

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 1.—NO. 166

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 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, Sec., Esq.,

AND

T. J. ARMSTRONG,

will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.
143-lm

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 past 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.
128-lm

RAILROADS.

Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.

OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERF. R. R. CO.,
LAURENBERG, 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 "	Laurelburg... 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... 2:00 "
Laurelburg... 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.

W. M. H. ALLEN,
Master of Transportation.
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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.
162-lw

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

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. & Supt.,
Wil. & Weldon R. R.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 2d.

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 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 Rail Road 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. 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

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.

Leave Weldon at 8 00 A. 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. & Supt.

Aug. 30, 1865—154.

Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.

OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERF. R. R. CO.,
LAURENBERG, 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. M. H. ALLEN,
Secretary.

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Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.

DEPOT W. C. & R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 11th, 1865.

FREIGHTS must be prepaid at this 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.

164-s

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, SEPTEMBER 13

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, Commissioners Shackelford, Mayor pro tem., presiding, September 12th.

Two interesting young colored ladies, Miss Rose Artis and Miss Rose Bradley, came in contact yesterday and the consequence was an attendance at the mayor's court. The action in the case was deferred until to-morrow.

A wise man was Solomon, so saith the records, but all his namesakes do not possess his wisdom, and therefore Solomon Grish, despising the proverb and advice of his worthy biblical predecessor, thought proper to get drunk and kick up a row, in which amusement he was interfered with by a policeman and arrested as a disturber of the peace. He was fined ten dollars and confined until paid.

Dark clouds came o'er the sky of Toney and Eliza's matrimonial felicity, and last evening the elements of love and jealousy came together. Eliza accused Toney of attentions to a lovely yaller gal living up town, which Toney indignantly denied. Eliza persisted in asseverating that such was the fact, until Toney at last, enraged beyond the point of forbearance, seized upon a dinner knife and endeavored to commit a violent assault upon himself, but somehow or other the skin was too tough or the knife was not sharp enough, and there was no damage done. It was then, Eliza thinking that it was her put in, commenced a series of squalls, and made night hideous. The policemen in the vicinity made a descent and both Toney and Eliza spent the balance of the night in durance vile, and they were obliged to pay five dollars each this morning before his honor.

When a colored man has nothing to do, nowhere to sleep, no money in his pockets, is out at the elbows, and very hungry, then it is undeniable that he is in a bad way; "orany other man," under such circumstances. Such was the condition of George Thomson (not with a "p.") and the police observing his prying eyes and generally acquisitive appearance, thought it incumbent on them to provide him with a lodging for the evening. There was some little idea this morning of giving him an asylum of forty-eight or sixty hours in close quarters, but it was not carried out, and he was first sent to the provost marshal to discover if he was a soldier, and afterwards to Capt. Beath of the freedman's bureau, to get something to do.

Persons who occupy a position in the community, or who are desirous of occupying a creditable one should be very careful not to sacrifice their chances either for one or the other and go home to bed, where it wont cost ten dollars, and it is decidedly genteel.

The question was mooted this morning whether a man had a right in his own house to beat his own wife with his own cudgel, and the mayor decided that he did not think that any man should enjoy any such privilege.

A party of darkies were hauled up for stealing three barrels of turpentine from A. H. Van Bokkelen. The merits of the case were transferred for adjudication to Squire Conoley.

Freedman's Bureau, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1865, Sub-District No. 1, Capt. R. B. Beath in charge.

Cy McCall charges his former master with beating Rorey McCall until he was swelled up and followed Cy's father with a gun to shoot him.

Action.—Sent note to person complained of asking him to appear before Major Wickersham to answer charges on Saturday next.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—A stroll along market street about five o'clock yesterday morning gave us some fishy ideas which were not at all doubtful. There were twenty-four wagons backed up against the pavement, and out of the twenty-four there were eighteen of them fish wagons, and more fish! um, um! as the darkies say, we have never seen in a year of Sundays.—Trout, blue fish, pig fish and mullet were in abundant profusion; therefore, we opine that our citizens were 'pretty well fished out yesterday. The other wagons offered for sale chickens, melons, sweet potatoes and sound oysters, which latter were exceedingly tempting, but a little reflection convinced us that, until the season was somewhat further advanced, they were much better to look at than to eat.

CHANGE OF STEAMERS.—The steamer Christopher which has been plying in government business for some months between here and Smithville has been discharged from public service and her place will be supplied by the *Mc. B. Davidson*. The Captain of the *Christopher* is a thorough good gentleman and we part with him in regret. Her owner intends taking her either down south to ply on some of the numerous rivers on the Atlantic coast or sell her at New York or Boston.

Henry S. Foote.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 4.)

As we suspected, this gentleman's letter in favor of negro suffrage, was the price of his pardon. The "irrepressible" old man has been permitted by the government to return home from Canada, and passed through this city yesterday on his way to Memphis. There is a condition annexed to the pardon which all who know Foote consider the severest kind of punishment for him. He is to keep his mouth shut upon political matters in future. This, to so great a talker, will be almost intolerable.

THE CONVENTION.

MASS MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL LAST NIGHT.

Nomination of Wm. A. Wright and Hanson F. Murphy for Delegates to the State Convention,

A LOYAL PLATFORM.

Speeches, Resolutions and Good Feeling.

Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the citizens of New Hanover county, assembled in the Town Hall, in this city, on Tuesday evening, 12th instant.

Upon motion, John J. Conoley, Esq., was called to the chair and Wm. M. Poisson, requested to act as secretary.

At the request of the chairman Mr. T. M. Cook explained the object of the meeting to be the nomination of two candidates to represent the county of New Hanover, in the approaching State Convention.

Upon motion, Messrs. W. L. Smith, A. M. Waddell and F. J. Simpson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee Jonas P. Levy rose and made a few remarks upon the civil and military government of the town, when, upon the chairman's reminding him that his remarks were foreign to the object of the meeting, he got on to the right track and said some things to the point.

Mr. Horace A. Bagg next addressed the meeting, and was very enthusiastic and forcible in what he said; he went in for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country.

The committee returned and submitted the following resolutions, which, after some explanations by its chairman, Mr. A. M. Waddell, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of peace to our recently afflicted land.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support to the administration of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, whom we believe to be a statesman and a patriot who has the interests of the whole country at heart.

Resolved, That we yield our thanks to Governor Holden for his patriotic efforts to restore North Carolina to her position as a state of the union, and we hereby pledge to him our hearty co-operation in every measure which will tend to the welfare and interest of our good old state.

Resolved, That above all other periods in her history the present is a time when North Carolina needs in her councils her wisest and best men.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the abolition of slavery as a fixed fact, and hereby request our delegates to the convention to vote for an amendment to the constitution forever abolishing slavery in North Carolina.

After the reading of the resolutions previous to their adoption, Mr. St. Clair expressed very decided union sentiments which amounted however to the point that in altering the constitution the convention must bear in mind that it must be altered in strict conformity with President Johnson's expressed views or the state would not be received into the union.

Mr. S. D. Wallace made some very applicable remarks and suggested an amendment which Mr. A. M. Waddell one of the committee accepted and annexed as the resolution No. 5.

Mr. Thomas M. Cook again occupied the floor for a very limited period. He spoke of the absolute necessity of the convention's rescinding the secession ordinance and of acting in the matter of slavery abolition and the suffrage question.

Hon. Samuel J. Person now arose and saying that he had not attended with the view of addressing the meeting, but he was compelled to make a few remarks on submitting an addenda to the resolutions offered by the committee. He called to mind the fact that loyal as the people of the state were, how they had both in convention and legislature, in private and public life been strong and enthusiastic supporters of the Confederate government, and he was opposed to any man who was ashamed to acknowledge what he had done during the war. He concluded by proposing the following resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we request our delegates to the convention to vote against any proposition to extend the right of suffrage to persons of African descent or any proposition to disfranchise for a term of years, or longer, persons who have taken the amnesty oath or received a special pardon from the president.

Dr. Hansen F. Murphy and Mr. William A. Wright, were then named as the nominees and unanimously chosen. Dr. Murphy made some few remarks as to the course he should adopt if elected and the meeting adjourned.

FROM MEXICO.

Beauregard at Vera Cruz—Gen. Sheridan's Army.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.
The *Times*' Brownsville correspondent, under date of August 26, says that the Matamoros *Monitor* of the preceding week announced the arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz. The liberals on the border are quiet, but are recruiting a large force for future operations. A force of imperialists with a wagon train on the route from Monterey to Matamoros was met by eighty liberal scouts, attacked and driven back to Monterey. Reinforcements from Matamoros were met by Cortinas' guerrillas and driven back also.

The United States troops mustered out under the late order of General Sheridan have nearly all gone home, but a large force remains at Brownsville and in the interior of Texas.

A grand ball was given on the night of the 24th in honor of Maximilian, which was attended by General Steele and others. Gen. Steele toasted the emperor.

Juarez on his Last Legs—He will take Refuge in the United States.

SANTA FE, Aug. 26.
Via Denver City, September 5.
The French have occupied Chihuahua.

Juarez and cabinet have fled to El Paso, which is at present the headquarters of the Mexican government.

The indications are that Juarez will soon be driven from this last foothold on Mexican soil, and become a fugitive within the borders of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI.

Important Letter of President Johnson.

General Slocum's Military Order.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION.

&c., &c., &c.

Letter from President Johnson—His Nomination for President in 1868.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 5, 1865.
Governor Sharkey publishes the following correspondence:—

It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of citizen militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State, and of the United States, which would enable the federal government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the government.

If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in defence of the State and federal governments. General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the constitution, or the arm of the United States, and, as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founder of the republic. The people must be brought with their government, and if I raised my opinion is that they will act in good faith and restore their former constitutional government with all the States composing the Union. The main object of Major General Carl Schurz's mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the government for restoring the States to their former relations with the federal government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the government of the intended interference.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
JACKSON, MISS., SEPT. 5, 1865.

The Daily News boasts the name of Andrew Johnson for next President.

General Slocum's Order.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 22.

HQ'S, DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
VICKSBURG, MISS., AUG. 24, 1865.

The attention of district commanders is called to a proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, of the 19th inst., which provides for the organization of a military force in each county of the State.

While the general government deems it necessary to maintain its authority here by armed forces, it is important that the powers and duties of the officers commanding should be clearly defined.

The State of Mississippi was one of the first that engaged in the recent rebellion. For more than four years all her energies have been devoted to a war upon our government. At length, from exhaustion, she has been compelled to lay down her arms; but no orders have as yet been received by the military authorities on duty here, indicating that the State has been relieved from the hostile position which she voluntarily assumed towards the United States.

The general government, earnestly desiring to restore the State to its position, has appointed a Provisional Governor, with power to call a convention for the accomplishment of that purpose. Upon the military forces devolve the duties of preserving order, and of executing the laws of Congress and the orders of the War Department. The orders defining the rights and privileges to be secured to freedmen meet with opposition in many parts of the State, and the duties devolving upon military officers in the execution of these orders are often of a delicate nature. It has certainly been the desire of the department commander, and so far as he has observed, of all officers on duty in the State, to execute these orders in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance; and, while obeying implicitly all instructions of the President and the War Department, to make military rule as little odious as possible to the people. While the military authorities have acted in this spirit, and have been as successful as could have been anticipated, the Provisional Governor has thought proper, without consultation with the department commander, or with any other officer of the United States on duty here, to organize and arm a force in every county, urging the "young men of the State who have so distinguished themselves for gallantry" to respond promptly to his call, meaning thereby that class of men who have as yet scarcely laid down the arms with which they have been opposing our government. Such force, if organized as proposed, is to be independent of the military authority now present, and superior in strength to the United States forces on duty in the State. To permit the young men, who have so distinguished themselves, to be armed and organized independently of the United States military officers on duty here, and to allow them to operate in counties now garrisoned by colored troops, filled, as many of these men are, not only with prejudice against these troops, and against the execution of the orders relative to freedmen, but even against our government itself, would bring about a collision at once, and increase in a ten-fold degree the difficulties that now beset the people. It is to be hoped that the day will soon come when the young men called upon by Governor Sharkey and the

colored men now serving the United States will zealously cooperate for the preservation of order and the promotion of the interests of the State and nation. It will be gratifying to the friends of the colored race to have the assurance in an official proclamation from the Provisional Governor that the day has already arrived when the experiment can safely be attempted. But as the questions on which these two classes will be called to cooperate are those with regard to which there would undoubtedly be some difference of opinion, particularly as to the construction of certain laws relative to freedmen, the commanding General prefers to postpone the trial for the present. It is the earliest desire of all military officers, as it must be of every good citizen, to hasten the day when the troops, with safety, be withdrawn from this State, and the people be left to execute their own laws; but this will not be hastened by arming at this time the young men of the State.

The proclamation of the Provisional Governor is based on the supposed necessity of increasing the military forces in the State, to prevent the commission of crime by bad men. It is a remarkable fact that most of the outrages have been committed against Northern men, government couriers and colored people. Southern citizens have been halted by these outlaws, but at once released and informed that they had been stopped by mistake; and these citizens have refused to give information as to the parties by whom they were halted, although frankly acknowledging that they knew them.

Governor Sharkey, in a communication written after his call for the organization of militia forces was made, setting forth the necessity for such organization, states that the people are unwilling to give information to the United States military authorities which will lead to the detection of these outlaws, and suggests as a remedy for these evils the arming of the very people who refuse to give such information.

A better plan will be to disarm all such citizens, and make it for their interest to aid those who have been sent here to restore order and preserve peace.

It is therefore ordered that district commanders give notice at once to all persons within their respective districts that no military organization except those under the control of the United States authorities will be permitted within their respective commands, and that if any attempt is made to organize after such notice, those engaged in it will be arrested. Whenever any outrages are committed upon either citizens or soldiers, the commander of the post nearest the point at which the offence was committed will report the fact at once to the district commander, who will forthwith send as strong a force to the locality as can be spared. The officer in command of such force will at once disarm every citizen within ten miles of the place where the offence was committed. If any citizen possessing information which would lead to the capture of the outlaws refuses to impart the same, he will be arrested and held for trial. The troops will be quartered on his premises, and he will be compelled to provide for the support of men and animals.—These villains can be arrested, unless they receive encouragement from some portion of the community in which they operate; and such communities must be held responsible for their acts, and must be made to realize the inevitable consequences of countenancing such outrages. By order of

Major General SLOCUM,
J. WARREN MILLER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Preparations for the Election.

The general election in Mississippi for governor, legislature and five members of congress, besides county, judicial and district officers, has been ordered by the late convention to take place on Monday, October 2. Several candidates are announced. For governor there are Judge E. S. Fisher, of Tallahatchie; Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Sunflower; J. T. Harrison, of Lowndes, and J. D. Stewart, of Hinds. The other state offices to be filled are secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney general, and for each three or four names are presented. James R. Yeager, the provisional secretary of state, has resigned, and John H. Echols has been appointed in his stead. The congressional districts for the present are to remain the same as before the war, the number of members being unchanged. The only member thus far announced is E. G. Peyton, of Corinth, in the fifth (Jackson) district.—The legislature is to meet on Monday, October 16, (two weeks after election), and previous to adjournment the convention appointed Messrs. A. H. Handey, of Madison; E. J. Goode, of Lawrence, and W. Hemmingway, of Carroll, to examine the laws of the state, and report to the legislature what amendments are necessary to carry into effect the ordinance relative to the emancipation of slaves.

The National Currency in Georgia.

Major General King, commanding at Augusta, Georgia, has issued the following order:

HQ'S DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
FOURTH DIV., DEPT. OF GEORGIA,
AUGUSTA, AUG. 30.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

It having been brought to the notice of the brevet major general commanding that parties making contracts and agreements have therein named gold as the consideration to be paid for the performance thereof, it is hereby ordered that hereafter, whenever contracts or agreements in writing are entered into between parties the consideration therein named to be paid shall be in lawful money of the United States; and that, in the paper currency issued and declared a legal tender by the government.

All contracts or agreements heretofore entered into by any parties whatever within the limits of this district which do not conform to the provisions of this order, are hereby declared null and void.

By command of

Brevet Major General J. H. KING.

A. A. G.

Cotton—The Mobile and Ohio Railway, &c.

CAIRO, SEPT. 7.

Over five hundred bales of cotton passed for St. Louis yesterday, and seven hundred and forty bales for Cincinnati and Carleton to-day. The Mobile and Ohio railway is reported to be running direct from Mobile to Corinth, thence to Memphis.