

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. 1—NO. 171

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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.  
Aug. 17th 143-1m

## RAILROADS.

Wil. Char. and Rutherford Railroad.  
OFFICE WIL. CHAR. & RUTHERF. CO.,  
Laurelburg, Sept. 7th, 1865.

### SCHEDULE.

Up Train Tuesday and Saturday. Leave	Down Train Mondays and Thursday. 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 11:45 P. M.	Shore Heck 8:36 " "
Rosedale 12:18 P. M.	Red Banks 9:36 " "
Brown Marsh 1:07 " "	Moss Neck 9:24 " "
Bladenboro 3:18 " "	Lumberton 10:12 " "
Lambert 4:06 " "	Bladenboro 11:36 " "
Red Banks 4:54 " "	Brown Marsh 12:24 P. M.
Shore Heck 5:24 " "	Rosedale 1:12 " "
Laurelburg 6:00 " "	Marville 2:24 " "
Laurel Hill 6:36 " "	North West 3:30 " "

Up Train  
Tuesday and Saturday.  
Leave  
Wilmington 8:00 A. M.

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. Co.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 24 151-1m

Winnington and Manchester Railroad.  
OFFICE GEN. SUPER. WIL. & MAN. R. R. CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 23rd, 1865.

These trains connect with trains on North Eastern Railroad for Charleston, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad and Wil. & Weldon 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'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. Sup't.,  
151

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.  
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,  
WILMINGTON, AUG. 23, 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. 23rd 154

Wil. Char. and Rutherford Railroad.  
OFFICE WIL. CHAR. & RUTHERF. CO.,  
Laurelburg, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1865.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Laurelburg on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1865.

WIL. CHAR. & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1865.

FRIGHTS must be delivered at this depot by 11:30 o'clock, A. M., Mondays and Fridays, in order to insure their shipment by the trains leaving Tuesday and Saturdays.

J. T. ALDERMAN,  
Freight Agent,  
145-3

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE undersigned appointed by the County Court of New Hanover to administer the Amnity Oath to the citizens of the town of Wilmington and furnish certificates of the same, will attend at the room of the Special Magistrate, at the Court House, every working day from Monday, 27th inst. until the day of election, from the hours of THREE to FIVE P. M.

A. E. HALL,  
JNO. J. CONOLLY,  
A. J. HOWELL,  
S. N. MARTIN,  
Committee.  
Aug. 26th 151-1c

Special Notice.

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON. : SEPTEMBER 19

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

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. Monday—Before Commissioner Shackelford.

The proceedings of the mayor's court yesterday were unimportant. Two policemen were present for an examination of some trivial charges brought against them, but they amounted to nothing of great interest, so the parties were discharged.

The pound seems to be doing the finest business. Fifteen dollars were handed over to the chief of police as the result of fines from hogs picked up from the streets while running at large. The pen is still flourishing, and many a little "porker" is left uncalled for. A part of the fine goes to the officer seizing his pigship. Fifty cents is the dues on a pig, short or great hog. For a horse the charge is \$3, one-third to the captor. It is no doubt a lively business from outward signs.

Error.—Upon the authority of the chief of police and others, having a knowledge of the facts, it is stated that the report of the officer striking the Bailey woman, arrested on Saturday, and knocking her down was incorrect. The officer making this arrest is considered one of the most efficient on the list, and the paragraph alluded to does him injustice, so far as striking the woman.

A CLEAR CASE.—In good old bye-gone days, when it was got considered criminal to indulge a little too much in stimulants there flourished in a neighboring village old Uncle Tom McElroy. Uncle Tom was very fond of "apple jack" and was not very particular about disguising the fact from his neighbors, some of whom met with him occasionally over the "flowing bowl," and when they did meet, a good time was of course the result. Uncle Tom was more practical in his devotions than the rest, and was often found at home, too, about "half seas over." He was of some considerable measure around the girth, as most good-natured people are, and was also fond of his ease. He had a great peculiarity, when imbibing, of stretching himself out at full length upon the sofa, in the parlor, pulling off his No. 12 brogans and elevating his heels. It was upon one of these occasions that his daughter Fannie, a nice, intelligent girl by-the-bye, had a visit from a young man of the neighborhood. During a very lively conversation, uncle Tom, who had fell asleep, apparently unnoticed, undertook to perform the very dexterous feat for him, even when sober, of turning his body on the sofa, the springs of his bed or liquor, however, interfered and tumbled Uncle Tom over on the floor. Fannie, by way of an apology, and also as an excuse, sung out, "oh, mercy, if Pa isn't tipsy." The old man recovered to his hands and knees, striking the attitude of a leap-frog, sung out, in a harsh key, "admitted, by jingo, admitted." He managed to get up from his position, and with a shoe in each hand, bid the couple good night at the door, enquiring as he went along for "Mattilda, the dear woman who keeps the dairy keys."

STRONG COMPLAINTS.—A strong petition, signed by some half-dozen citizens living in the vicinity, was laid before the acting mayor yesterday morning, praying that some very unnecessary nightly disturbances in the neighborhood of Dock and 7th streets be inquired into and checked if possible. They are represented as very disagreeable, generally rioting one night and then perhaps holding church services the next, continuing until a late hour in the morning. This is not the first complaint that has been made against these enthusiasts and public nuisances that have continually annoyed respectable citizens by their pharisaical outbreaks, and it is sincerely hoped that it will work some good in the future.

THE REGISTRY.—The registry of voters at the court house still continues. About two hundred and fifty had availed themselves of the opportunity offered up to yesterday afternoon. Esqrs Conoley & Hall, were in attendance for this purpose until 9 o'clock last and will be again this evening, in order that persons otherwise employed during the day can qualify. The matter is so very important, that under no consideration should it be neglected by any one. A full vote cast in the approaching election, would go far towards reconciling public opinion elsewhere of the good intentions of the people towards the general government, and the adoption in good faith by them of the policy of the president.

YESTERDAY.—The weather yesterday returned to the standard, occupied for the last ten or twelve days. A good breeze towards nightfall flattered exhausted humanity with a pleasant evening, but it was of short duration, and left greater stagnation than previously. Many an honest sigh was manifested for a change to a degree or two cooler, but some days are yet to elapse before such a change will be felt.

FOR NEW YORK.—The steamer General Sedgwick will sail for New York from the wharf of Harris & Howell this evening at 5½ o'clock, precisely.

OAKDALE CEMETERY.—Timothy Donlin, superintendent of the Oakdale Cemetery, reports the number of interments for the week ending

September 16th, to be four—two of which were infants, one disease unknown and one of small pox. The city, therefore, must be in the enjoyment of the best health possible—far better than at the same time for years previous.

TRADE.—The quantities of goods arriving here and being opened for the fall season are enormous. At every place is to be seen new supplies and more are said to be on the way. No one of our merchants are yet heard to complain for want of buyers, but speak very flatteringly indeed of their transactions. New business houses are being opened at every available place, and if the demand for house-room be anything to judge by there is certainly to be more business done here this fall and winter, than was ever before transacted in one season. Accounts from the up-country justify, to a great extent, the belief that these preparations for the coming trade are not too great, as there are yet a large scope of country not yet reached that is to be supplied with goods, and that too from this city.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. L. S. Burkhead, in charge of the Front street Methodist Church, expects to be absent from the city for the coming two or three weeks, during which time Rev. A. Paul Repton will occupy his pulpit at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on Sabbath.

Rev. Reuben Grant will preach in the 5th street Methodist Church every Sabbath at 4 o'clock, P. M.

BUSINESS CARD.—The announcement in another column of Messrs. Devlin & Co., of New York, is worthy the attention of all wanting anything in the clothing line.

## ARIEL'S LETTER.

A New Provost—No News Afloat—Robbers and Burglars—About A Lost Trunk—Another Flora McHimney—Catching the Robber—Accidentally—General Sikes—President Johnson's Address—The Calm Before the Storm—The Republican State Election—Greeley A Humbug—The Theaters—Racing—Ocean Tackling—The Henrietta Ahead, &c., &c., &c.

Our New York Correspondence.

New York, Sept. 13, 1865.  
There is no news here this week except political news, and I have written so much about politics lately that I am afraid you will begin to take me for a politician. Heaven forbid! They have this proverb in New York now-a-days when they see a bad child, "that boy will make a politician, a railroad director or a bank teller, and certainly come to some ignominious end." No such prediction was ever made in regard to me. My conduct, both as boy and man, has been exemplary.

But before I drop into politics, as Mr. Wegg dropped into poetry, "As a friend," let me think over the gossip of the day and see whether I can find anything to amuse you. There's some news from South Carolina—but of course you get that before we do. Secretary Seward has been visiting Richmond—but you must have heard about that. The War Department has issued orders mustering out of the service all the negro regiments enlisted at the north and now stationed in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—but no doubt you have received the order. You see that there is literally nothing new.

Robberies and burglaries are as numerous as ever, and yesterday another fellow followed the prevailing fashion and killed his wife. One of the cases before the police court was very curious. A lady started for Lake Mahopac, a fashionable watering place, with two immense trunks full of finery. She had bought new dresses, laces and jewelry and was determined to extinguish all rivals. Leaning back in the cars, she pictured to herself how she would look in her moire antique, and how fine she would be in her new cashmere wrapper. "In imagination she took out all her dresses from the two trunks, tried them on, refolded them and placed them carefully back again with an approving smile. This she did in imagination; but in a little while Lake Mahopac would be reached and she could do it in reality to the intense envy and jealousy of her eclipsed friends.

Conceive this lady's horror, when, after a few hours of such pleasant day-dreams, she arrived at the Lake, asked for her trunks and found that they were not upon the train. There she was, like poor Miss Brown, with nothing to wear. It is to be presumed that she fainted; but her friends revived her by assuring her that she had only to telegraph to the baggage master in New York and her trunks would be sent on to her the next day. She did telegraph; but the baggage master replied that no such trunks had been entrusted to his custody or left at the depot. Under the circumstances only one thing could be done. The lady had to give up her season at Lake Mahopac, return to New York and complain to the police. The detectives assured her that the trunks had been stolen, but they were unable to discover the robber. Nevertheless, as robbery, like murder, "will out," the thief was at last secured by an accident. An old offender named James Thompson, was arrested at Niblo's Garden for picking pockets. Upon searching him the police found a card which had been tagged on to one of the stolen trunks. This gave the detectives a clue, which they followed up, and all the property was recovered. Yesterday Thompson was convicted of the robbery and sent to the state prison for five years.

General Dan Sickles delivered a speech before the American Institute at the opening of their annual fair, last evening. It was an excellent and interesting oration, but was not at all important, except in those passages in which the general incidentally advocated a magnanimous policy towards the south and advised his audience to join with him in sustaining President Johnson. The speech might have attracted more attention were it not for the fact that, in the address published yesterday President Johnson spoke for himself. I presume that you have received a copy of that address from Washington. It is the most important that Mr. Johnson has yet delivered. You see that the threats of the radicals have had no effect whatever upon him. In allusion to the recent blood and thunder oration of Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the President said to his southern friends, "There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit (from that of my address). Do not let them trouble or excite you." This boldly flings down the gauntlet to the radicals. We regard it here as an official notification to Greeley, Sumner and Stevens, that their time has come. The struggle which I have described and predicted in former letters will now grow furious. For the present, however, it has come to a dead stop. The Tribune does not say a word about the president's address, although it praises Stevens. This silence is significant. Is it the calm before the storm?

Meanwhile, the principal topic of conversation here is the approaching Republican State Convention, which meets in a few days at Syracuse. If the radicals control that convention they will lay down an anti-Johnson platform, nominate a square radical ticket, make a fight with the democrats and be terribly beaten before the people. If the conservatives are in the ascendant they will nominate about half of the democratic ticket, adopt about half of the democratic platform and there will be no contest, and everything will be Andy Johnson, as it was a few weeks ago. I do not know which of the two factions will succeed; but at present the conservatives are ahead. They have secured the custom house and that is a tower of strength. Then Thurlow Weed is a better political manager than any of the radicals, and while Greeley is writing and arguing Weed nails his candidates. Besides all this, the Times is now a more influential political organ than the Tribune. It has a larger circulation and is more generally respected, although I can never read it with so much pleasure. Greeley is a humbug, and he is beginning to be found out. He is that despicable thing, a conscious hypocrite. As Ned Wilkins said of that fellow Halpine, so I say of Greeley, "he is a humbug and he knows it."

The fall season has been inaugurated quite brilliantly. The theatres will all be open this week, except Wallack's, and we have concerts, negro minstrels and a bull-dog show to fill up the clinks, to say nothing of Hermann, the presiding deity, which means the quick-fingered chap. On Monday evening a new singer, Madame Parepa, made her debut at Irving Hall. She is almost equal to Jenny Lind, and if Barnum were her manager she would create just such a furor. To-morrow Mrs. Wood opens the olympic, which is the most elegant theatre in this city. Barnum has inaugurated his new museum. The Kennas are at the Broadway.—The Ravens are coming to Niblo's. Bless their old hearts! May they never die. At Winter Garden Mr. Clarke, the brother-in-law and partner of Edwin Booth, the brother of J. Wilkes Booth, is playing a very successful engagement, and Booth himself will appear before many months. If you should come to New York you see that you would find plenty of amusements, although the weather is so hot and sultry that sensible people do not venture out. The heat has been greater during the past week than in the middle of summer. Outdoor sports are well patronized, however. Several excellent races are given every day over Long Island or in Jersey. Most exciting of all, the yachts Henrietta and Fleeting started on Monday for an ocean race of two hundred miles and more, from Sandy Hook to Cape May and back. The Henrietta is owned by James Grdon Bennett, jr., and the Fleeting by a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt. At last accounts young Bennett was ahead.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL.  
Advices have been received up to a late period from the council of government officers and Indian delegates at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Cooley read an address to the Indians, which was responded to by the Cherokees to the effect that they had no power to treat, but would refer any proposition the government would make to their national council. Responses from other tribes of a similar character were made. On Saturday, the council was taken up in reading the stipulations to be imposed by the government upon all treaties in the southwest. The stipulations propose a grand consolidation of all Indian tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian territory, and such other as the government may decide upon. The tribes now living in Kansas are to be removed south, and the southwestern tribes are expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe the treaties. The Indians say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes, and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. On Monday replies were made to the propositions presented them on Saturday. All spoke favorably of the policy of the government, and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it. Many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms.

The next day statements were made on behalf of their tribes by both the Seminole and Creek chiefs, the former expressing their wishes for friendship and peace with the government and the establishment among them of churches, schools and other civilizing institutions. The Creeks say that the names of their chiefs and of those of the Indians of the Plains were affixed to treaties with the

rebels without their knowledge. Col. Pitchlynn, a Cherokee chief who fought on the rebel side, arrived to take part in the council on Tuesday.

## VIRGINIA.

Gen. Lee Applies for Pardon through Gen. Grant—The Latter Forwards it with a Complimentary Endorsement—A Dinner to Joe Johnston in Richmond—The Proposed Visit of the President to Richmond, &c.

(Richmond correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)  
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12.  
GEN. LEE'S PARDON.  
The Richmond Whig of this morning has the following interesting information relative to the application for pardon made by Gen. Lee, and the generous course pursued in relation thereto by Lieutenant General Grant. The Whig says:

Upon the appearance of President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty, or not long thereafter, General Lee determined to avail himself of its invitation to apply for special amnesty. Whether in coming to this determination he was actuated by motives of interest or by a desire to influence those who would be governed by his example, there is no occasion for us to express an opinion. We happen, though, to know that General Lee never failed to dissuade those who, considering themselves proscribed by being excepted from the amnesty, meditated expatriation, from carrying any such purpose into execution. He urgently counseled all who approached him on the subject to remain in the country, endeavoring them to hope that, by acquiescence in the new condition of affairs and an energetic effort to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the State, Virginia could again be made the abode of prosperity and happiness.

His application for pardon, if we are not mistaken, had been prepared, and was about to be transmitted to Washington, when a super serviceable judge, holding a federal court at Norfolk, caused an indictment to be found against him, with a number of other distinguished gentlemen, for treason. Thereupon General Lee, instead of forwarding his application to Washington, enclosed it to General Grant, with a note calling his attention to what had been done at Norfolk, and remarked that if, according to his (General Grant's) understanding of the articles of capitulation, he (General Lee) was liable to indictment and prosecution for treason, then he did not feel at liberty to make the application for pardon. But if General Grant's understanding were the reverse, then General Lee would be obliged to him if he would forward the petition to the president. General Grant, if we have not been misinformed, responded to General Lee's note promptly, and in the most complimentary and friendly terms, enclosing a letter he had addressed to Washington in forwarding the petition, taking the ground that, under the terms of the surrender, the proceeding at Norfolk was wholly inadmissible. This brought to a close the plan of Judge Underwood to make his name immortal by associating it with a trial in which Robert E. Lee occupied the prisoner's dock, and at the same time brought General Lee's petition before the president in the most agreeable to himself and most honorable to his successful antagonist.

DINNER TO GENERAL JOE JOHNSON.  
Rumors reach me just as this despatch leaves of a very private dinner given at Millward's Hotel, in this city, last evening, to the rebel General Joseph E. Johnson. General Johnson is understood to have accepted the presidency of the Danville railroad.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES.  
THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.  
Charles Palmer, the union patriot in Richmond all through the war, who has already been stated, was appointed chairman of a committee, at the late qualified union meeting, to invite the president, his advisers and friends throughout the country, to the hospitalities of Richmond, gives us the results of his mission to Washington in the following card:—

INVITATION FROM THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND TO THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.  
To the Citizens of Richmond—As one of the committee appointed by a mass meeting, held in the capitol square, for the purpose of inviting the president of the United States and his cabinet to visit this city and partake of its hospitalities, I proceeded to Washington on Saturday, the 21st inst., and on Monday morning following called at the department of state on that patriot and greatest of statesmen, the Honorable William H. Seward.—Marred and scarred as he was by the assassin's knife, he received me in the most cordial and flattering manner, and, after reading his invitation, desired me to accompany him the next day at twelve o'clock to be introduced to the president and cabinet. To this I readily acceded. My reception by them was in the highest degree cordial and dignified. My interview with the president was necessarily short, but highly gratifying, as he regarded me as coming to him, with a heart true to the south and my whole country, representing those of similar feelings.

The invitation with which I was charged gave him manifest pleasure, and he expressed both a desire and intention to visit Virginia, as also his native good old North State, when the season and his public duties will admit of it. These two states, especially, he said, should have remained in the union, and were not (I think he said) fairly carried out of it.

He spoke with much feeling in relation to the unhappy situation of Richmond, and of the south generally, which I think, he will help as much as circumstances will allow.

Take him all in all, I do not believe any proud monarch of Europe, whose race of kings, by "Divine right," has flourished a thousand years of time, has a clearer conception of his duties, and knows better how to temper justice with mercy, than Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

From my interview with the president I drew the most cheering auguries. It impressed me with the conviction that the South will find in him a friend and protector, if she will come up to his requirements cheerfully, and accept with true heart the terms of reconstruction offered.

With one voice and with one heart we will greet his coming to this old commonwealth with joyful welcome. Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,  
CHARLES PALMER.