,  
Secretary.  
163-1m

sept. 9th

**Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad.**  
DEPOT W., C. & R. R. CO. }  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1865. }

FREIGHTS must be delivered at the depot by 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M., Mondays and Fridays, in order to insure their shipment by the trains leaving Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Receipts in duplicate must accompany each shipment, and freight invariably prepaid.

J. T. ALDERMAN,  
Freight Agent.  
165-a

sept. 12th

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON: SEPT. 12

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Compositors Wanted.**  
Two or three good and reliable compositors will find steady employment and good wages on immediate application at this office.

**Mayor's Court, Commissioner Shackelford, Mayor pro tem., presiding, September 11th.**

The case we mentioned yesterday morning wherein Mr. Sanders was fined ten dollars for committing a nuisance and fifty dollars for threatening a police officer, was reconsidered this morning and both the fines were remitted.

A melancholy instance of what whiskey will do for a woman came before the mayor yesterday morning. Miss Selina Smith, of the universal family, was brought to the city prison in a cart, and Miss Selina Smith was duly convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars.

She had in the meantime indulged the neighbors with a succession of screams that intimated her hysterical condition and apprised them of the fact that she was decidedly a drunken case.

It must be remembered by those individuals inclined to trespass the city's laws and ordinances that interfering with a policeman in the exercise of his duty, is one of the most punishable cases that can arise, and if the policeman thinks proper to notice that you are going it too strong or making more noise than is necessary, and tells you so, it is not expected that you will immediately knock the aforesaid policeman down.

The individual who made himself busy trying that game on Sunday evening had to pay \$5 00 this morning for his presumption.

Robert Waddell and Scipio Sullivan went into the beef business pretty extensively. They were employed to take some beef down to the ice house but as we arrived at the truth of the affair Waddell and Sullivan deposited one quarter of beef in the river and there is no knowing what they did with the other. They were thought fit candidates for the protest court, and that they were both sent to jail.

Bolivar Taylor, unaware of the consequences that would arise, thought proper to drink with bare arms from the palms of his hands, out of Rookspring. A policeman thought he was indulging in a bath, and arrested him. The mayor after understanding his case discharged him.

**Freedman's Bureau, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1865, Sub-District No. 1, Capt. R. B. Beath in charge.**

A gentleman living at Long Creek, piny woods district, complains of William Croom leaving him and going to work at making turpentine. He was to share crops with him.

Action.—Wrote note to complainant to read to Croom, stating that he must either work until the crops are gathered, or share the turpentine on complainant's terms.

John Gilchrist, colored, hired a house of an individual who was a freeholder, and paid him in advance rent of (\$22) twenty two dollars. The house is occupied by an ordnance officer, and the proprietor refuses to make any remuneration to Gilchrist for the occupation of the same by an outsider.

Action.—Sent note to proprietor asking explanation.

**THE PROBATE OR COUNTY COURT.**—This court commenced its sessions yesterday under the jurisdiction of the following magistrates: James Shackelford, Chairman; S. D. Wallace, James Colvin, A. H. VanBokkelen, A. A. Hartsfield, H. T. Murphy and T. J. Armstrong. It is convened for the purpose of settling important private and public matters that have arisen in the community since the return to the union of North Carolina. The difference between the old county court and the present court is this: that the former court had a trial by jury to decide either civil or criminal actions that came before it, but the provisional government has made no arrangements for any lesser court; paneling a jury, consequently cases must await trial in proper order, before the superior and supreme courts.

The following appointments were made by the court to-day:

Richard W. Nixon was appointed county solicitor, vice A. M. Waddell, resigned.

The chairman was authorized to raise by sale of bonds or otherwise \$5,000, for use of the poor of the county.

Thos. W. Player was appointed inspector of naval stores for New Hanover county.

Jno. C. Millis was appointed constable for the lower division of the town of Wilmington.

**A NUISANCE.**—The government stables on Dock street have been complained of by the families adjacent. The lot has not been drained off, and the accumulation of filth in the ground occupied by the government employees has prevented the drainage of the lots adjoining. In this government lot they have suffered the weeds to grow in an exceedingly disagreeable profusion, thereby causing a smell carrying in its odor noxiousness and disease.

**ORDNANCE STORES.**—From the principal ordnance officer at this military station we learn that all ordnance stores at this place are being shipped as fast as practicable to Hilton Head, S. C., where the government intends instituting an arsenal.

**INTERMENTS.**—The number of interments in Oakdale Cemetery for the week ending the 9th instant, were five, viz: with typhoid fever, 1; accidentally killed, 1; diseases not given, 3.

FOR AN INTERESTING ARTICLE on Wilmington as it was and is, see third page.

## FROM EUROPE.

### Details of the Latest News.

#### The Pirate Shenandoah.

##### Demonstrations of the Fenians

The mails per steamship Saxonia furnish some interesting foreign intelligence.

The *Morning Post* has a bantering article upon the alleged invitation to Mr. Bright to visit America. It says the president of the United States could not have done the gifted radical a greater service than he has done in inviting him to see with his own eyes those things of which he has so often drawn such bright imaginary pictures. The *Post* hopes he will find it convenient to go to Virginia, Carolina and Tennessee.

Great preparations are making at Portsmouth to give a fitting reception to the French fleet; grand banquets, balls, military reviews, and illuminations are in the programme.

A Cork paper says the Fenians are very active in that city and neighborhood. Large crowds, it is said, regularly assemble for drill, and illegal gatherings are no longer held in out-of-the-way places, but in open day, and the members avow their intentions almost without reserve.

The City of New York, *Hibernian*, Bavaria and City of Dublin all arrived on August 22d.

On August 20 a bottle was picked up at Scarborough. It contained the following intelligence on paper:

"Ship Sir George Seymour foundered off Cape Cod October 22, 1864, bound from Bristol to New York. Cargo, iron and cloth—Lost, 18; saved, 22, in two boats. We are half starved."

"JOHN THOMPSON, Second Mate.  
"October 28."

**England.**

**THE SHENANDOAH.**

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Monday, 21st August:

Sir—Late intelligence from America, of the recent capture of American ships in the Pacific by the confederate states' ship Shenandoah, in that sea, leads me to address you this note.

As soon as it was known in Europe that the war in the United States was ended, by the final surrender of all the confederate forces in the field, immediate measures were taken by the proper moderate authorities here to arrest the cruise of that ship, by orders issued to her commander, directing that on their receipt he should immediately cease all hostilities and bring his ship to the nearest convenient port and have her there forthwith disarmed and her crew discharged, and these orders were sent through channels most likely to ensure their speedy and certain delivery to every point in these distant seas where the Shenandoah would necessarily touch, and with which she would be in communication. It is to be presumed, therefore, that her hostile cruise has long since ended.

In the condition of the confederate government at the termination of the war, the duty of doing this promptly was fully recognized by its representative in Europe.

By giving this place in your columns, you will much oblige your obedient servant,  
J. M. MASON.

No. 4 Upper Seymour street, Portman square, Aug. 19.

**The Cholera.**

**THE CHOLERA IN TURKEY.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.

There is no longer any doubt as to the nature of the epidemic which is ravaging the metropolis and its neighboring villages. Cholera in its worst form is now raging, carrying off daily, with scarcely any warning, its hundreds of victims, and such is the panic among the residents that it is fearful to contemplate the consequences if it continues much longer. Business of all kinds is almost entirely suspended. Hundreds are lying in all directions, and it is estimated that as many as 150,000 persons have left Constantinople, principally *hamals* (porters) and domestic servants. It is chiefly among the poorer classes that this dreadful scourge has, up to the present time, committed such havoc. In the crowded and filthy habitations of the Jews, among the Galata porters, and now in the crowded quarters of Stamboul, they are dying faster than they can bury them. Nor can the hitherto considered salubrious villages of the Bosphorus escape; one after another they are swept by the pestiferous malady. The *elite* of our society, the summer residence of the *elite* of our society, has been particularly afflicted, so that it is now quite deserted; many who had fled there for safety have rushed to other places, to be again driven forth, as one after another the different villages become infected. In fact, such a cowardly panic exists that were it not so serious in its consequences it would be ludicrous. At Therapia the dead and dying were left by their afflicted friends, who fled as soon as the poor creatures were attacked; and the noble courage displayed by some of the gentlemen of the English Embassy, who, amid the panic, searched out and attended the dying and the dead, is beyond all praise, ministering with their own hands to the wants of the dying ones, and searching out those left unburied. As many as fifty bodies were found thus deserted. In some cases the doctors have refused to visit the patients afflicted with cholera, but I must give the rest credit for the noble devotion they have displayed in this trying emergency. Many have succumbed to the disease and the fatigue entailed upon them. To the government, also, great praise is due for the strenuous efforts it is making to arrest the malady and assist the afflicted; in some cases nobly supported by public charity—the Free Masons especially, having at their own expense established ambulances, hospitals and free dispensaries—but with all these efforts many districts are entirely without medical assistance of any sort. In the crowded haunts of Scutari they are dying in hundreds, entirely uncared for, with no medicines, and no doctors to help them. Among our small English community we have to deplore the loss of many a well remembered face, which is not surprising, considering the place most of the engineers inhabit (a dirty village near the arsenal and Cassim Pasha.) in which place the disease first declared itself.

All the government works are suspended and disorganized. The Arsenal, Tophana,

&c., are quite deserted. The public offices are also almost entirely closed, the custom house being only open two hours a day. In fact, such is the scarcity of labor caused by the desertion of the *hamals* (porters) that ships have great difficulty in unloading and taking in cargoes. The once busy streets of Galata are quite deserted, shops and offices closed and business of all kinds quite suspended. I have no doubt the epidemic has been much aggravated by the abject fear of the inhabitants, combined with the too free use of ardent spirits, of the worst description, which many indulge in at the present time, and the unusual heat which now prevails. At Smyrna the malady still continues its ravages, and, if possible, the disorganization of that place is worse than Constantinople. At Beyrout, also, and most of the towns in the Levant, the disease is committing fearful ravages; in fact, to such an extent that the whole of the empire is perfectly demoralized. In Wallachia and Moldavia the panic is spreading, although by the 1st accounts the disease had not declared itself; the inhabitants were all ready for a bolt on its first appearance. At Souina a few cases have occurred, entirely shutting up all business; ships are detained waiting for their cargoes, which the lighters refuse to bring down the river. With all this excitement you will readily understand that very little attention is devoted to politics or speculations. The noisy Bourse, with its crowd of eager gamesters, is quite deserted; even the conversion scheme is postponed *sine die*. I am happy to say there has been a diminution in the number of deaths the last two days, and it is hoped that we have seen the worst of this terrible affliction.

**THE CHOLERA AT SMYRNA.**

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul (Robert W. Cumberbatch) writes thus from Smyrna on the 5th inst.:

"We are doing all we can to keep the people from starvation; the distribution of food is becoming more general. I keep about 250 old women and men, or sick, to feed in my garden, as they cannot stand the rush of the mob; but my own resources are limited. It costs me 200 piasters a day, so, if you have no urgent demands on your charity, for God's sake help me to go on as I have begun. The people here are famishing; you see it in their faces. I never witnessed anything like it before. They scramble like wild beasts for a small piece of bread, and their outstretched skinny arms are awful to look at."

(Paris Correspondence London Times)

**THE IRON GLADS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.**

The special correspondent of the *France*, at Cherbourg, is far from sharing certain English appreciations of the relative merits of the iron clads of the two countries, and he believes that M. Dupuy de Lome, the well-known engineer and naval constructor, returned on shore, after visiting the ships of the British squadron, with the conviction (which perhaps he had entertained *thru* in all respects *the English are far behind the French*). When the vessels of our friends on this side the water visit England there will be fresh opportunity for examination, and for modifying any judgments that may have been too hastily formed. From letters in other Paris papers I see that many things on board our ships, particularly with respect to the way in which some of the large guns are moved and worked, attracted the particular attention of the minister of marine and of the French naval officers. It is very possible that on both sides improvements may be taken. All that we have to hope, in the interests of the two nations of Europe, and of humanity, is that we may never see the comparative merits of the two fleets decided beyond dispute.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**

**REPORTED REVERSE TO JUAREZ.**

**The Republicans Abandon Chihuahua and Flee to El Paso.**

SANTA FE, August 26,  
Via Denver city, Sept. 5, 1865.

The French have occupied Chihuahua. Juarez and his cabinet have fled to El Paso, which at present is the headquarters of the Mexican Government. The indications are that Juarez will soon be driven from this last foothold on Mexican soil, and will become a fugitive within the borders of the United States.

**Position of the Liberal Party and their Wants—The Governmental Force—The Administration—The Seat of Government—Carvajal and De Leon—Road to the Coast—A Mexican Picnic and Fetes—A Crash in the Dark.**

MATAMORAS, August 14.

To-day I had a long talk on the other side of the river, with Gen. De Leon of the liberal party, and from him gathered some interesting news in regard to the position and wants of the party.

De Leon is one of the few men who have stood by the liberal cause in good faith; and his position as governor of the state of Tamaulipas entitles his words to respect.

He says that the wants of his party are now so urgent that unless they are met in some way, the cause will be lost. The time has come for the United States to aid the party, or if they do not see fit to go to war now, there will be no party to aid when they think the time has come to lend assistance. In this way argues Gen. De Leon, and the state of affairs in Mexico show his words to be true. The wants of the liberal party are very urgent. They have no money, arms, ammunition, clothing, and even provisions. The last want is so much felt that large bodies of men cannot keep the field. It is only by entreaty that the chiefs can hold them together for short periods. De Leon told the writer that he and others had to beg them, by all they held dear, to keep together, and that he has seen the men lying on the ground moved to tears by the words of their leaders.

**CORPS YET IN THE FIELD.**

The bodies of men yet in the field are: Gen. Negrete's, 5,000 men; Gen. Garcia's, 5,000 men; \*Gen. De Leon's, 2,000 men; Gen. Escobedo's, 1,500 men; Gen. Riva Palacio's, 1,300 men; Gen. Hinijos's, 800 men; with President Juarez, 3,000 men—total 18,600 men.

This is the total force that can be said to be acting under the orders of the government. The first of these corps in importance is that

of Gen. Negrete, which holds the state of Chihuahua; and the second is that of Gen. Garcia, which operates in the Sota Veritas—that is, from Vera Cruz to Tabasco. He has a hard task before him, being encompassed by bodies of French troops.

There are a number of bodies of men who make war in the name of the liberal government, but will not obey orders from any one. The chiefs of these men ought, De Leon said, to be hanged, that their men might be brought into regular commands.

**THE ADMINISTRATION**

is now formed of an executive and three ministers only. Here is the list: President, Benito Juarez; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lerdo de Taxada; Minister of the Treasury, J. M. Iglesias; Minister of War, Miguel Negrete.

The seat of government is in the state of Chihuahua, about 500 miles from here, and it is covered by the corps of Gen. Negrete, to which the smaller body with the President could be added in case of attack. The seat will be safe for some time, as the enemy have no disposable force to push north of the San Juan river. They have to hold Carmargo and Monterey in strong force.

It takes thirty days to communicate with the seat of government from here, and the utmost trust has to be placed in the faith of the courier.

**GEN. CARVAJAL**

was, some time ago, sent by President Juarez as an envoy to the United States, with full powers to enter into terms with public or private parties for aid to Mexico. He carried with him blank forms, signed by the President, for every purpose. This officer, I am told, looked for daily, and then it will be learned how far he has met with success in his mission.

**THE NEW RAILROAD.**

It is now settled that the new road to the coast is to run to a port named Carbonero, which lies at the mouth of the San Fernando river, about 45 miles to the south of the Rio Grande. The line of railroad will be about 70 miles long, and the road seems to me to be a set-off against our road from Brazos to Brownsville.

**FETES.**

To-morrow will be that of the French Emperor. It is to come off, say the papers, with *clat*, and the French naval forces off the Boca, are to play a great part in the fetes by making a great noise with their guns, and raising a vile stink with their powder. *Vive l'Empereur* cries *Le Commerce*. "It is to him Mexico looks for regeneration."

Senor Robles is going down to the Boca to attend the fetes.

**SPECKS OF WAR.**

About 2 A. M. to day a dash was made by a small body of men, under the orders of Cortinas, against a point of the defenses of this city. It was easily repulsed. The firing in the dark was very brisk.

Commandant Neas, with his special arm of mounted rifles, has marched upon Cadexita. A fight between him and a part of De Leon's force is looked for.

In the environs of Tabasco there has been a little fighting, ending in Jonuta being taken by the imperial force.

The good faith of some of the chiefs on both sides is not worth the ashes of a cigar.

\* My informant.

New York to Wilmington, N. C.

(From the New York Tribune.)  
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The Atlantic coast mail steamship company dispatch semi-weekly from pier No. 36 North river the following vessels: Twilight, 150 feet long, 644 tons; Euterpe, 177 feet long, 850 tons; Rapidan and Raleigh, sister ships, each 170 feet long, 800 tons. These steamers are new, foot long, 811 tons. These steamers are of the choicest quality of materials. Their accommodations for passengers are excellent, the cabins, state rooms, &c., being large, well ventilated and fitted up with much taste.

**COMMERCIAL LINE.**

The propeller Fairbanks, commander A. Hunter, is the pioneer steamer of this line.—She is 175 feet in length on deck, 226 tons burden, is well constructed, and has superior accommodations for passengers. She sails from pier No. 15 East river. Messrs. Pierson & Collins of South street, are the agents of the line.

**LEARY'S LINE.**

The screw steamer Commander composes this line. She is a fine vessel, 135 feet long and 855 tons burden. Her departments are well fitted and furnished. This vessel sails from pier No. 14 East river.

**WILLIAMS & GUNION'S LINE.**

This line consists of the large and commodious new propeller Wilmington. She is 185 feet long on deck, and 737 tons burden. She is fitted with four water-tight bulkheads. She connects with Fayetteville and other interior places in the state of North Carolina.

**MURRAY'S LINE.**

The new and elegant propeller Leo will soon be put on the route hence to Wilmington, by Messrs. Murray & Nephew. She is 175 feet long on deck, and measures 876 tons. This steamer is being finely fitted up, and when finished, will be a model of comfort and good taste. Her various departments will be furnished with all that a vessel of her class requires. She is fitted up with a vertical direct acting engine, 40 inch cylinder, and 34 feet stroke of piston. This vessel will sail from pier No. 16 East river.

**From Fort Laramie.**

FORT LARAMIE, Sept. 1.

The wagon road party, under Colonel Sawyer, from Sioux City, arrived at Fort Conner, on Powder river, after many hardships, in a destitute condition. They report the route by Nimeraza and White river impracticable.—They were sometimes two days without water. The Indians attacked them several times, but were driven off. The party lost three killed, among them Colonel Sawyer's brother.

The route to Montana from this place, via Fort Conner, Powder river, and Clark's Fork, following the east base of Big Horn Mountains, is