

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION--WITH SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 1.—NO. 167

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### For Convention.

Believing that this is a crisis in our country which calls for able and prudent men to represent in the councils of the approaching Convention, we take the liberty of recommending to the voters of this county the names of S. D. WALLACE and T. I. FAISON, without their knowledge or consent, believing that they will not shrink from duties so essential to the future welfare of the State, and which duties we believe these men so well calculated to perform.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 14th 1865

### 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.

Aug. 17th

### A Card.

WE offer to the community the name of ADAM EMPLE, 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. Emple; 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 1865

## RAILROADS.

### Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.

OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERFORD R. R. CO., LAURENCEBURGH, Sept. 7th, 1865.

### SCHEDULE.

Up Train	Down Train
Tuesday and Saturday	Mondays and Thursdays
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 8:36 "
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 2:24 "
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.

WM. H. ALLEN,

Master of Transportation.

Sept. 9th

### Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

OFFICE GEN. FREIGHT AGENT W. & M. R. R., WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7, 1865.

SHIPMENTS 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

### 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 R. R. to Weldon, Wilmington to Charleston and Columbia, S. C., thence by Boat to Savannah, and Rail to

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.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27

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

### Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

OFFICE GEN. SUP'T. WIL. & MAN. R. R., WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29th, 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 " 7:30 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 the Wilmington & Columbia, S. C., connecting with Camden and Sumter (on Wil. & M. R. R.). 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. Van Bokkelen's wharf, on the premises recently occupied by A. E. Hall, and by steamer North Carolina, or by line 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. Sup't.

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 5:00 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. & RUTHERFORD R. R. CO., LAURENCEBURGH, 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.

Sept. 9th

### Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad.

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

FREIGHTS must be delivered at this depot by 10 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.

Sept. 12th

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, SEPTEMBER 14

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### Compositors Wanted.

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

WE ARE PREPARED to print tickets for the approaching election in any desired quantity at the shortest possible notice. Send in your orders promptly.

#### Mayor's Court, Commissioner Shackelford, Mayor pro tem., presiding, September 13th.

Times are getting harder for those who transgress city ordinances, and "no mercy to offenders" is hung upon the walls of the city prison. Things ain't now as they used to be, and a man can't get drunk and become disorderly with impunity. The wheels of public justice are well greased, and certain punishment awaits the guilty ones. Consequently the attendance before the mayor's court is daily growing beautifully less.

Fighting boys and fighting men were brought up this morning to answer for their pugnacity, but as they made solemn promises never to be caught in such a scrape again they escaped with a little forcible admonition.

The case mentioned in yesterday's record of the two colored ladies was investigated this morning, and the two blooming roses made their appearance surrounded by their neighbors and friends as witnesses. One of the witnesses was a little colored girl of about twelve years of age, and the principal feature in the case was in his honor's instruction of the child as to the nature of an oath. It was clearly pointed out to her that such an oath as she was about to take held a widely different signification from an oath she might give vent to in a passion or under the influence of wrong treatment. She commenced giving her evidence very timidly but soon warmed with the subject, and her tongue went like a smokejack, the mayor having to restrain her volubility. The case was concluded by the discharge of the two prisoners, with an intimation to them that any further violent action towards each other would be visited by severe punishment.

In our report the other day of the nuisance and threatening case we were led into an erroneous statement in regard to the remittance of both the fines imposed on the defendant, one of \$10 for the first offence and \$50 for the other. The ten dollar fine was remitted, but the fifty dollar one was collected and retained.

#### False Reports.

Our attention has been called to the following notice in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 7th: "Sept. 3d, 4 P. M., spoke on the N. E. part of Georges Banks, schr. *Ann and Susan*, from Wilmington, N. C., bound for Halifax, with Captain and all hands sick with yellow fever."

As there has been no case of yellow fever in this city this summer, we hope that this report will be contradicted. Northern men who come to this port and who will persist in sleeping on board of their vessels in the river, and keeping their crews with them, may expect, if they survive the attacks of mosquitoes, to have a bilious attack. It is a disease which all persons are liable to, and, unless proper precaution is used, may result fatally.

The Seaman's Home, an institution got up by the friends of seamen, is much in want of furniture, money, and everything necessary to make a sailor comfortable when in port, and prevent those unacquainted, from contracting diseases indigenous to this climate. The Home has been a home for many years to seamen.—The doors and windows have been torn down and burnt and the furniture carried away. Will not the seaman's friend assist in reestablishing it.

#### Freedman's Bureau, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 13th, 1865, Sub-District No. 1, Capt. R. B. Beath in charge.

Virgil Corbett charges Bonaparte Corbett with claiming one-half of his crop raised by himself in old age with great exertion, after serving the family for eighty years.

Action. Wrote to Bonaparte Corbett that he probably had a legal right to a portion of the crop, but that the meanness of the transaction in making a claim to half was unparalleled.

#### City Provost Court, Sept. 13.

John Long, 6th Connecticut, was arrested by one of his old officers for desertion from his regiment previous to its leaving this state. Sent to the military prison.

NO CORONER ACTING.—In the local column two or three mornings since an article appeared headed "Mysterious." A body had been discovered dead, supposed to be a soldier, and it was surmised that the man had been murdered. The body still remains unburied on the spot where it was discovered, owing to the fact of there being no coroner in the county to hold an inquest. Two gentlemen have been appointed at separate times of late to the position, but each are unwilling to give the bond required (\$2,000) for so short a term of office as one under the provisional government. Every city of the size of Wilmington should surely have a coroner at all hazards, and in spite of any consideration. The dead should not be suffered to rot.

TOPSAIL SOUND where persons go sometimes to catch oysters and fish, is rendered rather hard of visitation on account of the scarcity of water along the road from this place. Horses

suffer much on the journey, and a gentleman assured us that the only way he saved himself from perishing on the way was by the aid of a couple of bottles of whiskey with which he continually moistened his parched lips. Some good Samaritan ought to dig some wells for the accommodation of travelers.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Peter Murphy, steward of the steamer *Twilight*, leaped from a second story window of the Seaman's Home last night, and received injuries which in all probability will result fatally.—Murphy had a severe attack of bilious fever, and was unable to return on the steamer. A nurse was in his room and had turned his back after bidding him goodnight, when Murphy jumped from his bed, and before he could be stopped was a mass of bleeding broken humanity on the pavement.

STREAMSHIPS.—The Atlantic Coast S. S. Company's steamer *Gen. Sedgwick* left New York yesterday bound for this port, forming a semi-weekly line. This company has three other steamers nearly ready, viz: the *Raleigh*, *Rapidan* and *Gen. Sherman*, which, if business will justify, will be placed on the route, thus forming a daily line to New York. Agents in New York, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Harris & Howell, Wilmington.

CONVENTION OF THE AFRICANS.—The African population, in full force, assembled in the Front Street Methodist Church last night in mass convention on the political status of their race in this country. Several speeches were made by "American citizens of African descent," a full report of which will appear in THE HERALD to-morrow, the press of other matter having crowded it out to-day.

THE OLD GRAVEYARD.—The hogs are reveling in the old colored Cemetery on the borders of Newtown. It has long been uninclosed and most of the bodies have been removed to the more recently established receptacle for the colored dead, yet the remaining corpses should be kept sacred from the profanation of swine.

RAIN.—We had a most delightful shower on Thursday night, and yesterday the weather was in consequence much cooler. We wish we could have a few more showers; we think we could endure this life with much more satisfaction.

ARMY MATTERS.—We understand that the 6th and 27th regiments U. S. C. T., will be mustered out of the service at this place in a few days. Transportation will be furnished them to aid the organization to be kept until they return to their homes.

THE TURPENTINE CASE.—The negroes accused of stealing three barrels of spirits turpentine, and had up before Justice Conoley, were all committed for trial before the superior court.

OFF AGAIN.—On Tuesday once again the cars of the down train ran off the track between Goldsboro' and Weldon, almost on the precise spot where the accident occurred the other day, near Rocky Mount.

## ARIEL'S LETTER.

New York on its Virtue—Twelve Indictments Against Ketchum—The Haytien Man-of-war on Shore—Disciples of Pharaoh—Republican Cards—English Capitalists Trying to "Strike Oil"—John Bright's Bogus Visit—News for North Carolina—The Democratic State Convention—Who were Nominated—Soldiers Leading the Politicians—The Sound Platform—The Radicals Whipped Out—Conservative Republicans Trying to Get into the Democratic Party—Ariel's Insulation Lost—&c., &c., &c.

### Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.

Well, New York is going to show what a virtuous city she is. We are not going to spare our criminals in high places, I can tell you.—We are on our morality, and intend to show the world that, even if the justice on top of our City Hall has both eyes bandaged and her nose knocked off, she holds her scales very nicely balanced and gives guilt its just deserts.

In other words, the grand jury has just brought in twelve indictments against young Ketchum—eleven for forgery and one for grand larceny. Everybody said that he wouldn't be indicted; but what everybody said is not true this time. Everybody predicted that the forged checks would not be forthcoming; but district attorney Hall has two hundred and fifty of them under his control. Everybody felt satisfied that Ketchum's rich father and powerful friends would save him; but, on the contrary, he will be tried, he will doubtless be convicted, and he will be sent to the state's prison for about twenty years.

The Haytien man-of-war, "The Guffard," arrived here on Thursday evening. Yesterday the reporters made a rush for her, and to-day she is fully described in the papers. So far as I can see, there is nothing peculiar about her except her black crew. Of course she has a white Captain. The negroes here and over in New Jersey are very proud of her, however, and to-morrow—Sunday—they will crowd the piers, the ferry-boats and the Staten Island shore to get a good look at her. I suppose that the radical papers will make as great a fuss over the black crew as they did over our black soldiers; but the reporters say that, when they boarded the vessel, the crew were chiefly engaged in the manly game of faro! A clever story is printed

to the effect that the Haytiens are such intense republicans that they have abolished the king and queen in their packs of cards and substitute plain, democratic figures instead. If this be true even their faro may be lauded as a virtue. The officers deny the rumor that they have come to ask aid from President Johnson to put down their rebellion. They have simply sailed over to have their vessel repaired. Tom Hood thus describes one of these sable mariners:

His face was black, his arms were black and hair and eyes as dark;  
His hands were black, and where they touched they left a sable mark;  
His shoes were black, his vest was black, and when we looked beneath,  
His breast was black, all, was black, except his grinning teeth.

Tom Hood wrote in the old times, but he beats the reporters of the present day in his pen-pictures after all.

Sir Morton Peto, Mr. McHenry, the builder of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and a large party of other English capitalists have arrived in this country to see if they can "strike oil" and look after their little jobs generally. The *New York Herald* of this morning editorially suggests that the contract for building the Pacific railroad should be given to these gentlemen, or rather that the road should be given to them on condition that they build it. For myself, I cannot see the matter in that light. I go for the Monroe doctrine against the English capitalists and even begrudge them the Atlantic cable.—But there is no fear that the suggestion about the Pacific railroad will amount to anything.—Indeed, I shouldn't wonder if the *New York Herald* wheeled about and drove these Englishmen out of the country, as it did Bull Run Russell, before many weeks. In England they have started the report that President Johnson has invited John Bright to visit us and has sent the frigate *Colorado* for him. This is probably a bogus rumor. Still, the London papers make a deal of fun out of the idea that a war vessel should be despatched for a peace man like Bright.

This morning's paper contains the following extraordinary piece of news, which will probably astonish you if you have not heard it before:

NEWBERN, Sept. 5, 1865.

Mrs. Robinson, a loyal widow lady, living in Beaufort, N. C., made an application for the back rent of a building occupied by the government. A decision recently arrived from Washington adverse to her claim, on the ground that Beaufort was a captured city; therefore, all the property, including personal, in the town, is lawful prize of war. This decision will apply to all property and persons in the insurrectionary states, which are also conquered territory.

If this be true where are you? What is your property worth? And where is President Johnson? What is his policy worth? It becomes a matter of intense interest to all North Carolinians to know what authorities at Washington made such a decision. If it be not true, why is it published? Who could originate such a remarkable statement? What was his motive? It behooves the southern people to look into this matter or they may all find themselves utterly penniless, all their property being confiscated because the south is "conquered territory."

This is a very queer world and very queer people sometimes write for the newspapers. I think that this Newbern man needs a trifling application of the higher law quite as badly as the associated press correspondent at Raleigh.

I hurry over these matters to-day in order to get at the great and absorbing topic, viz: the action of the democratic state convention at Albany. The predictions of my last letter were, in the main, correct. Horatio Seymour, who was to have been chairman, was suddenly—and providentially—called away by the death of a distant relative. The Hon. Mr. Humphreys, whom I named for temporary chairman, was then elected in Seymour's stead. The proceedings of the convention were entirely harmonious and unanimous. The ticket is headed by Maj. Gen. Slocum for secretary of state, Maj. Gen. Patrick for state treasurer, and Colonel McNett for inspector of prisons. These three gentlemen are well known soldiers. Slocum now commands the Mississippi department, Patrick used to be provost marshal of the army of the Potomac, and McNett lost an arm in the war. Robinson, a conservative republican, was re-nominated for comptroller. Prince John VanBuren was nominated by Tammany Hall for attorney general. Can that ticket be beaten?

The platform is as sound as the ticket, and I hope that you will print it in full, as it accurately defines the position of the great democratic party of the north—which was called the war democracy while the war lasted—upon the issues now before the country, and it wastes no space upon issues dead and gone.

[This platform is printed elsewhere in this paper.—ED. HERALD.]

The radicals are completely beaten both by the platform and the ticket. They already give up the game. But the conservative republicans are more than ever inclined to go over to the democracy, as I predicted in my last. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphs that the conservative republicans are so averse to any reconciliation with Greeley and his supporters that they choose rather to court the affiliation of conservative war democrats by offering to meet on the common ground of supporting the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. You observe that the democrats have already taken ground in the platform. The correspondent continues: "Weed, Raymond and Company undoubtedly visit Washington to ascertain the views of leading republicans on the subject, and to learn to what extent they may rely on government patronage provided they bring the party over to that single enunciation." All this is significant,

and I refer you to my former letter for an elucidation of its bearing upon the south. And here, having written in hot haste to catch the mail, I must abruptly leave this interesting subject. Pray take it up and consider it in your own common sense, vigorous style.

ARIEL.

## IMMIGRATION.

### Its Decrease and the Causes. Immense Increase Anticipated.

[From the *New York News*, Sept. 11.]

Statistics from the office of the commissioners of emigration go to show that the close of the war has not been marked, as many persons supposed it would be, by an increase of emigration to this country from Europe. On the contrary, there is a decrease in the eight months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of twenty thousand; and there is little prospect that this result will be materially changed in the remainder of the year. The figures are as follows:

FIRST EIGHT MONTHS.	No. of emigrants arrived.	1864.	1865.
January	6,975	3,914	
February	5,560	3,375	
March	12,708	6,045	
April	16,859	10,277	
May	26,682	22,271	
June	31,900	28,958	
July	14,777	21,370	
August	20,469	17,375	
Total in eight months	135,159	113,799	
Decrease in 1865.		21,360	

There are several causes for the decrease of emigration this year, dependent to a considerable extent upon the war. The great cost of living here in the latter part of last year and in the earlier part of this year, was one of the reasons. The high price of exchange was another; for a considerable proportion of the immigrants were provided with tickets paid for by their relatives here; and the steamship and packet proprietors have in most cases made their rates conform to the gold standard. Many of the passage tickets that were sent to Europe have been returned unused to this country.

Still another obstacle to emigration was the action of recruiting agents, who, under false pretenses, induced newly-arrived Irishmen and Germans to enter the army.

The greatest part of the emigrants come in the early part of each year. The arrangements for departure are usually made in winter; the preparations are then completed, and as soon as the Spring storms are over, so that a voyage in sailing vessels is endurable, the embarkation begins. The months in which the largest proportion of the emigrants sail are March and April; and the arrivals are greatest in May and June. A vessel sailing before April is frequently two months on the ocean, and nothing is therefore gained by so early a start. The emigrant waits for genial weather and a pleasant voyage.

There is every reason to expect a heavy emigration next year—if not an amount of it unparalleled in recent years. The unofficial advices received by the agent of the commissioners of emigration, Mr. Caserly, indicate that a vast number of emigrants expect to be on their way here next Spring.

### From Brazil.

NOTATIONS TO PROFESSOR AGASSIZ—THE REV. MR. FLETCHER.

Recent letters from Rio Janeiro state that Professor Agassiz has had a continual ovation from the emperor and influential men. He had made a vast collection of objects, and has left for the Amazon, where the emperor has placed a steamer at his disposal. He has already, as he prophesied before leaving the United States, found the traces of glaciers in the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro. His observations in Brazil will prove of great interest to the scientific world. The project of a line of steamers between Brazil and this country is fully decided on, as we learn by the following article from the *Correio Mercantil*, in which a deserved compliment is paid to one of our countrymen:

"The Rev. Mr. Fletcher has again departed from Brazil after one of those visits to this country which seem to have originated from an inspiration of the intense desire and pleasure that he experiences in benefiting a country which already owed to his comprehensive and inquiring mind and ready powers of fascinating description so deep a tribute of gratitude for his labors in making known and appreciated the country and the people by a world which, previously to his great work, 'Brazil and the Brazilians,' now a standard work found in every library, had looked upon Brazil and its inhabitants with such strange and erroneous misconceptions."

### News from San Salvador.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO PRESIDENT DUEÑAS—POLITICAL AFFAIRS, ETC. News from San Salvador has been received to the 21st of August.

An autograph letter from President Johnson to President Dueñas is published in the San Salvador papers. It is dated July 20, and in reply to a letter from President Lincoln congratulating Dueñas on his elevation to the presidency of San Salvador, and assures him of the kindly feeling of the United States towards the sister republic.

Cabanos had arrived in Costa Rica, whither he had gone in expectation of meeting Barrios and joining him in his intended revolutionary movement in San Salvador.

A gold medal has been struck to commemorate the meeting of the recent South American congress, and a copy has been sent to the San Salvador government.

### Military Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, September 8. Major General Palmer has organized the ten regiments of colored troops now serving in the department of Kentucky into one division of three brigades. Brigadier General James H. Brislin has been assigned to the command of the division, with Brevet Brigadier General James F. Wade, Colonel S. A. Parker and Colonel J. M. McArthur for brigade commanders. All the white troops in the department are to be mustered out.—Generals Palmer and Brislin are the only officers now on duty in Kentucky.