

THE WILMINGTON HERALD, DAILY AND WEEKLY, THOMAS M. COOK & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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JOE WORK Neatly and promptly executed.

Wilmington Post Office. OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. Mails Close.

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NORTHERN. Every morning except Monday, New York, Every Tuesday by Steamer, Boston, Daily at 5 P. M.

B. B. VASSALL, Special Agent P. O. Dept. sept. 29th 177-23

RAILROADS.

Wm., Char. and Rutherford Railroad. OFFICE Wm., Char. and Rutherford R. R. Co., Wilmington, Sept. 7th, 1865.

Table with columns for Train, Day, and Time. Includes routes like Wilmington to Sand Hill, Laurens, etc.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. OFFICE GEN. SPT. Wm. & M. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29th, 1865.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. OFFICE Wm., Char. and Rutherford R. R. Co., Wilmington, Aug. 29th, 1865.

Wm., Char. and Rutherford Railroad. OFFICE Wm., Char. and Rutherford R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1865.

Wm., Char. and Rutherford Railroad. OFFICE Wm., Char. and Rutherford R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1865.

Wm., Char. and Rutherford Railroad. OFFICE Wm., Char. and Rutherford R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. This popular Hotel, situated on the finest street in the beautiful "City of Oaks," has already earned the reputation...

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.

Notice to Claimants on Foreign Governments. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, September 22, 1865. Citizens of the United States having claims against foreign governments...

THE WILMINGTON HERALD. WILMINGTON: SEPT. 29 LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Couple of Rascals Caught. Two very accomplished gentlemen of the light fingered profession were picked up on one of the streets of the city, by the police, assisted by three detectives from Charleston...

Major's Court, Wednesday—Before Commissioner Shackelford. The court was organized as usual to-day, and there being no cases, the docket, like Jim Collins gun, "hung fire" until there was one...

TAKE THEM UP.—For the few days past, the draymen in front of Harris & Howell's wharf, without any apparent reason have blocked the street...

LOVELY DINAR.—Not the Dinar mentioned in the ballad as "stealing my heart and away she went," but the identical contraband whose delightful presence so added to the character of the mayor's court proceedings on Wednesday...

HEXICING.—The negro stevedores engaged in loading the steamer Euterpe, made a strike for higher wages yesterday, and demanded twenty-five cents for stowing cotton.

FROM PANAMA. New York, Sept. 23. Advice from Panama to the 16th instant, says the continual excitement by reports from the interior has been finally quieted by a dispatch from the commander of the government forces...

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labor is so cheap and so much in the country unemployed, and anxious to be so at any price. A man should be paid for his labor, but he should reason with himself before estimating it at too high a figure while there is such great quantities to be had.

UNFORTUNATE SHOOTING AFFAIR YESTERDAY. One Policeman Shoots and Wounds Another.

One of the most unfortunate shooting affairs that has yet taken place in the city occurred yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, on North Water street, in which a policeman named John Lynch shot another one named John Johnson.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond county, and the delegate elect from that county, to the state convention, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon by the Charlotte train...

SENT OFF.—Part of the 39th regiment United States colored troops embarked by steamer for the fortifications at the mouth of the river yesterday afternoon, where they are to do garrison duty...

MILITARY.—It is stated that recommendations have gone forward from the district commander to the general court-martial in this city, and also a military commission. Many important cases will be brought before each body.

APPOINTMENT.—Major and Brevet Colonel H. E. Tremaine, has been assigned chief of staff to the major general commanding this district, vice Brevet Brig. Gen. Ames, mustered out of the service.

Hotel Arrivals. CITY HOTEL, SEPTEMBER 28. W D Styron, G Rosenthal, J J Humayan, Geo. R Bronson, B W Williams, O T Mason, C H Elder, D J Mederwood, W P Elliott, Jos Green, A J Jones, Geo Sloan, R A Lytle, C Malloy, J A Dupont, D A Merriman, G W Schofield, A Zekind, J J Taylor, Jno J Peterson, W J Cameron, James T Baile, D C McAuley, J C McLaughlin, A Dockery, B J Howard, R C Emanuel, J C Williams, D D Barker, Dr Patterson, The Derrike, Geo L Geddins, J H Barnett, V B Winborn, M L Adams, S J Parsons, J R Daily, C W Woolsey, George Cone, D A Boyd, N A McLean, A Robertson, C M Daniel, R Steagall, A Malloy, Wm P Lamb, J J Heath, A Rinauld, John Hughes, J J Monaghan, Geo Robinson, M Tucker, J A Bobbett, M Bowes, Dr A F Mallett, B Hernandez, A L Buklav, Chas Robinson.

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TREASURY ORDER.

The \$100 Compound Interest Bearing Notes, Old Issue, to be Withdrawn.

Yesterday the secretary of the treasury issued the following order: THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, September 21, 1865. The instructions contained in the circular of the department dated September 16, relative to the counterfeit one-hundred-dollar compound interest notes, instructing assistant treasurers and designated depositaries not to pay out one-hundred-dollar compound interest notes...

THE CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Department of State has received the following from the United States consul at Constantinople: CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1865. Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circulars of June 2 and 7, 1865.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TARBORO'. TARBORO', N. C., Sept. 23, 1865. Our town was visited last night by the most destructive fire it has ever been unprepared to meet.

THE WIRZ TRIAL. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23d, 1865. On re-appearing at 1:30, Judge Advocate Chipman said there were some letter books he would call the attention of the court to, and he stated that the counsel for the accused and the prosecution had entered into an agreement to admit in evidence the hospital register, letter book, and such other papers as may be discovered, subject to legal objection.

North Carolinians Pardoned. The following North Carolinians have been pardoned by the president: John A Taylor, T York, J W Weaver, M L Wriston, John G Williams, John B Williams, Thos G Walton, Edward Wood, B F Shaw, Levi M Scott, W P Stinback, J R Simonton, M McEhee, Patrick McGowan, James M Newsom, Addison Mangum, John McDonald, John A McManis, J W Lowe, N H Kayler, David Kincaid, J B King, Edmund Jacobs, C Perkins, John Poole, R C Pearson, J M Patrick, John F Phifer, Kenneth Rayner, Daniel L Russell, Dr J G Ramsay.

THE DUPLIN COUNTY NEGRO MURDER CASE.

Edward Patrick, A J Jenkins, A J Hester, J J Thaxton, Perry Tomlin, S M Tomlinson, Gabriel M Lee, Edward L Mann, W C Means, J B Moxley, Jacob Badwick, E W Jones, E J Jones, C C Jones, B J Howze, Logan Harris, John McJ. Harrington, Josiah Cowles, James A Clavvill, Rufus W Daniel, David M Carter, Alfred Dockery, R F Moir, John B Odum, R S Proctor, G B Pulliam, Morris, W C Ervin, John Everett, D L Ferrelle, Thomas C Fuller, Samuel E Gillmer, C L Harris, D W Bell, E T Beasley, R E Burch, H H Burwell, L L Brickhouse, Thos S Bell, Samuel Calvert, Thos W Currie, Martin Clark, C M Clark, Abner Coltrair, L V Campbell, W Daniel R Q Davidson, J H Dalton, Jas F Ferguson, D C Herndon, W J Hill, C L Hunter, Mrs Mary Collins, J T Williams.

Rebutting Statement of the "Periphrastic Peregrinator."

He Repudiates Radical Motives and Declares Himself a Friend of the Southern People. His Sources of Information and Authority for His Statements.

In the supplement to your paper of the 23rd inst. appears a long communication from J. N. Stallings, Captain of the Duplin county police, in reply to a letter of mine published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Aug. 9th. This reply appears to bear a full editorial indorsement in the conspicuous head lines by which it is heralded in the following words: "The Radical raid on Southern Carolina—Full exposition of the Duplin Negro Murder Case—Demoralization and rout of the Radical charge—The Periphrastic peregrinator squelched" &c. &c.

As a vindication of the fair fame of his fellow-citizens of Duplin county and of the individuals who, as he claims, were more especially aggrieved, I am willing to allow Captain Stallings' communication all the weight to which it is entitled; and only desire to enter into a controversy with him so far as is necessary to show that his charges of malicious misrepresentation are unfounded and also that I am equally secure against a charge of giving to the public as facts mere vague and untraceable rumors. That gentleman cannot appreciate more earnestly than I do anything which tends needlessly to keep alive sectional animosity, and I venture to say that I am quite as free from that feeling as he is. My reputation for candor and fairness in speaking of the southern people I may safely leave to be determined by the series of letters I have written for the Inquirer during the last three months, from this state and South Carolina. This will show that I have been no less ready to present such facts as were favorable to the people of these states than to make known those of an opposite character.

My statement that there were members of this police force who had not taken the oath of assent was based upon assertions made by some of their own fellow-citizens to the officers already mentioned. And although Captain Stallings denies its truthfulness in the "Periphrastic Peregrinator," he leaves it an open question whether or not it had been taken at the time my letter was written.

After all that can be said for the long communication which you publish with such a triumphant flourish, what does it prove in relation to the more essential points of the case? It shows, to be sure, that no one was convicted of the crimes committed; but that is not proving that there were no criminals to convict. The difficulty of obtaining the evidence required to fix the guilt on any particular individuals, so far from proving the innocence of all, might quite as reasonably be construed as an indication of public indifference to the wrongs, or sympathy with the wrong doers. It may be said that the people of Duplin are justly in supposing that any of them were implicated in the outrages perpetrated in their midst; but all that Captain Stallings brings forward to prove this important point consists of an inflaming denial and in indicating other persons who might possibly be guilty, viz: the congressional soldiers or deserters, and straggling negroes, "some of whom," says, "have been known to kill negroes, and some of whom have been in this county." The possibility he intimates may have been the fact, but as all (except Donivan) on whom suspicion rests at the time were citizens of Duplin, and as side parties had direct suspicion towards out-thwarted county during the night, says that our obligations, the impression I formed on the subject must certainly be admitted to have been just such as the circumstances were calculated to produce. Had any suspicious facts been known against the railroad laborers or straggling congressional soldiers, they would, no doubt, have been communicated; and as this was not done, it argues no malice on my part that I failed to discover the probability of their being the guilty parties.

In concluding his review of my letter, Captain Stallings says: "The parties alleged by this correspondent to have been arrested, including, of course, the writer of this, are denounced as a set of 'brutal ruffians'." If the cap fitted him he was certainly welcome to wear it; but how he could ever have gathered from my language that he was included, "of course" in the designation referred to, is more than I can tell. A set of "brutal ruffians" certainly had murdered some negroes, but it was nowhere stated that he was one of them. My language, as quoted by himself, was "that thirteen suspected persons or persons supposed to possess information in regard to the outrages," had been arrested; and as I also stated that he was among the number permitted to return at once to their homes, no one could have inferred that he was to be classed with those suspected of complicity in the crime.

I called in question the utility of the Duplin police organization, and remarked in reference to "Loflin," "It needs no argument to show that a force under the control of such men as he will most likely be made the instrument of evil." The grounds on which this opinion of his utility for his position was based, was the most deeply explained. My warrant for this was the statement made to the officers sent out to investigate the case by a respectable white lady who conversed with the gang of men that murdered the negroes, Winders and Bradley. It being in the night, she could not distinguish the men by sight, but recognized (as she believed,) the voices of Loflin, Jacob Brill and one other, in regard to the case.

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in the crime. So much in regard to the arrests and the case of Captain Stallings, personally, as an account of the transaction, as given as a record of it from the officers concerned in it, who were desired to be informed on the subject as to what was admitted to his account, in the manner of the arrests in this connection, which affects the essential features of the case.

To prove that my letter was a malicious libel on the people of Duplin county, as the respondent attempts to do, it must be shown that the main allegations were unwarranted by the facts of the case, as understood at the time of writing. Let us examine those allegations, *seriatim*. I stated that four negroes were murdered within a few days and another one wounded about the same time. Captain S. explains that the latter was wounded by Loflin in the discharge of his official duties as lieutenant of the county police, the negro attempting to run away while his horse was being searched for stolen property. This explanation I had not before heard, nor can it now be considered entirely satisfactory. It is said that "some of the goods having been found he ran and was repeatedly halted before he was fired upon." This has a very virtuous sound, but one cannot suppress the question which naturally occurs in this connection, viz: Would the negro have abandoned his horse and risked his life by running, after he had been halted, unless he had reason to apprehend retribution more "swift and terrible" than the mere legal punishment of petty larceny? As to the murders having been committed, my statement still stands uncontroverted.

I stated that thirteen persons had been arrested, and that there were several others whom it was desired to be informed on the subject as to what was admitted to his account, in the manner of the arrests in this connection, which affects the essential features of the case.

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