THE WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 225. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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

THE DAILY HERALD

Is printed every morning (Sundays 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.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.
OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL. & MAN. R. R.,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1865.

THE following trains are run on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with following connections:

Leave Wilmington daily at 5.30 A. M.
" Kingsville " 7.35 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington daily at 3.05 P. M.
" Kingsville " 1.25 A. M.

At Florence these trains connect each way with trains on the North Eastern Railroad daily for Charleston. At Kingsville they connect each way with trains on the South Carolina Railroad daily for Columbia and Augusta. In going to Columbia passengers stage from Hopkins' Turnout, on South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, a distance of twelve miles. In going to Augusta they stage from Orangeburg, in South Carolina to Johnston's Turnout, on South Carolina Railroad, a distance of 52 miles.

At Florence these trains connect with the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, which road runs up to Cheraw Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and down from Cheraw to Florence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There is daily stage connection from Sumter, S. C., to Camden, S. C., connecting with these trains. The steamer connecting with these trains arrives and departs from the W. & W. R. R. wharf. The freight office of the Company is, for the present, on Water street, at the wharf formerly used by steamer *North Carolina*, running to Fayetteville. The office of the President, General Superintendent and Treasurer, for the present, is on the southeast corner of Water and Chesnut streets, up stairs.

HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Sup't.
Nov. 13th 218

Wilmington and Manchester R. R
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad company will be held in Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday the 29th proximo.

WM. A. WALKER,
Sec'ty Wil. & Man. R. R. Co.
Oct. 26 199-s

Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO.,
LAURINBURG, N. C., Oct. 18, 1865.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company will be held at Lincolnton, N. C., on Thursday, January 18th, 1866.

WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.
Oct. 26th. 203-s

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.
OFFICE W. & W. R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4, 1865.

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday the 22d inst.

J. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.
Nov. 6 211-tm.
Goldsboro' News, Tarboro' Southerner, Raleigh Standard and Sentinel, copy.

Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO.,
LAURINBURG, Oct. 18th, 1865.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 22nd instant, a Passenger Train will run over this road as follows:

SCHEDULE:

Up Train, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.		Down Train, Monday, Friday and Wednesday.	
Leave.		*Leave.*	
Wilmington	8.00 A. M.	Sand Hill	7.00 A. M.
Riverside	9.00 "	Laurinburg	8.10 "
North West	9.40 "	Shoe Heel	8.33 "
Marlville	10.21 "	Red Banks	8.53 "
Rosindale	11.08 "	Moss Neck	9.25 "
Brown Marsh	11.38 "	Lumberton	10.02 "
Bladenboro'	12.10 P. M.	Bladenboro'	10.56 "
Lumberton	1.08 "	Brown Marsh	11.27 "
Moss Neck	1.40 "	Rosindale	11.57 "
Red Banks	2.10 "	Marlville	12.41 P. M.
Shoe Heel	2.30 "	North West	1.24 "
Laurinburg	3.04 "	Riverside	2.00 "
Arrive at		*Arrive at*	
Sand Hill	4.00 "	Wilmington	3.00 "

No goods will be taken by the above Train, except at the option of the company, and then double the usual rates will be charged.

A Freight Train will be run, making two trips each week, leaving Sand Hill Monday and Thursday, Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday. Up freights by this Train must be delivered at the warehouse by 11½ o'clock A. M., on Friday, and by sunset on Monday evening.

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

WM. H. ALLEN,
Master of Transportation.
Oct. 26th. 203-s

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,
Aug. 30, 1865—154. Eng. & Sup't.

BLANKS.

CHARTER PARTY,
DRAY TICKETS,
RECEIPTS ON ALL RAILROADS,
MANIFESTS FOR SHIPS AND STEAMERS
BILLS OF LADING,
For sale at
THE HERALD OFFICE
October 31. 207-s.

Wrapping Paper.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, in good order, suitable for wrapping paper, for sale by the hundred at THE HERALD OFFICE.
Oct. 25. 202-s

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 21.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

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.

ANOTHER BABY DESERTED.—Early yesterday morning a negro baby, supposed to be about two months old, was fonnd in the yard of R. A. Risley, near the crossing of the railroad. It was cared for by the family unlil it could be delivered into proper hands, which seemed to be as hard to find as a rich man is said to be in paradise. Every one that was visited and spoken to about the child disclaimed any charge over it, and it was thought, at one time quite probable that the little negro would be without pale of humanized society. Lieutenat Drinker, of the freedmen's bureau finally consented to have it taken care of, but even then he did not recognize it as coming under his duties, but merely as an act of charity, to keep the child alive. There should be some place about a city of this size for such little unfortunates, be they white or black. They are not responsible for their being here and as they are human, and we professing christians, we should certainly take care that they do not die right under our noses for want of care and attention. True, in this case it is a little negro, but in the next it may be a white child.

This is not the only case we are likely to have this winter of this character, unless there is some movement made to take charge of the poor, both white and black. There is already great destitution reported among the poorer classes. Was there not sufficient money made during the late war by some one or more persons to endow an orphans home in the city? It was a mans' charitable act, so related, that enabled him to get an unlooked for seat in heaven.

THE WRECK OF THE TWILIGHT.—Parties from below report a heavy sea off the bar yesterday. Up to that time it was hoped that very near all of the goods from the *Twilight*, in a damaged state, would be taken from the wreck. A large number of small boats, belonging mostly to individuals, were swarming about her previous to the gale of yesterday, and with a favorable opportunity of enhancing themselves for the trouble. A steam tug with a load of the valuables, some badly damaged, came up to the city and discharged yesterday. From the appearance of her assortment it was not likely to be claimed by any one particularly, comprising, as it did, everything from a common shovel to as sublime an article as a hoop-skirt, and it is not so manifest that there was not things even neater than this to the eye supreme.

Another Vessel Beached.

By private advices from below we learn that the schooner *W. L. Springs*. Captain Steelman, from Philadelphia, bound for this port, with a general cargo, was beached inside the bar on Saturday morning last. It is supposed she will be gotten off to-day.

On the passage the *Springs* experienced very heavy weather, during which she lost a small boat and large anchor. We will perhaps hear more of her to-day.

BAD WEATHER.—Yesterday was a very bad day, the rain came down in torrents and the sudden change from extreme warm to cold weather, was well calculated to develope old conscript rheumatism, if it is anywhere concealed about the system. It poured down last night, and outside was so very dark as to preclude the impossibility of imagining anything darker—not even a stack of black cats. Think of love in a cottage with the roof off on such a night. Ugh!

MAYOR'S COURT.—Three cases were before the mayor yesterday. Two for being drunk in the streets and one for stealing. The two first paid for the privilege of fondly imbibing old nectar, and the thief was of so little interest as to make no difference what became of his case.

It is a settled point that men will drink liquor and a negro will steal, whatever the consequences may be.

THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—The inclemency of the weather last evening caused a postponement of the play of Romeo and Juliet until to-night, when Mr. Davis will appear as Romeo, Mr. Rogers not arriving as was announced in the morning papers of yesterday. We wish them a clear evening and a good full house, for Miss Vernon will certainly be all that can be looked for in the character which she assumes.

UNCALLED FOR TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams for the following persons remain uncalled for at the office in this city: Mrs. E. J. Roberts, Geo. G. Lewis, Col. R. H. Cowan, M. Bowes, J. M. James, Capt. Stephenson.

MILITARY COURT.—A general court martial, convened by order of the department commander, assembled in this city yesterday. Major J. C. Mann is the president.

THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of The Wilmington Herald:

That Laura Keeu plays "East Lynne" well, none who have seen her can deny, but that she plays it better than Miss Ida Vernon no unprejudiced person will assert. We like Miss Vernon ever so much. The death scene of little Willie she executes splendidly. The child, however, deserves much credit for this, as well as her teachers—she is remarkably well trained. The death of "Madame Vine" was fine, though we should have liked it much better had her support not acted with quite so much *spirit*.

That the respectability of the theatre might be greatly increased, as well as interest and audience, if the confusion, &c., attendance of the upper gallery, could be diminished, we can but think.

It seems to us, if we are all *free*, to shout in a most jubilant fashion at the well rendered death bed scene of the heroine of an affecting play, it is a pity we are not all slaves. Why don't some one attend to this thing, and make it a place of enjoyment rather than annoyance? If we were in the habit of dying of broken hearts, and doing the heavy tragedy generally, we courageonsly assert that the Wilmington theatre, under present auspices, would be the very last place we should select for our last moments.

Where is the "*efficient police*" that has been engaged, as stated in the *Visitor*? Where are the good old fashioned "parents or guardians" to keep young America "under fifteen years of age" in check, as promised in the *Visitor*?

A THEATRE GOER.

Hotel Arrivals.
BAILEY'S HOTEL, NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

E A Grissom, Federal Point
Dr Liverman, Ohio
D Shaw, New Hanover
J W Jones, "
Thos S Steelman, N J
Thos Steel, Hartford
A E Mason, Q M U S A
Wm Gregory, N Y
J J Cox, Onslow co
H S Parsons, "

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of London and New York.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Earl Russell Premier.

Lord Clarendon Foreign Minister.

The Shenandoah at Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.
&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The steamships *City of London* and *New York*, via Queenstown, the 9th, have arrived.

The New Ministry.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Russell as premier and Clarendon as minister of foreign affairs have been duly installed.

The Shenandoah.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

The *Shenandoah* had arrived in the Mersey and been delivered to the naval authorities.

Capt. Waddell states that the first information he received of the close of the war was on the 30th of August.

The *Star* says if the *Shenandoah* is claimed by America there is no reason for refusing the request.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Cotton has been flat and very irregular, although American was not quoted. A decline in other descriptions is generally a quarter to a half pence lower. Sales for the last two days 8,000 bales—2,000 to speculators and exporters.

BY MAIL.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Intended Retirement of Minister Adams.

End of the Spanish Slave Trade.

Royal Decree Establishing a System of Gradual Emancipation.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship *Persia*, Captain Lott, which left Liverpool about ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th instant, arrived at New York on the morning of the 15th:

It had been reported that a large Bremen ship, with three hundred and seventy passengers, for New York, had been lost in the British Channel, but the statement was believed to be without foundation.

The French war steamer *Dix Decembre* had sunk the Spanish steamer *Murillo*, off the South Foreland, by coming in collision with her. The crew and passengers of the *Murillo* were landed at Dover.

The Danish Ministry have resigned.

The preliminaries of a treaty of commerce between England and Austria have been concluded.

Tom Sayers, who fought Heenan, is dying of consumption. Harry Broome, another well known prize fighter, is dead.

The Danish government had joined the Constantinople sanitary commission.

Our Alabama Claims—Rumored Retirement of Minister Adams.

[London Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.]

Notwithstanding the tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, it is understood here that President Johnson's cabinet has no intention of pressing to a quarrel the controversy regarding the prizes taken by the *Alabama*. The tone of well informed Americans in "society" here fully confirms this view. There will, of course, be a row when congress meets, and violent speeches from the members of the opposition, but the government considers itself strong enough to withstand any emergency of the kind, and nothing disagreeable will come of it.

Mr. Adams has finally resolved on relinquishing his post here, and returning home early in the spring. It will be difficult to find a man to succeed him.

[From the London Post, Nov. 1.]

It is now placed beyond a doubt that it was the Americen government which first created their opponents belligerents, not only by proclaiming a blockade of the southern ports, but by proceeding to enforce such blockade before the English government had accorded to the confederates a belligerent status. It also appears that Mr. Seward himself was the first minister who, in an official dispatch, made use of the word "neutrals"—a term which can have no application except during the existence of a war. The demand for compensation rests on grounds by no means so substantial as those on which the Spanish and Portuguese governments based the claims which, in 1818, they submitted to the government of the United States, and which that government declined to satisfy. Mr. Johnson can scarcely deny the appositeness of a precedent created by one of his own predecessors, and we may therefore reasonably expect that the course resolved upon by the government at Washington will be one which, "without compromising the national dignity and honor," will amount to a frank withdrawal of demands which could not equitably be sustained.

Suppression of the Spanish Slave Trade.

The following decree of her majesty the queen, made in conformity to the report of the Spanish ministry, upon the advisability of suppressing the slave trade, has just been issued:

ROYAL DECREE.

In conformity with the reasons laid before me by the minister of the colonies, and in accord with the council of ministers, I decree as follows:

Article 1. The one hundred and three negros taken from a Portuguese vessel which the agents of the Spanish authorities captured in September last at El Gato, within the limits of the juristiction of San Christobal and Pinar del Rio, shall be conveyed at the expense of the government to the island of Fernando Po, or to any other of the Spanish possessions of the Gulf of Guinea. Art. 2. Furthermore, dating from the publication of the present decree, all negros of every class whom the Spanish authorities or forces may apprehend in conformity with the treaties with foreign nations and the laws and regulations of the kingdom prohibiting the slave trade, shall also be conveyed to the same possessions. Art. 3. A special regulation shall determe the condition under which slaves resident in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico may pass from one island to the other and shift their ground. Negros apprehended under different circumstances, not coming within the category of fugitives, shall be dealt with according to article 2 of this decree. Article 4. The removal of negros referred to in the three foregoing articles shall be effected immediately the tribunals or competent authorities have declared them to be emancipated, leaving them at the disposition of the superior civil governors. Her majesty's government will adopt fitting steps to have this declaration made out with the least possible delay, whatever may be the nature or character of the proceedings instituted by virtue of the capture. Article 5. Negros conveyed to the Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea shall be completely free on their arrival therein, and shall be taken to any port they may designate on the coast of the continent of Africa, unless they prefer remaining in the Spanish possessions under the protection of the government, or engaging themselves as free laborers in the way adopted by the Kroomen, and for the term settled by the regulations. Article 6. When negros who have been removed prefer, in the exercise of their liberty, to remain in Fernando Po, or in any other of the possessions, expressed in the foregoing article, the Spanish authorities shall, in order to realize the admirable purposes of suppliment C of the treaty of 28th June, enforce the due fulfillment of articles 1 and 4 of the above suppliment, and of the regulations of the government with regard to slaves who have obtained their free papers in the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico, equally with respect to slaves emancipated by decisions of the tribunals of justice, as in the case of those declared free by the Spanish tribunals. Article 7. The authority formerly conceded to the superior civil governors of colonial provinces where slavery existed of compelling the labor of the negross (*consignar*) is henceforth revoked. Article 8, In proportion as the freedmen fulfill the term of their existing engagement, they will enter the depot, where the government will provide everything necessary for their subsistence and remuneration, occupying them in the public works as an obligatory task so long as they remain in this state. Art. 9. The government may declare free all emanicipated slaves who have entered the depot and count more than five years of residence in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, authorizing them to remain thereiu under the conditions determined by the regulations or conveying them to one of the Spanish possessions of the Gulf Guinea, or to any other place which they may designate. Art. 10. The faculty of extending the existing engagements of emancipated negroes is hereby prohibited. Henceforth the actual legitimate owners of emancipated slaves alone shall answer to the government for the fulfilment of all the obligations arising from the engagement. Art. 11. The Minister of the Colonies shall dictate fitting instructions for the speedy and most exact execution of the present royal degree.

Given at San Ildefonso, Oct. 27.

ISABELLA.

ANTONIO CANOGVAS DEL CASTILLO, Minister of the Colonies.

France.

A letter of the Emperor Napoleon to Marshal McMahon on the Algerian question had been published. It concludes as follows:

I would turn to account the valor of the Arabs rather than bear hardly upon their poverty—render the colonists rich and prosperous rather than establish settlements of emigrants, and maintain our soldiers in healthy situations rather than expose them to the wasting climate of the desert. By the realization of this programme we shall appease passions and satisfy interests; then Algeria will be to us no longer a burden, but a new element of strength. The Arabs, restrained and conciliated, will give us what they can best give—namely, soldiers; and the colony, become flourishing by the development of its territorial riches, will create a commercial movement eminently favorable to the mother country.

The *Moniteur* says rumors, evidently exaggerated, have been circulated relative to the state of affairs in Algeria. The only facts certain are that ou the 19th of October St. Lala made his appearance in the southern districts of Algeria with two thousand horsemen and one thousand four hundred soldiers on foot. Eunez has been beaten, and is in full retreat, and will be pursued as far as the season of the year will allow.

Prussia.

The Prussian government having resolved to construct an iron-clad fleet, negotiations have been opened with the leading French and English shipbuilders to that end. The firms of Arman & Co., Bordeaux, and Sasuma & Co., of London, will it is said, be intrusted with the execution of the first orders.

Switzerland.

A printer, named Rynicker, residing in the canton of Uri was recently sentenced by a criminal court to receive twenty blows with a rod for having written and published a pamphlet containing an attack upon the Romau Catholic religion and clergy and the holy scripture. All Switzerland became indignant at this interference with liberty of conscieuce, and on the 28th of October a mass meeting was held at Berne to protest against the sentence of the court of Uri, which the meeting declared a disgrace to Switzerland. A second monster meeting was announced at which delegates from every canton would be present.

Greece.

A new ministry had been formed under M. Delegeris. The King had promised that Count Sponneck should leave Greece next week.

Brazil.

Advices from the seat of war in South America extended to September 24.

Operations had been commenced in the province of Corrientes, which, according to the statements of General Estigarnbia, the defender of Uruguayana, under Robles. General Flores had recrossed the Uruguay with the advance of his army, reinforced by six thousand infantry from Rio Grande, and was marching northward in order to cut off the retreat of the Paraguayan column. This movement was supported by the Brazilian and Argentine forces, under Mitre, who had resumed the chief command of the allied army. The *Nacional* of Montevidio states that the Count d'Eu and the Duke de Saze continued in the field under Marshal Osario and Admiral Tamandare.

The emperor was to leave for San Borja on the Uruguay river on the 25th September, accompanied by Admiral Tamandare, but was expected to return to Uruguayana in time to supervise the organization of the main body of the Brazilian troops under Flores. Generals Mitre and Flores had received the grand cross of the "Cruzeiro" order from Don Pedro in person. It was reported that the invaders were removing all the guns from their batteries at Cuevas, Mercedes and Riachuelo to the city of Corrientes, where the Paraguayan General Robles intended to concentrate his forces, including the fleet which had been ordered up the river to his support.

The surrender of Uruguayana caused great rejoicing at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian fleet remained at Rincon de Soto.

New Zealand.

Advices from Melbourne, dated 25th of Sept., state that disturbances continued on the east coast of New Zealand.

The colonial forces and friendly natives had been successful against the fanatics. The pah was stormed by the colonial forces. The expedition captured the natives who murdered Volkner and Captain Close. The governor had confiscated land in Taranaki, and had issued a proclamation of peace and amnesty. The east coast alone was under martial law. A motion to divide New Zealand into two colonies had been negatived in the house of representatives by a majority of fourteen. It was carried in the legislative council without a division. Ministers propose further taxation. New gold fields were attracting population.

THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the General Council.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

Substitution of the Word United for Confederate in the Prayer Book.

The Separate Organization to be Maintained

The Next General Council to Meet at Richmond in November, 1868

&c., &c., &c.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 10, 1865.

[Correspondence of New York Daily News.]

The "Protestant Episcopal" Church of the late "Confederate States" assembled in Augusta, Georgia, on the 8th inst. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, were represented by clerical and lay delegates. The bishops were all present, except Bishop Davis of South Carolina, whose absence was particularly regretted, especially as it was caused by sickness. Upon the organization being completed, the house of bishops asked for a conference committee and appointed, Bishop Elliott, on the part of the house of bishops. The request was acceded to, and Dr. Andrews of Virginia was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the part of the house of deputies.

The following is the report of the Select Committee:

Whereas, The several dioceses, which we as bishops and deputies represent at this council, were impelled by political events to seperate from, in a legislative capacity, the Protestant Episcocal Church in the United States, and did decide, upon grounds sanctioned by Holy Scripture and primitive antiquity, to unite together and adopt for their better government and more convenient action a Constitution and CODE OF CANONS, and did meet in performance of that constitution, in general council in November, 1862.

And whereas, the church so organized, although arising out of political events, was from that time a duly organized branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic church, and may of right so continue to be; or may, through the action of its several diocesan councils, form any other synodical association.

And whereas, in the opinion of several of the dioceses which co-operated in the formation of this independent branch of the Church Catholic, the political exigencies which caused its arrangement no longer exist.

Whereas, the spirit of charity which prevailed in the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States at its late session in Philadelphia, has warmly recommended itself to the hearts of this Council, *therefore resolved*,

1. That in the judgment of this coucil it is perfectly consistent with the good faith which she owes to the bishop and dioceses with which she has been in union since 1862, for any diocese to decide for itself whether she shall any longer continue in union with this council.

2. That it be recommended that wherever the word Confederate occurs in the standards of this church the word United be substituted therefor.

3. That inasmuch as the change recommended in the preceding resolution (being a change in the Prayer Book) cannot legally be completed until the next meeting of this council, that under the circumstance it should in the meantime have the force of law in a diocese, with the approbation of its bishop and council.

4. That each diocese now in connection with this council shall be governed by the constitution and canons thereof, until such time as it shall have declared its withdrawal therefrom as hereinafter provided for.

5. That whenever any diocese shall determine to withdraw from this ecclesiastical confederation, such withdrawal shall be duly accomplished when an official notice, signed by the bishop and secretary of such diocese, shall have been given to the bishops of the diocese remaining in connection with this council.

These resolutions have all been adopted, with one changing the name of the church to the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the Associated Dioceses of the United States." Also one appointing Richmond Va., as the place of holding the next general council in November, 1868. Virginia and South Carolina were unanimous in the expression of their determination to stand by their present organization.

The Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, was elected president of the house of deputies, but declined in a graceful speech in consequence, of in disposition. The Rev. Dr. G. H. Morton (also of Virginia) has participated actively in the discussions, and to-day made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of our present organization.

News from Fortress Monroe.

[Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.

The last patients have been sent away from the Hampton hospitals. All such as require further medical treatment go to the Philadelphia hospitals, and the rest report to their regiments or other assigned places to be mustered out of service. And this is the winding up of these memorable hospitals, where, during the four years of war, more wounded and sick soldiers were treated than at any other army field hospitals. Soon the buildings and everything pertaining to them will be sold, and the only visible memento of their past uses, and the memorable niche these hospitals must fill in history, will be the triangular spot of ground where those who have died here lie buried—a long enclosure of mounds and head boards that in long years to come widows and orphans will visit and bedew with their teers, while all will revere the memories and deeds of the patriotic and honored dead who lie here.

The steamer *A. Winants*, Captain A. J. Bloodgood, that has been to New York for alteration and repairs, has returned here again for government use. While off Hog Island she met the *Blackbird*, having the *Victor* in tow, and passed the *Thomas Collyer* off Ship Shoals.

The *Eolus*, running to Eastern Shore and Yorktown has gone to Baltimore for repairs. The *Thomas A. Morgan* takes her place temporarily.

The revenue cutter *Delaware* has arrived from Baltimore, bound to Texas.

THE LATE GALE.

An Appalling List of Disasters—Effects of the Storm at Key West.

&c., &c, &c.

The United States supply steamer *Memphis*, Lieutenant Commander Conroy commanding, from New Orleans, via Key West 8th instant, arrived at New York 18th. The *Memphis* left New York October 9, with officers, mails, and supplies for the Atlantic and Gulf squadrons, calling at Port Royal, Key West, Tampa, Apalachicola, and New Orleans, arriving at the latter place Oct. 25, and reports the health of the squadrons to be good, and all the ports visited healthy. She arrived at Pensacola just in time to escape the recent hurricane that visited the coast, commencing about October 22. Experienced very pleasant weather from the time of leaving New York until her arrival at Mew Orleans; while there a sudden change in the temperature took place, it being a number of degrees colder than usual for this time of the year.

The *Memphis* left New Orleans on her return, November 1, stopping at Pensacola and Key West; experienced a very rough passage, having met with a continual succession of strong gales from N. N. E., and much stormy weather; was obliged to lay to thirty hours; November 9, 1.30 P. M., lat. 26 12, long. 79 44, passed brig *H. Thurston*, of Searsport, bound north. The *Memphis* brings the following passengers from the gulf squadron: Commander George M. Ranson, United States navy; acting master, Lemuel Pope; captain's clerk, George S. Dana; paymaster's clerk, F. J. Martin, and fifteen discharged men. Received on board from United States marshal at Key West, George Davies, late attorney general of the so-called confederate states of America, to be conveyed north for delivery to the United States authorities.

At the request of her British majesty's consul at Key West, a passage was afforded to nineteen shipwrecked British officers and seamen, among whom were Captain J. J. Walker, of British bark *Queen Mob*, which went ashore at 10.30 A. M., October 22, about twenty miles west of Carysfort reef, the vessel being a total loss. Also, Thomas Parsons, mate of schooner *Hanover*, which run ashore on Sambo shoals, 11 P. M., November 1, with a cargo of mahogany, and became a total loss. She was from Minatitlan, October 10, bound to Boston. A passage was also afforded to C. E. Lord, chief mate, Alexander Knight, second mate, and James Catter, passenger, of American ship *Caroline Nesmith*, which was wrecked on the rocks near Carysfort reef lighthouse on the night of October 22. The *Nesmith* was from Mobile October 13, for Liverpool, and was loaded with 2,493 bales of cotton. Also, Frank Towns, mate of bark *Waltham*, which was wrecked morning of October 23, on Matacumba Bar, and was a total loss. She was cotton loaded from New Orleans for Boston.

Key West suffered very severely from the recent hurricane; houses were unroofed and blown down, trees uprooted, wharves and docks carried away; the oldest inhabitants state it has not been equalled in severity since the hurricane of 1864. Many dismasted vessels are now in Key West harbor. The shipwrecked passengers report that they have been treated with the greatest kindness by the gentlemanly officers of the *Memphis*, who united to do all in their power to make them comfortable, every want being cheerfully supplied.

The following is believed to be a correct list of vessels wrecked on the coast:

AMERICAN VESSELS.—Ships *Caroline Nesmith*, *Panama*. Barks *Waltham*, *John Wesley*, *J. M. Harwood*, and two brigs, names unknown.

French bark *Margerita*, a Spanish brig, two schooners unknown, and one large schooner, bottom up.

MEXICO.

Important Information Received at Washington.

Maximilian's Overwhelming Expenses.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special despatch to the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Intelligence has been received here to-day, and has been communicated to the proper authorities, relative to the situation in Mexico. A gentleman has arrived here whose word can be vouched for, who says that on his way from Tabasco to New York within the past two weeks, he met an agent of Maximilian, who told him that affairs were nearly *in extremis* for the imperialists; that every reported victory of the imperials brought with it no substantial results, and that on account of their inability to draw from rural districts supplies, &c., the war against the liberals was carried on at a dead expense. He further added that he had been dispatched by Maximilian to France, to ask for one hundred million dollars and forty thousand troops, and that in the event of Napoleon's failing to furnish the men and means the evacuation of Mexico by the French must soon follow. Maximilian, he added, was ostensibly paying a visit to Yucatan, but he had removed his personal effects to that point as a safe place to set sail from in case the city of Mexico had to be suddenly abandoned. The emperor was also shipping a good deal of specie to Europe. The action of this government, it is said, will hasten events on the part of Maximilian.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 16. 1865.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—THE REPORTED CAPTURE.

A letter received to-day from Admiral Godon of the Brazilian Squadron, dated at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4, states that news had just been received confirmatory of the rumored capture of 7,000 Paraguayans, also upon the Brazilian borders. The news caused great rejoicing, but was not deemed conclusive of the war.

How the Ohio Soldiers Voted.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.

The official returns of the soldiers' vote in this state give Cox for governor, 2,488; Morgan, 687.