

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 178

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

**Wilmington Post Office.**  
OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.  
Mails Close.  
NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN,  
Daily (except Saturday) at 3 P. M.  
NEW YORK AND EASTERN,  
By Steamer Wednesday and Saturdays.  
SOUTHERN,  
Daily at 6 P. M.  
WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R.  
Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.  
Mails Arrive.  
NORTHERN,  
Every morning except Monday,  
NEW YORK,  
Every Tuesday by Steamer,  
SOUTHERN,  
Daily at 3 P. M.  
B. B. VASSALL,  
Special Agent P. O. Dept.  
177-21

**RAILROADS.**  
**Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.**  
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERFORD R. R. CO.,  
Laurinburg, Sept. 7th, 1865.  
**SCHEDULE.**  
Up Train      Down Train  
Tuesday and Saturday.      Mondays and Thursdays.  
**Leave**  
Wilmington 8:00 A. M.      Sand Hill 6:00 A. M.  
Riverside 9:00 "      Laurinburg 6:54 " "  
North West 10:00 "      Shoe Heel 7:30 " "  
Marville 11:06 "      Red Banks 8:06 " "  
Rosendale 12:18 P. M.      Moss Neck 8:36 " "  
Brown Marsh 1:06 "      Bladenboro' 9:24 " "  
Lambert 3:18 "      Bladenboro' 10:12 " "  
Moss Neck 4:06 "      Bladenboro' 11:36 " "  
Red Banks 4:54 "      Brown Marsh 12:24 P. M.  
Shoe Heel 5:24 "      Rosendale 1:12 " "  
Laurinburg 6:00 "      Marville 2:24 " "  
Laurinburg 6:30 "      North West 3:30 " "  
Laurinburg 6:36 "      Riverside 4:30 " "  
**Arrive**  
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. ALLEN,  
Master of Transportation.  
sept. 9th      163

**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 Char-  
leston and Columbia, S. C., thence by Boat to Sa-  
vannah, 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.  
Petersburg Express, Richmond Whig and Bal-  
timore American, copy one month and send bills.

**Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.**  
OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL. & MAN. R. R. CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26th, 1865.  
ON and after Sunday, Aug. 27th, daily trains  
for passengers and freight, will run over the  
Wilmington and Manchester Railroad as follows:  
Leave Wilmington daily at 6:00 A. M.  
" Kingsville      7:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington daily at 3:05 P. M.  
" Kingsville      1:25 A. M.  
These trains connect with trains on North East-  
ern Rail Road for Charleston, the Cheraw & Dar-  
lington 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  
Sunder (on Wil. & Man. Railroad). The boat  
connecting with these trains leaves and arrives at  
Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf. The freight of-  
fice of the Company will be at A. H. Van Hook's  
wharf, on the premises recently occupied by  
A. E. Hall, and by steamer North Carolina in run-  
ning 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, connecting with  
Goldsmith's with trains to Raleigh and Newbern.  
Also connects at Wilmington with the Wilmington  
& Manchester Railroad south to Charleston, Col-  
umbia, 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.,  
Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1865.  
THE regular annual meeting of the Stockhol-  
ders of this Company will be held at Laurin-  
burg on Wednesday, the 18th day of October,  
1865.  
W. M. ALLEN,  
Secretary.  
163-111  
sept. 9th

**Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.**  
DEPOT W., C. & R. R. R. CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1865.  
FREIGHTS must be delivered at this depot by  
11 1/2 o'clock, A. M., Mondays and Fridays, in  
order to insure their shipment by the trains leav-  
ing Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Receipts in duplicate must accompany each ship-  
ment, and freight invariably prepaid.  
J. T. ALDERMAN,  
Freight Agent.  
165-a  
sept. 12th

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**  
**Special Notice.**  
J. N. J. CONNOLEY, Esq., will attend at his  
office at the Court House, commencing twenty  
working days, each day, from 10 to 1 P. M., for  
listing the taxes on Real Estate of the town of  
Wilmington, and collecting same at time of list-  
ing. Those not listing within above mentioned  
time, will be charged double taxes.  
J. SHACKELFORD,  
Mayor pro tem.  
160-3w.  
Sept. 5th, 1865.

**BAILEY'S STAR HOTEL.**  
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
JAMES H. BAILEY, Proprietor.  
HOUSE open for the reception of guests at all  
hours of the day and night.  
No pains will be spared to make the guests of  
the house comfortable in every respect.  
The table is supplied with every luxury the mar-  
ket affords.  
A first class restaurant is attached to the house,  
where the public will be furnished with ice cream  
or oysters in their seasons, wines, choice liquors,  
etc.  
July 19th      118

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON : : SEPT. 27

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE FREEDMEN.

##### Another Mass Meeting Yesterday

##### The Money Question, the Issue.

##### SYNOPSIS OF THE SPEECHES.

There was another poster on the street cor-  
ners yesterday announcing a mass meeting of  
freedmen to be held at the African grave yard  
[a very grave place for a grave meeting.]  
in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which all were  
invited to attend to hear John Nixon deliver a  
union address. Four o'clock came along about  
the usual hour, but it brought but few of the  
freedmen together, unless the female element  
can be included under that denomination. Nev-  
ertheless, after some little delay and a call for  
assembling from an enthusiastic African, the  
scattered elements were gathered together, con-  
sisting mostly of women and young boys, under  
the shade of a few trees, for a nucleus around  
which the later arrivals should congregate. They  
then came by two's and three's and at times by  
half-dozen, until near two hundred were in  
harmony, when there was a motion offered that  
Wm. Finney be called to preside, which of course  
was all agreeable, and William did so. He then  
stated the object of the meeting to be to raise  
a deficiency of money yet required to defray the  
expenses of the delegates to the convention at  
Raleigh. Without going into anything deeper  
than the pockets of his hearers he addressed  
himself, not, however, before telling them that  
that eighty dollars was wanted and eighty dol-  
lars must be had. He said it was always in  
Wilmington "jes so," "jes so," until the time  
came for the money and then the nerve was  
touched and the negro was missing, but the  
money must come, and that at all hazards.

Then John Nixon who was to deliver the union  
address introduced himself to the crowd by tel-  
ling them they were on the road to the promised  
land, but were yet in the wilderness, and lectured  
for some time on this expected transition, when  
he jumped the suffrage question. He was  
among good southern white people, he said, and  
they were the friends of the black, if not, the  
black was of the white, for they had been raised  
and lived together, and because they had been  
oppressed by the white man they were forgiving  
and could forgive him. Oppression was the  
cause of all trouble since the days of Cain, and  
more particularly of the late war, but God  
would oppress too if his hearers would not be-  
lieve in his twelve commandments, which would  
carry them where they wanted to go, and heped  
to go—the new Jerusalem. He said they were  
in a land of friends. If these whites did not  
treat them at all times right they must not notice  
it, but go on and bow to them, treat them all  
right, and be loyal to them. He was a delegate  
to Raleigh, and was going there to do the best  
he could for his hearers who had sent him. He  
was asking to be acknowledged a free and inde-  
pendent citizen of the United States—wanted  
equal and coequal rights. He asked nothing  
more and would be satisfied with nothing less.  
They had no right to abhor him of these. He  
wanted all rights, chief of which was the right  
to vote like a white man. He did not care  
whether it was based upon "qualified, universal  
suffrage" or not, but he wanted it. He  
advised all to be ladies and gentlemen. If they  
wanted to be respected by God they must re-  
spect themselves. He then said a great many  
other silly things, in about the style as given,  
and resigned himself very gracefully to the  
crowd below. (He spoke from a goods-box.)  
He was very attentively listened to except by a  
young child, who interfered with a yell once or  
twice. He may be well disposed, but he will  
never perhaps have the opportunity of address-  
ing the congress of the nation with such a  
union address as the one delivered at the Afri-  
can grave yard yesterday afternoon, unless he  
works on his brain machinery.

After this address calls were made for "Samp-  
son, Sampson," from all parts of the multitude,  
when Sampson ascended the box and indulged in  
a flight of fancy and imagination and exoused  
himself, closing his remarks with an appeal for  
the balance of eighty dollars.  
Then Wm. Smith, another delegate, arose, and  
he give it to them in broken doses, about sur-  
frage, the great and living God, their living in an  
enemy's country, and Andy Johnson with Mr.  
Lincoln and three years ago. He excited him-  
self greatly from all appearances, and just such  
another effort would be fatal beyond doubt. He  
was not so liberal as Nixon towards his white  
brethren, as they are termed, and neither as in-  
telligible. He so completely "obfuscated" the  
whole affair that some of the crowd found them-  
selves on the wrong street to their homes after  
departing. In the language of Artemus Ward,  
they asked him to "glide in the mazy dance"  
and he "glode." He made a call also for the  
"rhino" to the amount of the "eighty."  
The collection was then taken, not by the old  
way, but the amount received was not heard.  
It would have been larger, had not so many nice  
things been purchased by the congregation for  
this meeting before hearing its object. The  
whole fact is, this meeting was a grand failure,  
and was entirely unnecessary, plainly showing  
that these people have "mass meetings on the  
brain." They are of course free to act and do

as they please, about such matters, but the poor  
ignorant creatures among them, would be doing  
their race a greater benefit beyond question by  
giving their money to the needy all about them  
than investing it in the quackery of negro con-  
ventions. This is merely an opinion—nothing  
more. The winter is coming on, and perhaps  
it may do no evil to offer a suggestion to a  
people whose ignorance will lead them away  
from reason.

#### Mayor's Court, Tuesday—Before Com- missioner Shackelford.

The mayor's court met and adjourned and  
that was all. It's acknowledged to be still a  
court yet not a court, and unless the docket  
improves on the past few days a motion will be  
for consideration, if it would not be advisable  
to throw two sittings into one, as a matter of  
expediency. A dry docket makes a dry mayor  
—no, for he never imbibes spiritually—a sober  
mayor would be proper, and a sober mayor  
makes nothing nowadays in the way of fines.  
Perhaps it is well.

A BAD CASE.—Justice Conoley committed  
to the jail yesterday a white man by the name of  
John Thompson, who was appeared against by  
Mr. Kelly, of Bladen county, upon a charge of  
stealing a watch. The watch was a gold one  
and was identified by Mr. Kelly at the store of  
Brown & Anderson, where it had been left for  
repairs by Mr. Watson Hall, of this city, who  
had purchased it from Thompson. While before  
the court the prisoner acknowledged selling the  
watch. He was committed for examination, or  
until the evidence could be obtained. The case  
promises to be a very interesting one, as it will  
likely throw some light on the doings of a lot  
of men who went through the county of Bladen  
some time since, beating, and otherwise mal-  
treating persons and then robbing them. They  
were all in disguise when engaged in these raids,  
in one of which the above watch was stolen, and  
which will lead, it is hoped, to the detection of  
the whole gang.

A negro boy, for cotton stealing, was also  
sent to prison until the officers could get their  
hands on his accomplice, who by some means  
has so far evaded their search.

JAIL DELIVERY.—It is not very generally  
known in the community at large that a lot of  
prisoners, confined in the county jail for various  
offences, made their escape on Sunday last.  
They are six in number, and are supposed to be  
still in the vicinity of the city, but the vigilance  
of the officers, up to the present time, has not  
found out their hiding place, although every-  
thing is favorable to their recapture. These  
facts were withheld at the suggestion of the au-  
thorities until the present.

THE FASHIONS.—Our numerous lady readers  
will find some interesting gossip about fall and  
winter fashions in Ariel's letter, printed in  
another column. Ariel is excellent authority  
on fashionable matters, and is always au fait in  
matter relating to the mysteries of female attire,  
although we believe he is an old bach,—a horrid  
old one at that, if we may rely on his own state-  
ment of his years. Old enough to be our father!  
And yet the greatest beau in New York! What  
a wretch!

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—An old negro woman  
named Satira Fleming, known as a huckster in  
the city for a number of years past, was run  
over by the train conveying the 27th regiment  
to the north, on Monday night, and crushed to  
death. She was one of the oldest persons in  
the city and perhaps the state, being near ninety  
years of age.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the kitchen of Jno.  
A. Sanders, a gentleman living about four miles  
from the city on the plank road, on Sunday  
night last, and with its contents was entirely  
consumed. The origin of the fire was not  
given.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to the  
chief engineer of the steamer *Euterpe*, Spencer  
Coe, for favors of latest New York dimes of  
newspapers.

COLORED DELEGATES TO THE STATE CON-  
VENTION.  
To the Editor of The Wilmington Herald:  
You will please insert the following names in  
your to-morrow's issue, as delegates to the state  
convention:

JOHN NIXON.  
J. P. SAMPSON.  
WM. H. SMITH.  
They are, by the committee of arrangements,  
furnished with credentials and means, and they  
take their departure to-morrow, the 27th.  
J. W. TELFAIR, Sec'y.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 26, 1865.

#### Veteran Reserve Corps—Organized Move- ment for its Disbandment.

HARRISBERG, Sept. 20.  
Petitions are in circulation here praying the  
general government to discharge the veteran  
reserve corps, formerly known as the invalid  
corps. These petitions are signed by nearly  
all of the veteran reserves quartered here,  
and it is said would be signed by all of them  
were it not for the fear of offending the com-  
missioned officers. Many of the most promi-  
nent citizens of this place, of both parties,  
have endorsed the petitions with their signa-  
tures. This corps was originally created for  
the benefit of poor wounded soldiers and gal-  
lant officers incapacitated for duty in the field,  
but it is alleged that the object has been per-  
verted, and that the system is unnecessary  
and a useless expense, and that besides, the  
privates and non-commissioned officers of the  
veteran reserve corps are themselves desirous  
of being discharged.  
The 78th Pennsylvania volunteers have been  
mustered out and paid off, and are now on  
their way home. Gov. Curtin is absent from  
the capital on a visit with his family to Bel-  
fonte.

#### ARIEL'S LETTER.

The Republican State Convention—Sum-  
ming up of the Concern—New York a Unit  
—Johnson Favors the Democrats—Politics  
of the Future—The President in 1868—  
The Fall Fashions—Opening Day—The  
New Bonnets—Dresses—Sleeves and other  
Coats—&c., &c.

#### Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1865.  
The republican state convention, which met  
at Syracuse on Wednesday, adopted a platform  
that differs in no material respect from that  
of the democracy and nominated a ticket com-  
posed like the democratic ticket, mainly of military  
men, but of military men less known to the  
country. The radicals were completely beaten  
at every point; for although they had a ma-  
jority of at least ten in the convention they  
dared not make a fight upon any resolution or  
any candidate. The correspondent of the New  
York Herald sums up the matter in the concise  
statement that the resolutions say one thing  
while a majority of the convention believe just  
the opposite.

However this may be, the result of it all is  
that there are now only two parties in this state;  
and they have only one platform between them,  
and that platform is Andy Johnson. It is no  
longer a question as to which party will win,  
because the president will be endorsed in any  
event. Still, I think that the president would  
rather have the democrats carry the state in  
order to cow Sumner, Wade, Wilson and the  
radicals of that stamp. The general impression  
here is that the republicans have a better chance  
because they control both state and national  
offices; but the democrats have the most popu-  
lar candidate in Slocum and are very eager for  
the fray. The contest will be close and ex-  
citing to the partisans, but it will not so greatly  
interest outsiders.

New York stands squarely in support of presi-  
dent Johnson, and the president stands as  
squarely in support of his reorganization policy  
at the south. Thus you are doubly protected  
against enforced negro suffrage, unconditional  
confiscation and all the tyrannies that the radi-  
cals have threatened. Do you stay under the  
wing of the president and all will be well. New  
York has struck the key-note to which all the  
other states must adapt themselves, sooner or  
later—sooner if the south is wise enough to ac-  
cept what is inevitable, without controversy and  
without bitterness. But negro suffrage is not  
inevitable now, and confiscation is also suspend-  
ed. All this has been done with a few strokes  
of the pen. Thus the course of politics for the  
next few years is settled. We can mark out the  
channel in which they will run and there will  
be no great difficulty about the navigation. Do  
you want to wager that Andy Johnson will not  
be re-elected in 1868?

But let me turn from politics to fashion and  
tell the ladies about the wonders of opening day.  
On a certain day in every season the fashion-  
able milliners and dress-makers throw open  
their new stock of goods to the New York pub-  
lic, who attend in immense crowds. Last Thurs-  
day was the great day of this season, and for-  
tunately the weather was delightful—an unusual  
addition to the charms of the opening which  
generally takes place in a rain-storm. The  
consequence was that the ladies came out like  
swarms of butterflies—if butterflies ever swarm—  
and fairly illuminated the streets with their  
bright faces. It was a pleasure to look at them,  
and as I strolled about in my quiet, old-  
fashioned way—I'm old enough to be your  
father, my dear young editor—I thought that  
New York and New Yorkers had never seemed  
so beautiful.

And now, that nobody may say that I devote  
too much attention to politics, I am going to  
place before your lady readers all the novelties  
in dress. We begin, of course, with the bonnet.  
All the old bonnets are now old fashioned. The  
new bonnet is very odd, very different from that  
of last season, and, in my opinion, very ugly.  
The front is close and round, something like the  
old cottage bonnet, but very small. Stiff, flat  
crowns are again in fashion, but not capes—  
Instead of a cape a straight band is used and  
this renders waterfalls impossible. If soft  
crowns are worn they are puffed up above the  
hat instead of hanging down as of yore. The  
trimming is all on the top of the bonnet and the  
stiffer it stands the handsomer it is. Green and  
white are the favorite colors. Turbans and  
round hats, in new patterns, are still in vogue  
and very pretty. Prices are as large as the  
bonnets are small. Seventy-five dollars is  
thought not unreasonable. Nothing wearable  
can be bought at a good milliners under twenty-  
five.

Dresses have changed but little. They are  
still profusely trimmed. Cord trimming is the  
rage, especially with gold and silver cord. The  
best style is to have the dress, underskirt and  
basque of the same material, as I described to  
you in a previous letter. Sashes are very popu-  
lar. Wide belts have disappeared. All styles  
of waists are worn—the round, the pointed, the  
basque and the coat-tail—and the most odd are  
the most fashionable. Sleeves are worn very  
tight to the arm and with caps. Wide sleeves  
of all sorts are completely obsolete. The skirt  
is longer than ever and more profusely trimmed.  
Fluting is out of fashion except for the under-  
skirt. I need scarcely add that all sorts of ma-  
terials cost more than ever, and that the ex-  
travagance of the ladies increases in proportion.  
Finally, socks, circulars and coats are all fash-  
ionable this season; but circulars less so than  
the rest. A novelty is a sleeveless coat, show-  
ing the sleeves of the dress of a different color.

It is curious but will hardly be adopted here.  
All that I have told you, my lady friends, is  
upon the very highest fashionable authority,  
and you may rely upon it implicitly.  
ARIEL.

#### North Carolina Postoffices.

The postmaster general has entered the fol-  
lowing orders relative to the postal service in  
North Carolina:  
Reopen office at Graves, Caswell county, and  
change site and name to Pelham, and appoint  
John A. Pierce postmaster, vice John D. Keese.  
Reopen the following and make appointments:  
Long Mills, Randolph county; B. A. Sellars  
postmaster, vice B. A. Gillart.  
Murfreesboro', Hertford county; Mrs. Eliza  
Trader postmaster, vice S. J. Wheeler.  
Newton, Catawba county; Miss Harriet E.  
Bost postmaster, vice D. B. Gaither.  
Waynesville, Haywood county; Eli Herron  
postmaster, vice S. Fitzgerald.  
Webster, Jackson county; G. W. Shalle post-  
master, vice Allen Fisher.  
Tarborough, Edgecombe county; Mrs. M. A.  
Spragins postmaster, vice George Howard.  
Statesville, Iredell county; Wyatt Luister  
postmaster, vice W. A. Morrison.  
Sassafras Fork, Granville county; reopened,  
A. C. Harris, postmaster.  
Rockingham, Richmond county; Harvey  
Terry postmaster, vice Wm. Long.  
Graham, Alamance county; Joseph B. Mc-  
Murray postmaster, vice W. C. Faucett.  
Battleborough, Edgecombe county; Sarah J.  
E. Smith postmaster, vice B. H. Hale.  
Company's Shops, Alamance county; Mrs.  
Eunice Worth postmaster, vice Daniel Worth.  
Snow Hill, Greene county; Wm. H. Dail  
postmaster, vice T. H. Freeman.  
Lilesville, Anson county; Elk Liles post-  
master, vice Wm. G. Meacham.  
Asheville, Buncombe county; H. F. Walsten-  
holmes postmaster, vice F. M. Miller.  
Pacific, Franklin county; reappoint John  
Young, jr., postmaster.  
Murchard, Carteret county; John J. Hen-  
shaw postmaster, vice J. W. Collins.  
Leechburg, Johnston county; Charles H.  
Holland postmaster, vice D. H. Holland.  
Leesville, Robeson county; Wm. Brown post-  
master, vice H. F. Pittman.  
Lenoir, Caldwell county; Miss Virginia  
Carson postmaster, vice James Harper.  
Abbott's Creek, Davidson county; Mrs. S. J.  
Bafer postmaster, vice J. M. Rafer.  
Gold Hill, Rowan county; John C. Snuggs  
postmaster, vice W. F. Scott.  
Lincolnton, Lincoln county; B. F. Gregg  
postmaster, vice John E. Boyer, declined.

#### Townsend, the New Haven Bank Robber

HIS TRIAL—HE PLEADS GUILTY TO EMBEZZLE-  
MENT, AND IS SENTENCE TO SEVEN YEARS  
IMPRISONMENT, ETC.  
(From the New Haven Journal, September 20.)  
Yesterday afternoon Jeremiah Townsend  
was brought into the superior court and put  
to plead. All of the information except the  
one in which he was charged with embezzling  
from the bank over one hundred thousand  
dollars, were withdrawn, and to the charge of  
embezzlement he pleaded guilty. His counsel  
made an earnest and able appeal in his behalf,  
to induce the judge to make his sentence as  
light as possible, giving an account of his  
career in the army, and reading some letters of  
a high testimonial character, and referring to  
the charge in his salary, and the temptation  
to which he was constantly submitted. The  
counsel for the state replied, holding that the  
accused performed the deed deliberately, and  
that his position and intelligence were an ar-  
gument against clemency. He also spoke  
feelingly of his own sympathy for the accused,  
whose father had been his school mate.  
The judge, in giving the sentence, remarked  
that the case from its circumstances had been  
an unpleasant one to him, but the law made it  
necessary that he should not shrink from his  
duty. After speaking of the design of the  
law, he said that the accused's good character  
previous to the offence, his services in behalf  
of the country, were proper matters to con-  
sider in giving sentence. He also referred to  
the fact of the bank having recovered all the  
money, but held it was no cause for clemency.  
He then sentenced him to the state prison for  
seven years.  
The accused manifested a considerable inter-  
est in the remarks of both judge and counsel,  
but did not appear to be particularly af-  
fected in any way at the sentence. The court  
room at the time was filled with a fair audi-  
ence, and quite a number of the members of  
the bar were present. Immediately after the  
sentence the prisoner was conducted to the jail.

#### The New Brazil Steamship Line.

(From the New York Tribune, September 21.)  
On the 28th instant the steamer Costa Rica,  
of 2,500 tons burden, will leave this port for  
Rio de Janeiro, being the pioneer line be-  
tween the United States and the empire of  
Brazil. The Costa Rica will touch en route  
at St. Thomas, W. I., Para, Pernambuco and  
Bahia. It was the intention of this new com-  
pany to have purchased the iron steamers  
Merrimac and Mississippi for this line, but  
after a careful inspection it was found that it  
would require too great an outlay to fit them  
for the service, therefore, they have deter-  
mined to build three first class steamers at  
once, and if the patronage will justify to  
form a semi-monthly line.  
The United States and Brazil have granted  
a subsidy of \$300,000 for the carrying of the  
mail, and it is expected that Brazil, Monte-  
video and Buenos Ayres will grant another  
\$50,000 for the extension of this line to the  
east named places, so that one unbroken chain  
of steam communication will be established  
between New York and Buenos Ayres. The  
Brazilian government, with whom we have  
always been on the most friendly terms, offer  
very great inducements to emigrants, and we  
know of one agent who goes out to locate  
lands for thirty families from the state of  
Alabama alone. They have in view the rais-  
ing of cotton. The mail facilities which this  
line gives our merchants is reckoned on as  
being one of the greatest benefits of the age,  
as heretofore all letters for that portion of  
South America were obliged to go via Eg-  
land. Some of the management of the late  
Atlantic mail steamship company has become  
connected with this new line.