

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 23.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TOWN MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Popular Expression of Feeling.

Petition in Favor of the Pardon of Hon. Geo. Davis.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Resolutions Passed.

In accordance with a request signed by over twenty free-holders of the town, a town meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held in Town Hall last evening, at half past seven o'clock, to adopt such measures or take such action as might be necessary to insure the speedy application for pardon by the president of the United States to our distinguished fellow-townsmen, Hon. George Davis.

Mayor Dawson opened the meeting by stating the purpose for which it was convened, saying that he had known Mr. Davis for years, and that he had always found him to be a thoroughly upright and good man. Mr. Davis was a native of this town; he (the mayor) was only a citizen. He had watched him from boyhood to youth, and from youth to manhood. In the whole course of Mr. Davis' political career no action of a mean or dishonorable character had ever been attributed to him. He hoped that the petition and resolutions that would be adopted would show the Hon. Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, the high respect and esteem in which Mr. Davis was held by his fellow-townsmen, and that, if the petition were delayed for a short time and sent through the state, there could be no doubt but that it would be signed by almost every citizen of the state of North Carolina. (Applause.)

Mr. John L. Holmes was then called for by the meeting. He said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I came here tonight for the purpose of adding my sympathy to that of those assembled here at the present time. I am very glad to see our sympathy so fully expressed by the large attendance here tonight. Mr. Davis is well known to us all. He is the descendant of an old Cape Fear family. He has always proved true to us and to the state of North Carolina. (Applause.) In the recent war Mr. Davis occupied a very high, a very proud, and a very noble position—the position of attorney-general of the Confederate government. That was a high and brilliant position, but the Confederate government has passed away. That government and the people who lived under it have been conquered. I mean that they have been overwhelmed. (Applause.) In everything which Mr. Davis undertook, and in every position in which he has been placed, he has proved himself to be of high and noble character. If he were wrong in accepting the high position which he did, it would not be an error of the heart, but of the mind. We were in the power of a stronger government than the Confederate government. We were overpowered, and it was manly and honorable to submit. He had known Mr. Davis for years, and he never knew him to be guilty of a mean or low action. Like many others who had accepted of office under the Confederate government, Mr. Davis had noble motives for so doing; he now asked the clemency which he so well deserved. (Applause.) Mr. Davis had been captured. He had attempted to escape, but in so doing he ran great danger. He was unable to get away, and had to put back to Florida. (Mr. Holmes' speech was so full of noble sentiments, and so full of high and noble character, that it was not surprising that the audience should have been so deeply interested in it.)

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of three persons charged with the preparation of a memorial to the President of the United States, earnestly, but respectfully urging the wishes of our people of all former shades of opinion, in behalf of our fellow-townsmen, which memorial shall be offered for signatures, and presented at an early day, and in such manner as may seem best calculated to effect its object and accomplish the desires of the memorialists, by the return of Mr. Davis to his family and friends.

Resolved, That the committee be appointed under the last resolution, be authorized to appoint suitable persons to present the memorial to be drafted as aforesaid, to his excellency, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Robert Strange said that he was glad to see so large a meeting. He thought it was due to Mr. Davis, as he had known him long and well. They were proud of him in the time of prosperity, and they should not forget him now. He knew that Mr. Davis longed to be back in the good old town of Wilmington, and he was perfectly sure that they would soon have the pleasure of welcoming him home again.

On motion of Mr. O. G. Parsley, the meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The thirtieth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was held in this city on Wednesday the 22d instant, at the court house. On motion of the president, Mr. R. R. Bridgers, the meeting was organized by calling P. R. Murphy, Esq., to the chair, and by requesting Mr. J. W. Thompson to act as secretary. Messrs. Wm. A. Wright and Joseph A. Englehard were appointed a committee to verify proxies and to ascertain if a majority of the stock was represented. The committee reported that 1,222 shares were represented in person, and 7,500 by proxy, which being a majority of the whole number of shares, the meeting proceeded to the transaction of business. On motion, the reports of the president and directors, and of the secretary and treasurer were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Walker Meares, J. A. Englehard and Dr. B. F. Arrington. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Four Persons Killed and Several Injured.

Rev. Dr. Cohen, Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Columbia, Among the Victims.

[From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 20.] The following details of a dreadful accident which occurred last Tuesday, near Hope station, about twenty-one miles from Columbia, on the Greenville railroad, have been furnished us by a gentleman who was on the road at the time of the melancholy event.

It appears that a previous accident had occurred on the railroad a short distance below Hope station, the cars having run off the track. The passengers for Columbia were thus detained until an engine with a box car could be sent up, which, unfortunately, met with a similar mishap. The passengers were thus detained on the road several hours and reached Hope station late in the night, which was exceedingly dark and rainy.

As the cars neared Hope station, an agent of Pools' line of hacks came on board to sell tickets, and several passengers who wished to continue on their way purchased tickets. It was afterwards found that more tickets had been sold than the accommodations offered to passengers. They were all packed in two hack ambulances, the agent telling the passengers that this was only temporary, and that better arrangements would be made on reaching the hotel or public house at Hope station.

On reaching the station, in consequence of the darkness of the night, a general disposition was exhibited among the passengers to wait over till morning. Mr. Howard, proprietor of the hotel, said he had no accommodations, his house being already full. It was decided to go on, and the ambulances were again filled. As they were about starting some of the party asked for a lantern. A gentleman cautioned them not to start without it for fear of accident, and one of the drivers said he could not undertake to drive in such weather and under such circumstances without a light. Mr. Howard said he had no light, and that Mr. Pool did not furnish his hacks with lanterns. After some remonstrance from the passengers against being sent off without a light, the whole party started. The driver of the leading ambulance had proceeded but a short distance when he stopped and stated that he could go no further in safety without a lantern. It was proposed by some to proceed until they reached some house on the road, and by others to go back to the station. The latter plan was agreed upon, and the determination was made to embark on the cars in the direction of the rear hack. The driver exclaimed "there has been an upset," and went back to the spot from whence the noise proceeded. Before his return some of the unfortunate passengers from the rear hack came crawling up the gully, on their hands and knees to the road. They knew not all that had happened, but said their vehicle had been precipitated down the gully a distance of about thirteen feet, into a creek, and that some of their party had been killed. The driver shortly after returned and confirmed the painful intelligence.

A messenger was dispatched to the station, and a light, after some difficulty, procured, when it was found that the mules and some of the passengers were buried underneath the hack. They were compelled to cut the vehicle to pieces before they were taken out. Four persons were killed, and several injured. The bodies were all brought to the city Saturday on the morning train, and were buried in the city on Sunday. The bodies were all brought to the city Saturday on the morning train, and were buried in the city on Sunday.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO. His Opinions on the Mexican Question. General Logan has felt strongly though clearly, and spoken decidedly, on the French Austrian fraud in Mexico. On the evening of November 3, 1865, he used the following language in Brooklyn, which is emphatic enough to be reproduced.

My friend, General Kilpatrick, said something in reference to Mexico and foreign intervention. It is a question that we can very easily decide for ourselves. So far as I am concerned, I believe that Maximilian in holding Mexico to-day is part and parcel of the rebellion against the government. (Cheers.) When the rebellion was first organized there was no thought of Maximilian entering Mexico. France did not dream of setting her foot upon the soil of North America or anywhere else. But when it assumed the proportions that it did—when Napoleon looked across the briny deep and saw the great struggle going on in this country—believing that we could not succeed, envying the peace and prosperity of this great people; having, with some of his neighbors, the strongest objections to our form of government, and desiring that it should sever and crumble and fall, as they have so often said we are not capable of self-government, he first conceived the idea of taking possession of Mexico. If we had failed it would have proved their words true, and the world would have been rolled back a thousand years in its advancement in civilization and human liberty. Seeing this, and knowing this, they seized the opportunity and planted themselves on this soil, so that they might be the first to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and they expected to be the first to recognize them if both succeeded against the government of the United States. But they came a little too late. (Cheers and laughter.) The bottom went out of the rebellion sooner than they thought it would, and Maximilian saw himself standing there alone—cheers and laughter. He sheathes his wire within a gutta percha covering, instead of having a wire protection outside. His wire has "an internal conducting copper core, of dimensions varying according to the proposed length of the cable, protected by a spiral coating of small steel wires—which themselves constitute the strength of the cable—the whole embedded in gutta percha, and covered with an outer covering of tarred hempen tape." It weighs only one-fourth of the lost Atlantic cable, is only five-eighths of an inch in diameter, instead of one and one-tenth inches; takes up little room in a ship; costs about one-fifth of the other cables, and will transmit a much greater number of letters in a given time. The projected line is intended to run from London to Oporto, six hundred miles; from Oporto to the Azores, nine hundred miles, and from the Azores to Halifax, fourteen hundred more. We cannot see any

being done, and I hope that the next congress, when assembled, will at least have the courage, by a resolution, to say to the president of the United States, and of the country, that Maximilian cannot remain there any longer. And when the United States, America notify him to leave you will say, "Little gentleman, get up and dust." (Loud laughter and cheering.) This is a duty that I believe our government owe us, that it ought to perform, and the sooner it is performed the sooner, in my judgment, will the rebellion be at an end. And not only with reference to Maximilian, not only would I have him leave this continent, but I would say to all countries who have interfered with us while this war has been progressing, "What damage have we received by means of your outrages, you shall pay us." (Cheers.) If we adopt that plan there will be no difficulty in getting along with them, for there is no nation that particularly wants to go to war with us now. (Laughter.) We have certainly won the respect of ourselves, and my impression is we have won the respect of all the powers of the earth besides. The way to settle these questions upon a just and proper basis is to make just and proper demands, to stand erect before the world, and demand our rights, and submit to no wrongs. ("Good," "That's the talk," and cheers.) This we ought to do; this we must do. Unless we do so the United States of America will certainly fall in their estimation, and in that of all the other powers upon earth. We are not the people who desire to see ourselves placed before the world in such a light as it seems to me a failure in making these demands would place us. These are words spoken freely in the heat of a political address, but they are consistent, and embody the expression of a deep conviction.

General Logan is a man of genial manners, thoroughly gentlemanly, though not highly polished, of sound judgment, good temper, courage, and respect for law and superior authority. He is indubitably the man for the place, and Mexico is the place for the man.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Effects of the Recent Gale—General Lersundi, the New Captain General of the Island—End of the Haytian War.

[Havana correspondence N. Y. Herald.] HAVANA, Nov. 12. The hurricane that swept over this city a few days since has left fearful marks of its ravages in all directions. Many of the oldest and finest trees are lying near where they so lately flourished, torn up by the roots, and in many instances snapped in two like pipe-stems. A large portion of the iron railing, with its heavy stone supports, around the Campo de Marte, has been torn away. Nearly all one side is down. In the bay considerable damage was done. The government has dispatched three war steamers to look after vessels wrecked or damaged between the Cuban and Florida coasts.

Well informed persons inform me that General Lersundi will be here next month, to assume the captain generalship of the island. The United States gunboat Hornet has gone over to Key West for coal. On her return, in a day or two, the Rhode Island will likewise go there for the same purpose, and it is said that they will leave on next Saturday, with the Stone-wall, which went into dock to-day, to be cleaned. I am told the latter has her officers and crew here, and that all three vessels will go direct to Washington city.

We have two circuses in full blast, and an opera company of undoubted talent and popularity is promised for the winter season, under the management of the best impresario in America, Grau. The end of the Haytian troubles is announced in the news to-day, a settlement having been brought about by United States and British officials.

The declaration of war by Spain against Chili causes scarcely any comment here. It is not thought there will be a shot fired. The Corsica arrived yesterday morning early. There is very little doing in exchange on New York, which is quoted at 26 per cent discount.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Activity in Military Circles—Troops Ordered to Texas—Late News from the Rio Grande Cause.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16. A New Orleans letter of the 6th instant states that there has been unusual activity in military circles in that city since the reception of threecent despatches from the Rio Grande. Mysterious orders have been issued, and the sale of boats prohibited. Those on hand are being placed on a war footing. The sale of all transportation and supplies has ceased.

The 1st, 4th and 6th regular cavalry regiments have been ordered to embark for Indianola, and to report for duty at San Antonio to General Merritt. The dismounted colored cavalry at New Orleans are destined for the same place. General Forsyth—General Sheridan's chief of staff—has gone to Brazos.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

His Arrival in New York—Views on the Situation—Citizens Calling Upon Him.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 18.] General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late rebel army, arrived in this city at an early hour on Monday morning, and is at present stopping at the New York hotel, on Broadway. This is the first visit which this military personage has made to New York since the termination of hostilities, and his resumption of the more peaceful avocations of civil life. We understand his present visit is in connection with the new National Express company, of which he has recently been elected president.

Since his arrival here his leisure moments have been besieged by numerous applications for an interview with him—proceeding from southern sojourners as well as residents of the city. During an interview yesterday between a citizen of Georgia and the general, the question of reunion or submission arose, in the course of which the general said "they had submitted with no ill feeling toward the north," and further, "that they were compelled to do it." He said it had been frequently intimated at the north that the people of the south were still of the opinion that their allegiance was due first to their own state. "This," he said, "is not the case. The question is settled. The people throughout the entire south regarded themselves as citizens of the United States. Yet I have no doubt," he remarked, "but there are some bitter men still in the south who oppose the idea of reunion. What country is there where the government has not its enemies? But the people have accepted without the slightest dissent. I have seen no dissatisfaction on the subject."

Speaking on the question of slavery he said, very warmly—"But for that institution Virginia would have been a richer state than New York to-day."

THE CHOLERA.

Official Information on the Subject. Dr. Sayer, of New York, having been requested by the commissioners of health of the city to publish such information as may be of use to the people at large, in view of the anticipated approach of an epidemic of cholera, most earnestly calls the attention of the public to the following statement of facts, and begs their careful consideration of the suggestions and advice—

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to the cause and mode of propagation of the cholera, all now agree in their observations in this acknowledged fact, that its greatest ravages and most fearful mortality are among the filthy, the wretched, and the destitute, and that it is almost confined to the imprudent, the intemperate, and those who injure themselves by taking improper medicines.

Cleanliness, therefore, is of the first importance—both of your persons and of your houses—particularly your yards, sinks, privies and cesspools, where fresh chloride of lime should be daily sprinkled, and the adjoining walls and fences surrounding them repeatedly whitewashed.

Be careful that there is no stagnant water either in your cellars or yards, and if your basements are damp use fires in them frequently, to burn up the foul air and cause a more perfect ventilation. Remove all garbage at least once a day, and twice if possible, and permit nothing to remain on the premises to undergo decomposition. Keep your houses well ventilated. Be temperate in all things—both in eating and drinking. Be temperate in exercise, in labor, both physical and mental. Keep good hours. Take proper food, in reasonable quantities, at proper times. Plainly cooked meats with boiled rice, bread and thoroughly cooked potatoes should form the ordinary base of diet. Abstain from all unripe fruits and state or partially decayed vegetables; but above all avoid excess in intoxicating drinks of every kind. Wear flannel next the skin, and at all times maintain the natural temperature of the body by a sufficient amount of clothing. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and if accidentally exposed to a storm remove your wet boots and clothing as soon as possible. The cholera is not the necessarily fatal disease which it is commonly believed to be, but is a disease that is both preventable and curable. It is always preceded by symptoms of languor and debility, with diarrhoea, and in this stage it is almost always curable; but if neglected a diarrhoea and the diarrhoea permitted to continue until collapse comes on it is then almost always fatal.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Details of the Surrender of Uruguayana.

[From the River Plate Times, Sept. 29.] On the morning of Sept. 18, at six o'clock, every tent was struck, and at seven o'clock the whole of the allied forces were ready to advance. A large quantity of gabions, poles and scaling ladders were carried by the men for the purpose of taking the town by assault. At eight o'clock A. M. the bugles sounded the advance. There were about twenty thousand men under arms. The centre was occupied by the Argentines, the right by the Brazilians, and the left by the Orientals, who, though few in number, contained perhaps the most experienced troops. In passing the river between the camp and the town, General Flores, with his usual disregard of personal risk, advanced alone to find a pass, which he speedily accomplished, and at once crossed his command. The whole army followed, taking up the respective positions assigned to them. At midday the batteries were posted on an entrenchment within five hundred yards of the enemy's trenches. A last summons to surrender giving two hours' grace was then sent to Estigarribia. Some of the troops, however, beginning to pitch their tents, General Mitre gave the order to advance, which was promptly obeyed, and both infantry and artillery neared the trenches within two hundred yards without a shot being fired. Some battalions were thrown out as skirmishers, but the enemy made no sign of resistance. In this peculiar state of things some of the men advanced close to the trenches, when Gen. Fiasco Borjes, who was among them, was addressed by Estigarribia himself, who said, "give me at least time enough to answer, and do not be in such a hurry." In a few minutes the number of those who approached the trenches had rapidly increased, and in a quarter of an hour a thousand men passed the trenches, and an earnest traffic immediately commenced between them and a part of the garrison, who offered for sale spirits, beer, cigars, &c., and were delighted to find that they were paid in coin. A general fraternization speedily ensued; lots of Paraguayan flags were invited to visit the allies, might be seen mounted behind the cavalry approaching the lines, so that under such circumstances fighting was out of the question. At two P. M. an answer to the summons was brought to the Emperor; and then the Brazilian Minister of War, Senor Ferraz, entered the town to conclude the capitulation with Estigarribia. In front of the lines of the allies the troops were intermingled with the enemy in perfect harmony, and it appeared a farce to await the reply of Estigarribia. But the allied commanders decided to observe all formalities. Shortly after 3 P. M. Senor Ferraz sent a message to the Emperor "that all was arranged, and that Estigarribia and his army had surrendered."

The generals, accompanied by their respective staffs, then advanced to the trenches, and the Brazilian minister of war led forth Commandante Estigarribia, who surrendered his sword and revolver with an air of dignity which showed that he fully comprehended the importance of the act. He was followed by the wretched priest, Duarte, his colleague and monitor. This man trembled from head to foot, and although leaning on General Cabral and an aide-de-camp, could hardly place one foot before the other. General Cabral was obliged to reassure him by declaring that he "had nothing to fear, that the emperor guaranteed his safety." The two Salvianachs, Oriental officers, deserters in arms against their country, surrendered to the Brazilian flag.

Then followed the formal surrender of the troops, who defiled before the emperor, with General Flores on his right and General Mitre on the left. The appearance of the Paraguayan soldiers, feelings of pity mingled with disgust. Their filthy condition was indescribable. They were in rags and appeared like walking corpses. Hunger and misery were depicted in their countenances. As they marched out they were divided amongst the three armies, and the few officers who commanded them presented themselves without their arms. There were not five hundred men in all told. The emperor gave immediate orders that the medical staff should attend to the sick prisoners. The whole of the arms, four field pieces and the correspondence were taken possession of by the allies.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PARAGUAYAN FORCES. General Madaraga has received news up to September 17th, of the movements of the Paraguayans under Robles, who had retired to their former positions. Their squadron had come down to Cuares with the intention of acting on the offensive. If the allies move across the river Corrientes the Paraguayan general may be taken in the rear, with General Gellyoy Obes and the main body of the Argentine army in front of him.

COLONEL ESTIGARRIBIA. This Paraguayan chief, who, after committing himself to Leonidas and other heroes of anti-slavery, surrendered himself and his division of five thousand men as prisoners of war, arrived at Montevideo, by the British steamer Mersey, from Buenos Ayres on September 27, en route for Rio Janeiro. He is a tall, spare man, very dark in color, with straight chestnut hair and aquiline features, completely Indian in appearance, and speaking no mixture of white blood. His dress and carriage not unbecomingly. His preference for the Guarani language as a means of communication confirms the surmise that his colleague, the Chaplain Duarte, was the editor of his bombastic despatches. This latter worthy remains in the allied camp by his own choice.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenian brotherhood, having outgrown their central office in New York, have procured the large and costly building No. 32 Seventeenth street, on Union square, capable of accommodating all the departments into which the executive work of the society was apportioned by the late congress at Philadelphia. The building is a capacious five story one, decorated and appointed in the highest style. Possession was taken by the Fenians on Thursday, and their usual business has been transacted there since noon on that day. There is to be a grand opening when everything is properly arranged.—N. Y. Herald, November 18th.

The Atlantic Cable.

There is a project, started in London, to lay Allan's telegraphic cable across the Atlantic by a new route. Mr. Allan has invented a new cable, which he affirms is better than any other. He sheathes his wire within a gutta percha covering, instead of having a wire protection outside. His wire has "an internal conducting copper core, of dimensions varying according to the proposed length of the cable, protected by a spiral coating of small steel wires—which themselves constitute the strength of the cable—the whole embedded in gutta percha, and covered with an outer covering of tarred hempen tape." It weighs only one-fourth of the lost Atlantic cable, is only five-eighths of an inch in diameter, instead of one and one-tenth inches; takes up little room in a ship; costs about one-fifth of the other cables, and will transmit a much greater number of letters in a given time. The projected line is intended to run from London to Oporto, six hundred miles; from Oporto to the Azores, nine hundred miles, and from the Azores to Halifax, fourteen hundred more. We cannot see any

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Be careful that there is no stagnant water either in your cellars or yards, and if your basements are damp use fires in them frequently, to burn up the foul air and cause a more perfect ventilation. Remove all garbage at least once a day, and twice if possible, and permit nothing to remain on the premises to undergo decomposition. Keep your houses well ventilated. Be temperate in all things—both in eating and drinking. Be temperate in exercise, in labor, both physical and mental. Keep good hours. Take proper food, in reasonable quantities, at proper times. Plainly cooked meats with boiled rice, bread and thoroughly cooked potatoes should form the ordinary base of diet. Abstain from all unripe fruits and state or partially decayed vegetables; but above all avoid excess in intoxicating drinks of every kind. Wear flannel next the skin, and at all times maintain the natural temperature of the body by a sufficient amount of clothing. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and if accidentally exposed to a storm remove your wet boots and clothing as soon as possible. The cholera is not the necessarily fatal disease which it is commonly believed to be, but is a disease that is both preventable and curable. It is always preceded by symptoms of languor and debility, with diarrhoea, and in this stage it is almost always curable; but if neglected a diarrhoea and the diarrhoea permitted to continue until collapse comes on it is then almost always fatal.

At the very commencement of the disease go to bed, and stay there until you are well, with warm flannel around the body, warm bricks or bottles of hot water to the feet, if necessary; and, if there is a tendency to vomit, apply a mustard plaster over the stomach. If you have not got a bed lie down on the floor, and keep yourself warm; but by all means retain the horizontal position all the time, not even getting up to attend to the evacuations, but use a bed pan or other convenience for that purpose, and immediately send for some qualified physician for advice. But, above all things, abstain from taking any of the advertised nostrums that will flood the city, and swallow no medicines unless prescribed by a competent physician.

The commissioners of health are doing all in their power for the purification of this city and the protection of the people; but it must be evident to all that they cannot do everything, and would therefore respectfully call upon their fellow citizens to co-operate with them in every possible way in their power.

Sources of impurity may exist without the knowledge of the public authorities, and every citizen should feel the necessity of keeping a watchful supervision over his own premises, and when individual efforts are inadequate for their removal they should call upon the board for aid and assistance.

Sanitary despatch are the great sources of danger in all epidemics, but more particularly so in cholera than any other.

Gov. Hobbs on the Situation.

Gov. Hobbs, of Louisiana, delivered an address before the "National Equal Suffrage Association" in Washington, on Friday night last. The governor commenced his remarks by saying that slavery was not dead; that it existed in fact, though not in name, in a more odious form than ever in the south. He said that the constitutional amendment must be ratified, and then that congress should, by legislative enactment, provide that the states should not pass any apprentice bills which discriminate in favor of the white as against the black; that the schools should be free to all; that the institution of marriage should be securely guarded, and that perfect equality before the law should be secured to all.

He advocated in eloquent terms the right of the colored soldier to vote, and said that it was not true that the colored people were more ignorant than the "poor whites." He said that the union men of the south were willing to forgive and forget the crimes of the secessionists, provided they would repent and give the colored men the right of suffrage.

He was in favor of intelligence, morality and patriotism as the grounds of qualification for elective franchise. He said we must grant the right of suffrage to the colored man in this district, and that would inaugurate the movement so well that it would be granted elsewhere.

The address was frequently applauded, and at its close a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

The Collection for the South.

[From the Catholic Mirror.] The collection taken up in the different catholic churches of Maryland for the relief of southern families made destitute by the war, may be said to be now complete and to reach a sum little short of \$12,000. Of this amount we understand that about \$6,000 have already been distributed—principally in Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi. In parceling out the money, differences of religion have in no instance been considered. The applicants had only to have his or her necessities properly vouched for to become a recipient of the fund.

Robberies and murders still continue in Nashville and vicinity. Four men and one woman were killed near the Chattanooga depot on the night of the 16th inst.

DIED.

The funeral of Mrs. MARY ANN WRIGHT, relict of the late Joshua G. Wright, will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of William A. Wright, Esq., on 3d street, to St. James' Church, thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

Hotel Arrivals.

CITY HOTEL, NOVEMBER 22, 1865. J. B. Smith, Fayetteville, Wm Barrow, S. C. J. H. Hawley, do, W. E. B. Frazer, S. C. E. B. Smith, New York, J. E. Jones, Whiteville, H. J. Walker, do, S. Wooten, Bladen, E. Manning, Marlboro, G. W. Kirby, Peter's Creek, L. B. Hardin, Greensboro, L. A. M. Lamm, Lovejoy's Ferry. BAILEY'S HOTEL, NOVEMBER 22, 1865. W. W. East, New York, N. S. Carpenter, Lambert's, J. R. Caldwell, do, H. McQueen, do, F. J. Chambers, do, J. M. Freeman, do, S. Payne, do, J. S. Sams, Fayetteville, Newton Hall, Mich, J. H. Hillard, Ala. H. Shaw, Augusta.