THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 191 WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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

THE DAILY HERALD

Is printed every morning (Sunday's excepted.)—Terms $10 per year; $5 for six months; $1 per month.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

Is printed every Saturday. Terms $2 50 per year; $1 50 for six months; $1 00 for three months; $0 50 per month.

The Sunday Morning Herald,

A mammoth family and literary newspaper, is printed every Sunday morning. Price ten cents per copy.

JOB WORK

Neatly and promptly executed.

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.

RAILROADS.

Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.

OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO. Laurinburgh, 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	"	Laurinburgh	7.30	"
Marlville	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	"
Laurinburgh	6.00	"	North West	3.30	"
Laurel Hill	6.36	"	Riverside	4.30	"
Arrive at			*Arrive at*		
Sand Hill	7.30	"	Wilmington	5.30	"

The above train will be run as a freight train with passenger coaches attached. In addition, another train will run exclusively for freight twice per week if a sufficiency of freight is offered.

Meals furnished on board the Boat connecting with the Trains.
Breakfast on day of departure from Wilmington.
Dinner " " arrival at Wilmington.

WM. H. ALLEN, Master of Transportation.

sept. 9th 163

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL. & MAN. R. R., Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26th, 1865.

ON and after Sunday, Aug. 27th, daily trains for passengers 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 Eastern Rail Road for Charleston, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad and Wil. & Wel. R. R. There is daily stage communication between Kingsville and Columbia, S. C., connecting with these trains. There is also a line of stages between Camden and Sumter (on Wil. & Man. Railroad.) The boat connecting with these trains leaves and arrives at Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf. The freight office of the Company will be at A. H. VanBokkelen's wharf, on the premises recently occupied by A. E. Hall, and by steamer North Carolina in running to Fayetteville. All freight will be received and delivered at this point. Passenger business is done from Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf and freight business from above wharf.

HENRY M. DRANE, Gen. Sup't.

Aug. 26th 151

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO. WILMINGTON, Aug. 29, 1865.

PASSENGER TRAINS SCHEDULE.

FROM this date Trains on this Road will run as follows:
Leave Wilmington at 4 00 P. M.
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. 30, 1865—154.

Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.

OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO. Laurenburg, 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 163-tm

Wil., Char. & Rutherf ord Railroad.

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

FREIGHTS must be delivered at this depot by 11½ 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 165-s

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
EXPRESS FORWARDERS.
THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
LATE
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,

IS now prepared to receive and forward with promptness and dispatch, all Freight, Money and Valuables, to any point in the Southern States, and with their connection with "THE ADAMS' and HAMDEN' EXPRESS, can foward without delay to all points in the Northern States, either by Railroad or Steamers, as shippers may desire.

All charges on freight delivered to this Company will be paid on delivery of same at this Office, thereby avoiding the necessity of forwarding bills of charges for collection.

L. F. BATES, Supt. So. Ex. Co.

sept. 15th 168-1m

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND dealers in Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. Orders, with remitances promptly executed at lowest market prices.

HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS,
No. 141 Chambers, and No. 1 Hudson sts.,
NEW YORK.
JAMES HARRAL, formerly of Charleston, S. C.
H. H. RISLEY, formerly of Augusta, Ga.

August 30th, 1865. 3te415-1

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. OCTOBER 11.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Printers Wanted.

THE HERALD establishment is now issuing fourteen newspaper editions weekly. The job office connected with the establishment is also crowded with work. Printers can rely upon good situations here. We are now in need of six good hands, to whom good wages and permanent situations will be given. Applications should be made at once.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Trial of McMillan and McGill.

THREE OF THE EDWARDS FAMILY ON THE STAND.

More of the Particulars of Sykes' Murder.

&c., &c., &c.

The court met at 10 o'clock. All members present. The proceedings of Tuesday were read, and the court proceeded to a further examination for the prosecution:—

LUCRETIA EDWARDS SWORN.

My name is Lucretia Edwards; live in Bladen county, North Carolina; know the prisoners; their names are McGill and McMillan; saw them on or about 10th of April, at Mr. Edwards' house, my home; between one hour and two hours before day; the prisoners come to the house tied and took Matthew Sykes; McGill and McMillan said they would kill Sykes; Wilkinson was searching the house near all the time the party were inside; McMillan said he wanted to kill him (Sykes) as bad as he did his god damn negros. Party did great deal of swearing while in the house; Wilkinson told Sykes as they were leaving the house to "bid his friends good bye as he would never see them any more," and McMillan repeated the words; witness asked McGill what he was going to do with Sykes? He replied very shortly—that "he did not know. He (Sykes) lives between two fires. The north, or the yankees ought to kill him for deserting their army, and the south will kill him," while passing to one of the other rooms either McGill or McMillan said his clothes that he had on would do; he had on his night clothes; this reply was made to a request of some one that Sykes be allowed to put on his clothes; went with Mrs. Catharine A. Sykes, the deceased mans' wife, to the house of Mrs. Unity Sykes; started a very short time after day; went with Unity and Catharine Sykes until near the eight mile post, then turned out of the main road and went to Mr. Edwards' house; came in to the road leading from Mr. Edwards' house about a quarter of a mile from the 8 mile post; it was about sunup; noticed tracks when come into neighborhood road; saw a track of a horse leading towards Edwards' house; saw two men's tracks but indistinct; saw tracks leading from Mr. Edwards' house; from the house there were tracks of one horse and two men; they were distinct; a slight shower of rain fell while the prisoners were at the the house; the shower partly covered up the tracks going to the house; followed tracks leading from the house to where the horse was tied, between two pine trees; horse was nearly concealed; saw four tracks from where horse was tied leading to house; them tracks must have been made by Sykes, McGill, McMillan and Wilkinson, as no one else had been at house; tolerably heavy shower of rain on the night previous to the coming to house by prisoners; would have washed out any tracks that might have been in the road previously; all Edwards' family except Sykes' wife were in bed at the coming; Sykes wife had hid him in a pile of cotton; Wilkinson discovered Sykes in the cotton; he pulled him out; McGill and McMillan had pistols; did not see them pointed; saw them in their hands; saw them with pistols in part of house where Edwards and Sykes was; I ran out of the room; heard some one of the party accuse Sykes of having piloted the yankees; don't know which one; went with the party next day to hunt for Sykes; went down from the house to the main road, and turned out of the main road about one hundred yards from the eight mile post towards Elizabeth; turned out and went towards the bay; went down to the bay; went to the path leading from Shady Grove; examined this path; saw no tracks except hog tracks; very particular about examining all round; reasons for being so particular was had heard that the party that passed Mrs. Davis' were without Sykes, and supposed they had killed him; looked very closely to see if could find any tracks where carried him; did not examine the whole route from the main road to the bay; examined about fifty yards; examined very closely around the path towards Shady Grove and bay; saw no tracks except the hog tracks; would have seen tracks if been there; did not see the body of Sykes; saw his face; did not see how he was hung; saw the body after taken down; the stomach, breast and face was badly bruised; side of the face was skinned; looked as if done with a shoe; did not see his leg; think the neck was broken; it was very limber; considered Sykes a union man; he was one certain; Sykes had been with the yankees three weeks; he had gone off without his wife's knowledge, and the yankees allowed him to come back to make provision for her; he was going back the next morning.

Question by the Court.—Why did you not follow the prisoners immediately after their leaving the house?

A.—We went as soon as we could get ready.

Q.—Why did you not start out sooner the day of the search.

A.—The others did start, but I did not until about 12 o'clock.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL.

Sykes is my brother-in-law; he married my sister; none other relation that I know; Sykes' grand-father. Mr. Edwards, raised me; I call him father; he married my mother; she was a widow; my name is Guydon; Mrs. Sykes, (my sister,) never said much to me about the matter; only asked me about the tracks; what I saw and heard was of my own observation and hearing; got nothing from my sister; first saw the tracks of the prisoners at the forks of the road leading to the bay, and when witness came into the road leading to Edward's house; this about a quarter of a mile from the eight mile post; am positive this is the first tracks I saw of the prisoners; three quarters of a mile from where first saw the tracks to Edward's house; Mrs Sykes was not with me when first discovered the tracks; first discovered the four tracks a short distance from where the horse was; the horse was tied between two pines near the house, one hundred yards or more; went to bed on the night prisoners came to house about 8 o'clock; did not go to sleep immediately; waked up after Wilkinson was in the house; the other two were in entry between the house; rained before witness went to sleep; heard it; Sykes went out of the house and said it was raining; the path from Shady Grove is very thick and wooded, and in some places it would be hard for horses to get through as it has been corduroyed, and where corduroyed is hard and covered with pines, but in some places it has broken through and soft, making it almost impossible for a horse to get through; there is an island in the swamp, with a log across it; there is a bay before getting to the island; where seeing the path from Shady Grove there was a slight path coming out by the bay, and if there had been tracks would have seen them; did examine the path leading from Shady Grove to the place of murder; near the bay and saw no tracks.

Question by Judge Advocate—Was it possible for horses to go from Shady Grove through this path to place of murder?

A.—It was not.

MARY C. EDWARDS SWORN.

My name is Mary C. Edwards; was at Mr. Edwards' house abont 10th day of April, 1865; did not recognize both of the prisoners; saw McGill at the house; cannot say positively that McMillan was present at the time; think he was; one of the party said that they were "going to hang him (Sykes) without judge or jury;" heard that it was McMillan who said so; saw Sykes' hands tied; the person tying the hands made this remark; heard one of them say at the same time that Sykes had "committed a hanging crime;" and that they would hang him; heard McGill and the person they call McMillan accuse Sykes of having piloted the Yankees; Sykes told one of the accused that he did not, and the other that he only went with them as far as his lane; saw one of the party have a pistol pointed at Sykes; witness covered up her head in bed; did so as she did not want to see Sykes shot; heard McGill say that "Sykes and the d—d yankees thought that they had possession, but he would show them they had not;" they used many oaths while in house; as they led Sykes out of the house heard two persons make the remark to Sykes to bid his friends good-bye, as he would never see them any more; heard people say Sykes was a union man; all his people were union men; was considered a union man by all who knew him; knew nothing of the tracks about the house; left for her home about half hour after Sykes and party left.

CROSS EXAMINED BY COUNSEL.

Did not see any one but Wilkinson have a pistol that night; Sykes and the prisoners did not talk freely while in the house before carrying him away; did not in the house witness was in.

NANCY J. EDWARDS SWORN.

My name is Nancy J. Edwards, sister of Mary C. Edwards, grand-daughter of Mr. Elias Edwards, was at his house on or about 10th day of April, 1865; three persons come to the house an hour or two before day on that morning; recognized both prisoners as parties who were at the house at that time; they came in the house and tied Matthew Sykes; before tieing him they said they were going "to hang him without judge or jury;" thinks McMillan made this remark; heard both of the prisoners say that Sykes had shown the yankees to their houses; heard McGill tell Sykes that "he and the damned yankees thought they had possession, but he would show them they had not;" saw one of the parties have a pistol; it rained some before they came to the house, but don't know how much; heard the remark made to Sykes "to bid his friends good-bye that he would never see them again;" two persons made this remark; knew one to be Wilkinson by his voice.

CROSS EXAMINED BY COUNSEL.

Don't know whether or not Elias Edwards was present at the time Sykes was accused of piloting the yankees.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mayor's Court, Wednesday—before Commissioner Shackelford.

Mayor's courts now-a-days are as quiet as a country grog shop on the day succeeding a militia drill. Two days have passed now without anything coming up of more interest than a negro stealing. This occurrence has become so common that it was at one time considered very doubtful whether there would be any court convened, at any rate the witness appeared and the case was called, when it was made very manifest that one Perry Goodwin—a dark subject, did enter the yard of Mr. G. W. Rose, and there feloniously abstract a lot of fowls, the property of Elsie Moore, and for which he was confined in the guard house until further orders. Perry will have his goose picked before he gets away to engage in the traffic again.

ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY.—Assistant surgeon J. E. Winants, United States army has been assigned to duty in the freedman's bureau, and arrived in the city yesterday morning by the Weldon train. Dr. Winants immediately reported to Major Charles J. Wickersham, superintendent, for duty in this the southern district of the state.

RETURNED TO HER STATION.—The United Steamer *Lenapee*, Lt. Commander Phelps, arrived from Smithville yesterday forenoon, and is now anchored at her former station in the river. She has been below for some weeks past.

PASTOR RETURNED.—Rev. L. S. Burkhead, pastor of the Front street Methodist Church was upon the streets yesterday after some three weeks absence from his pulpit. He will be cordially greeted by his congregation.

The steamer *Fairbanks* Capt. Hunter, will leave for New York this morning at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o,clock, promptly.

Hotel Arrivals.

BAILEY'S HOTEL, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

G W Clark,	E Legg, Smithville
Jos Bensel, Smithville	Wm D Murray, 161st N Y Vols
Roger Moor & wife, Clinton, N Y	Jno G Little, 161st N Y Vols
E W Gamble, Fla	V Page, S C
Phil Gwinn, Charleston	R H Lester
S N Adams, Wilmington	G W Jewett, Wilmington
Charles Dismond	J Burnell, Smithvill
W B Lafarge, Str Euterpe	H M Lester, Str Euterpe
W C Blakeman, do	

CITY HOTEL, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

Harrison Leib, Barbados, W I	W E Lakeman
H R Nixon, Goldsboro'	C F G Mason, Sumter, S C
J M Barden, Clinton	A W Levett, As't Surg 29th U S A
Chas B Vanderbeck, Newberne	J Talson, Darlington, S C
B C Bowden, Duplin	W Mims, do
J E Winants, U S A, Washington	R M Houston, Marion, S C
Mrs E A Faison & Daughter, Duplin Co	Jas M Foy, Cumberland, S C
Dan'l W Kinnon, W & M R R	A Robertson, Fair Bluff. N C
T Boney, Duplin	W Haynie, W & M R R
J H Stagall, Oxford, N C	A Smith, Fair Bluff
C Marble, W & M R R	J B Southerland, Wilmington
W B Lafarge, S S Euterpe	C W Creig, Smithville, N C
J Wilson, Wilmington	T Garrison, Smithville, N C

THE WEEKLY WILMINGTON HERALD.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Newspaper in North Carolina.

THE WEEKLY HERALD for the present week, ready on Saturday, will contain the very latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the hour of going to press; New York and European Gossip; choice stories and poetry; religious intelligence; agricultural information; weekly review of the markets, etc., etc., etc.

TERMS.—Per year, $2 50; six months, $1 50; three months, $1 90; one month, $0 50.

A limited number of advertisements only will be received, which must be handed in by Thursday noon.

Opening of Railroads to Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 5.

The railways are now open to this city and Montgomery, in this State, thus completing connection with New York via Knoxville, Tenn., and Lynchburg, Va. Adams Express has opened its offices at these points.

Mail Agents.

Messrs. Calvin, Lipscomb and George H. Baldwin have recently received and accepted the appointments of mail agents on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. Both gentlemen are citizens of Richmond, and possess the business qualifications.—*Richmond correspondence Petersburg Express.*

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania Gone Republican.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Gubernatorial Contest in Ohio.

Cox, Union Candidate, Elected by Twenty-five Thousand Majority.

RELEASE of EMINENT SOUTHERNERS.

A. H. Stephens, Geo. A. Trenholm, John A. Campbell, and Ex-Gov. Clarke Permitted to Return Home on Parole.

Members of the South Carolina Convention Pardoned.

&c. &., &c.,

Pennsylvania Elections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Philadelphia election returns prove that the state has gone republican. The vote in the city was the largest cast except at the late presidential election. McMichael, the union candidate for mayor, has been elected by over five thousand majority. Hartranft elected auditor general, and Campbell surveyor general, by over seven thousand majority.

Ohio Gubernatorial Elections.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.

Cox, union candidate for governor, has carried the state by a majority of twenty-five thousand.

Members of South Carolina Convention Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th.

The pardons of members of the South Carolina convention have been signed by the president and forwarded to Gov. Perry for distribution.

Release of Prominent Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Geo. A. Trenholm, of S. C., John A. Campbell, of Ala., and ex-Governor Clark, of Miss., having applied to the president for pardon, he has ordered that they be released from close custody on their respective paroles, to appear at such time and place as the president may designate—to answer any charge he may direct to be preferred against them. And that they remain in their respective states until further orders.

BY MAIL.

MEXICO.

Reported Arrival of Juarez in New Mexico—Semi-official News—Republican Victory—Occupation of Paral—The French Loss Heavily—Maximilian Reestablishes Slavery—News by way of New Orleans—The Combined Advance on Matamoras.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, October 6.

The *Republican's* Los Vegas, New Mexico, correspondent, under date of Sept. 15, says a gentleman from Santa Fe, reports the arrival of Juarez at that place, susposed to be en route for the States. The report is doubtful.

Colonel Channer has been elected delegate to congress from New Mexico, by 1,500 majority over Colonel Paree.

WASHINGTON, Friday, October 6.

Semi-official news was received here to-day from the state of Chihuahua. The Mexican General Villaga (republican) attacked and took possession in August of the city of Paral, defended by the French. He inflicted great loss on the enemy.

The republican General Meogne was killed in the battle. The French were coldly received in Chihuahua. General Brincourt circulated a proclamation, printed in the city of Mexico, stating that he had been welcomed by the people. The next day, however, he declared martial law in the state.

Maximilian's proclamation of the 5th of September is said practically to re-establish slavery in Mexico. He calls the slaves workingmen, and their masters patrons.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Matamoras advices say that Cortinas, Canales and Escobedo have combined their forces, and are marching on Matamoras with 1,200 liberals, robbing and plundering the whole country. Captain Noyes's cavalry is operating between Matamoras and Monterey.

Nine hundred Belgians and Mexicans defeated 3,500 Juarists, near Caroma, in the state of Michoacan, on the 17th of July, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms and 6 pieces of artillery. They proceeded in the direction of Tehuacan.

Telegraph lines are in process of construction to connect the principal cities of the empire.

THE DRY TORTUGAS.

Attempt of Dr. Mudd to Escape—He is Found Secreted in a Steamer's Coal Bunkers—He is Put to Hard Labor Wheeling Sand.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans on the 20th ult., for New York, put in here short of coal.

She reports landing some prisoners at the Dry Tortugas and that Dr. Mudd had made an attempt to escape. He was found secreted in the coal Bunkers of the Steamer Thomas Scott, and put to hard labor wheeling sand.

The quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for having aided Dr. Mudd in the effort to escape.

TEXAS.

Expected Emigration of a Polish Colony—Burglaries at Houston—An Address to the Freedmen by Gen. Gregory.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1865.

Texas advices say that large quantities of land have been purchased by a Polish agent, in order to introduce a colony of Polish emigrants.—The first colonization is expected to take place in December.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that burglaries and robberies continue in that place.

Gen. Gregory, Superintendent of the Freedmens Bureau of Texas, made a speech to the negroes at Houston, assuring them that their rights should be respected, that they could hold property, and would be governed by the same laws as the whites. He informed them that they, the military would compel them to abide by their contracts, and they should not be a burden to the government.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Another Southern State Comes in—Texas and North Carolina now Represented—A Day of Thanksgiving for the Return of Peace—General Church Business,

&c. &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

The general convention of the Episcopal Church reassembled in St. Andrew's Church at 10 o'clock this morning. When the roll was called, a delegation from the diocese of North Carolina answered to their names. A delegation from the diocese of Texas was admitted yesterday. Thus two southern dioceses were represented—Texas and North Carolina.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Meade, that during the session of the convention a day be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for restoration of peace and the preservation of the union.

Mr. Howe, of Philadelphia, offered a substitute declaring that gratitude was due to the Almighty for the restoration of the authority of the government over the whole territory of the United States, and for the abolition of slavery.

Both resolutions were withdrawn, it being understood that a resolution of a similar character would be presented by the house of bishops.

Rev. Charles Breck, of Delaware, offered resolutions relative to the death of Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, who was a delegate from the diocese of Delaware to the convention.

Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, offered a resolution relative to the death of Rev. Wm. P. Wyatt, of Maryland.

Resolutions were adopted relative to the deaths of Robert Howell Gardner, lay delegate from Maine to the last convention, and Rev. Wm. Creighton, of New York.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, offered a resolution of the convention of the diocese of New York, asking that the provincial system, for the division of the dioceses of the church in the United States, be established.

Mr. Ruggles said that the object of the resolution was to increase the number of dioceses in the country. The resolution was made the special order for Friday at one o'clock.

Dr. Hare stated that the delegation of the diocese of Pennsylvania had been instructed to offer resolutions of similar character, relative to the provincial system of dividing the diocese, and would do so at a future time,

Rev. Dr. Howe, from the committee appointed to prepare an additional body of hymns, offered a resolution for the printing of five hundred copies of the additional hymns prepared by the committee for the use of the Convention.

The Convention resolved to meet daily at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to adjourn at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The resignation of Herman Cope, as treasurer, was received, but not acted on.

It was stated that for the first time in fifteen years the convention commenced with a balance of twohundred dollars.

Rev. Dr. Vinton offered a resolution that the committee on canons report an amendment to the canon disposing of the commission of alms, providing that on Easter day the alms contributed be deposited with the bishop of the diocese for his distribution. This resolution was referred.

Some discussion arose to the proper pointing of certain portions of the creed, and the committee on the prayer book were instructed to report what is really the proper pointing of the creed in the article: "The holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints.

Judge Churchill, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the committee on canons to inquire into the expediency of amending the canons of the church so as to prohibit any clergyman or candidate for holy orders from entering the army or navy, except in the capacity of chaplain. Adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Late Election—Certainty of Gen. Humphrey's Election—His Success Considered Unfortunate—He is still Unpardoned—Other Candidates.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 4, 1865.

Further returns of the late election indicate that General Humphreys has been chosen over Judge Fisher for Governor.

A. M. West is elected to Congress from this, Fourth District. He is a good Union man. C. E. Walker is doubtless elected Attorney General of the State. He is an eminent lawyer.

What Form of Government Must Ireland Have to Elevate Her People—A Discussion with the Answer—A Republican One.

A public discussion was held last evening at No. 287 Hudson st., on the subject, "Is a monarchial or a republican form of government best suited to elevate the people of Ireland?"

There is no need to say the hall was filled to suffocation; every one knows that who has attended any meeting which tends in any way toward Fenianism.

Mr. John McGrath was called to the chair.—Upon taking it he made a few remarks, in stating the object of the meeting, which were seasoned with native wit and put the audience in the best of humor. Manahan's band played some national airs, American and Irish, after which Mr. O'Donnell was introduced as a "big gun" for the monarchists. Mr. O'Donnell made a brilliant speech in his own racy style, which it is impossible to give an idea of upon paper. Mr. Hagerty followed, in favor of republicanism, and gave a lofty flight to the American eagle. Mr. Gallagher succeeded.

His speech was full of witty and sarcastic allusions, and, while brilliant had not the solidity of Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Maning was the most powerful of all, and although he attempted no bursts of eloquence or worked any anti-climaxes, but treated the subject, as he said, "in a common sense vein," was by far the most logical of any. Every disputant was given a second round, during which they confined themselves more closely to the question. An immense amount of ground was got over, speakers jumping from Cyrus the great to Andy Johnson, from Larry McCoul to Thomas F. Meagher.

The president summed up the case, and the audience decided that the best form of government for the objects named was the republican.

Whether this decision will have any effect upon the lineal descendants of Finn, who look to a reestablishment in their birthrights, can only be seen by the developments of the future. for which we wait.

Circular from the Freedman's Bureau.

BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, Oct. 4, 1865.

State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this bureau, provided they make no distinction of color, or in case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored. Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts.

The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township or city shall care for and provide for its own poor. Vagrant laws made for free people, now in force on the statute books of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen. Commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States in accordance with the foregoing principle.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General Commanding.

THE FREEDMEN.

Mass Meeting at Edgefield, Tenn.—Six Thousand Present—Address by Gen. Fisk—Their Rights and their Duty—Other Speakers—Negros Sent Home.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 6.

A great mass meeting of negros was held at Edgefield, yesterday afternoon, 6,000 persons being present. An address was made by Brigadier General Fisk.

He rejoiced that the negros of Tennessee were as free as God intended them to be. He told them that they must prove themselves entitled to freedom by industry, sobriety and integrity. His duty was to see that they discharged their duties. He would put the black man in the jury box and on the witness stand. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. He was followed by several other speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

Gen. Fisk states that during the past week 600 or 700 negroes have been sent to their former homes in different parts of the state, and have contracted with their former owners to work for wages. Within a month there will be a general clearing out of negros here, arrangements having been effected to procure them labor in different parts of the south.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fenianism has broken out in Finland, where the local patriots call themselves Fenomen (or Finmen), their object being the national independence both of Russia and Sweden, or, in point of fact, a return to the old barbarism of their Mongol progenitors.

Gibraltar is in a state of blockade from quarantine and cordon, and the consequence is great suffering amongst those who usually gain a livelihood out of the shipping. One hundred and thirty fatal cases of cholera have occurred, but they were amongst that class of persons whose constitutions, impaired by vice or want, are always ready to surrender. The Artillery, a fine body of men a thousand strong, have been remarkably free from sickness. The destroyer has also passed over the children of Israel, for not a Jew has died from either cholera or diarrhœa.

Prince Alfred has abandoned his intention to visit Constantinople. The prevalence of the cholera in that city has no doubt occasioned this change in his plans.

So far as the Irish in America are concerned, it is thought that the Fenian College is likely to settle, in a beneficial way, the relations between the United States and Ireland. There is a much more vivid remembrance of 1798 along the American seaboard than there is in England, or possibly in Ireland. The ordinray American citizen has not known what to think or to wish while supposing Ireland the British Poland. One may find it received as a piece of news, or as a doubtful fact, in one state after another that Ireland is represented in the British Parliament. Myriads of American eyes which are practised in political insight are now upon Ireland, and the real nature of Irish sufferings, the actual progress of the Irish character and fortunes, and the political relations between England and Ireland, are likely to be far better understood than they have ever yet been.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.—The *Courier du Bas Rhin* has the following paragraph:

"We learn a new victory of the construction of French machines over English, and this time it is in Alsace that the machines will be constructed. The Baden Government lately invited tenders for forty-six railway locomotives. The English offered to build them for 70,720f each; some Baden manufacturers asked 55,720f; finally, the Gatffenstaden (French) works asked only 45,000f. This last competitor had its tender accepted for twenty-two locomotives; the twenty-four others were adjudged to the Badeners, and the English got nothing, on account of their price being so high."

During the last month about twenty agents from various Southern States sailed for Rio Janeiro, to make an examination of lands in Brazil, and report their adaptability to the wants of the Southern people. It is estimated that 50,000 Southern planters have serious intentions of going to Brazil, should these reports prove favorable.

Japanese noblemen are at present in Paris, endeavoring to obtain some active assistance from France in the contest now being carried on by the Tycoon against his powerful vassal.

Sad Affair.

By a letter from Edgefield C. H., dated Sept. 30, we are informed that the body of Miss C. Fanny Teague, an accomplished and beautiful young lady of that place, had been found, a few days before, floating in any artificial pond near that village. She had been quite unwell for some days previous. and it is thought that in a paroxysm of delirium, she wandered to the pond and accicentally fell in; but there is a mystery in the affair that may, perhaps, never be explained.—*Charleston News.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON N. C.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 11—U. S. Steamer Lenapee, Commander Phelps, has arrived from Smithville, and is moored in the river nearly abreast of the Ship Yard.

Oct. 11—Steam Tug Ambition, Walsh, from Baltimore, to Q. M. Department.

COMMERCIAL.

The Home Market.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, 6 P. M., Oct. 11th.

This is a strange market. A cursory glance at the wharves in the morning presents to the eye a clean swept appearance, and a stranger would conclude that this was a dull place. He would be very much mistaken. Notwithstanding the low stage of the river, preventing shipments from above tide-water for nearly two months, business has been tolerably brisk, and every vessel, steam or sailing, has been filled up easily.

The transactions of the day are as follows:

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is quiet, with sales of 118 bbls. at $3 65.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE has declined since last sales. 28 bbls. sold at 60c for colored and 62 1-2c for pure.

ROSIN.—We note sales of 183 bbls. common at $5 00. Market firm.

TAR.—73 bbls. were sold at $5 75—a decline of 25c on last sales.

COTTON.—The sales foot up 236 bales—216 bales on private terms, for future delivery; 16 bales Middling at 42c; and 4 Repacked at 36c. Market firm.

TIMBER.—The first raft that has been received in over a week was sold to a miller at $16 per M.

Receipts per W. & M. Railroad.

189 bbls. Rosin, 2 car loads Turpentine, 31 bales Cotton 36 bbls. Spirits Turpentine and 32 bags Pea Nuts, to Bradley & Woehler, M. McInnis, S. G. Northrop, R. L. Howard, John A. Taylor, W. H. McRary, A. H. VanBokkelin and Russell & Ellis.