

VOL. I.—NO. 238.

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

THE DAILY HERALD Is printed every morning (Sundays excepted)—Terms \$10 per year; \$5 for six months; \$1 per month.

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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.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN, Daily (except Saturday) at 3 P. M.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R. Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.

NORTHERN, Every morning except Monday, NEW YORK, Every Tuesday by Steamer, SOUTHERN, Daily at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

W. L. Char. and Rutherford Railroad, OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUT. R. R. CO., LAURENCE, N. C., Oct. 13, 1865.

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

W. L. Char. and Rutherford Railroad, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 27th instant, a Freight Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run as follows:—

UP TRAINS—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Leave Wilmington at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Sand Hills at 6 o'clock A. M.

DOWN TRAINS—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. Leave Sand Hills at 6 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock P. M.

W. H. ALLEN, Master of Transportation. Freight intended for shipment by above trains must be delivered at the depot by 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays.

J. T. ALDERMAN, Freight Agent. 390-S. Nov. 27th.

W. L. Char. and Rutherford R. R. OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUT. R. R. CO., WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1865.

DURING my absence, Hon. E. S. French will act as president pro tem of this company.

ROBT. H. COWAN, President. 233-1W. Nov. 30

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO., WILMINGTON, NOV. 27, 1865.

PASSENGER TRAINS SCHEDULE. FROM this date Trains on this Road will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington at 4 30 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 7 00 P. M. Leave Weldon at 4 30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7 45 A. M.

Connecting at Weldon both ways with trains to and from Petersburg, by Gaston Ferry, and to direct to Norfolk and Washington; connects at Goldsboro' with trains to Raleigh and Newbern. Also connects at Weldon with the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad south to Charleston, Columbia, Atlanta, Savannah, Montgomery, &c.

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't. Nov. 28.

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 3 15 A. M. Kingsville 7 35 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington daily at 3 30 P. M. Kingsville 1 30 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, on South Carolina Railroad, 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 runs up to Cheraw Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and down to 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. & M. 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. Supt. 218. Nov. 18th

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, SECRETARY OFFICE WIL. & MAN. R. R. CO., WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1, 1865.

THE appointment of a General Superintendent and Treasurer of this Company will be made by the Board of Directors on the 12th instant. Salary of each of these officers \$3,000 per annum. Applicants for the positions will please hand in their applications to the undersigned by the 12th of December, 1865.

WM. A. WALKER, Sec'y W. & M. R. R. 233-1W. Dec. 2.

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

BUREAU OF RELIEF. (To relieve Clerical Distress, especially in Southern Dioceses.) UNDER the advice of the Bishops Tablot, Atkinson and Lay. Address contributions to the Rev. W. E. Doane Secretary, Hartford, Conn. Nov. 11. Southern papers are asked to copy this full.

SECOND EDITION.

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday, the 7th inst., having been set aside by the President as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, I therefore request the good citizens of Wilmington to observe the same by a general suspension of all secular business.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Presentation of Credentials by Southern Members.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON THEM.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York.

THE SHENANDOAH SAILED.

The Latest Market Reports.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM EUROPE.

FROM EUROPE.

FROM EUROPE.

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was appointed by the provisional governor to prepare a code of laws for the government of freedmen. The said committee will ascertain what progress has been made, and when a report may be expected.

At 12 o'clock the general assembly went into an election for U. S. senator for the long term. The whole number of votes cast was 164; necessary to a choice 78. Wm. A. Graham received 138; Nat. Boyden 7; R. P. Dick 6; Bedford Brown 1.

A ballot was then had for a senator for the short term, and resulted in no choice. Mr. A. S. Merrimon was elected judge of the 8th judicial circuit.

The following joint resolutions were passed by the senate, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the house:

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the members of this body, having entire confidence in the loyalty and honor of Hon. Z. B. Vance, would be pleased to see an extension of the executive clemency in his pardon, and believe that this action would be highly gratifying to the people of the state.

Resolved, That the speakers of this body be and they are hereby instructed to lay these resolutions before his excellency, the provisional governor, and ask him to forward them to the president of the United States, with the assurance that the action of this assembly in the premises springs from a sincere desire to promote the patriotic aims of his excellency, the president, in reconstructing the union, and restoring to it the blessings of domestic tranquility.

PROTECTION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Views of Senator Wilson.

State Laws Declared Null.

Right to Vote Proposed.

The following is the bill introduced in the senate on Monday by Wilson, of Massachusetts. He considers that the condition of affairs in the south is such as to imperatively demand prompt action in the premises:

An Act to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants in the States declared in insurrection and rebellion by Proclamation of the President, of the 1st of July, 1865.

Be it enacted, That all laws, statutes, acts, or ordinances, rules and regulations of any description whatever, heretofore in force or held valid in any of the States which were declared to be in insurrection and rebellion by the Proclamation of the President of July 1st, 1865, whereby or wherein any inequality of civil rights and immunities among the inhabitants of said States is recognized, authorized, established or maintained by reason of, or in consequence of any distinctions or differences of color, race or descent, not exceeding five years; and which shall be the duty of the President to enforce the provisions of this act.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor exceeding \$10,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding six months nor exceeding five years; and it shall be the duty of the President to enforce the provisions of this act.

TERRELL RAILROAD DISASTER.

Three Persons Instantly Killed and Thirty others Badly Injured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. Last night about 11 o'clock, as the through train for Richmond which left here at 8.30 P. M. was passing over the road near Warrenton Junction, one of the cars was thrown from the track and dragged some distance. A brakeman and two soldiers were instantly killed. A lady and twenty-eight soldiers were badly injured, several having their limbs broken. The wreck was soon cleared away, and the injured and dead cared for at the junction. This accident detained the up train about two hours this morning.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—DEC. 6. ARRIVED. Steamer Raleigh, Walker, from New York, with merchandise and passengers, to Harris & Howell.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Market. (By Telegraph.) New York, Dec. 5. COTTON—Dull; sales of 1,000 bales at 60c. GOLD—148 1/4. (By Mail.) New York, Dec. 1. BEEWAX—Sales of 2,000 pounds at 40c. BREWERY—The market for State and Western flour is irregular and unsettled, at a decline of 2c. The sales are 7,000 bush. We quote: Superfine State 4 1/2 @ 5 00 Extra State 4 1/2 @ 5 00 Superfine Western 4 50 @ 5 00 Extra Western 4 50 @ 5 00 Extra Ohio 4 50 @ 5 00 Do Trade 4 50 @ 5 00 Southern flour sales here at the sales include 400 bush at \$4 10 for superfine Baltimore, and 10 1/2 @ 15 50 for extra do. Flour meal is in limited request; we notice sales at \$4 50.

GRAIN—The poorer grades of wheat have declined 1/2 cent for extra do. for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club; \$1 23 for amber Milwaukee, and \$2 45 for new amber State. There is less inquiry for corn, and the market rules easier; sales at 38c a 9c for amount, and 38c a 9c for solid Western mixed, the latter price for high mixed.

CANDLES—Adamantine are steady at 26c a 28c; sperm are firmer; sales at 46c for sperm, and 55c for patent.

COFFEE—The market is inactive, but prices are not materially changed.

COTTON—The market is dull, heavy and irregular. The demand from the spinners and exporters. Sales were made of 2,750 bales on the basis of: Upland, Florida, Mobile, No. 1 at 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Good ordinary 45 50 50 1/2 52 52 Middling 50 50 52 52 Good middling 54 54 54 54 Middling fair 57 57 58 59 a 60

NAVAL STORES—Sprits turpentine has received increased export demand and to-day's sales at 107 1/2 a 110, closing firmly at the outside price. Rosins are quiet; small sales of common have been made at 77 a 78.

MISSISSIPPI.

Collision Between the State Militia and Colored Soldiers—Seizure of Arms from the Militia—Railway Casualty.

GREENADA, Miss., Nov. 30. A collision took place here last night, between a party of state militia, searching for arms among the freedmen, and a squad of negroes, assisted by some colored soldiers. Several of the militia were wounded, one severely.

A large number of muskets, ammunition, &c., was found and taken from the negroes. A freight train on the Mississippi Central railroad ran off the track recently, smashing eight cars. No one was severely wounded.

Colored Delegation in Washington.

BOSTON, Dec. 2. The colored people of New England, in convention yesterday, selected Geo. T. Downing, of Rhode Island, as a delegate to represent the interests of their race at Washington during the ensuing session of congress.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It was Sent in to Congress Yesterday.

Synopsis of Its Contents.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

John Pool Elected United States Senator for the Short Term.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. The president's message to congress to-day says the resistance to the general government having exhausted itself, the first question was whether the territory within the limits of the states which attempted to secede should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the president; but he argues that military governments established for an indefinite period would have offered no security for an early suppression of discontent, but would have divided the people into vanquishers and vanquished, and engendered hatred rather than restored affection.

The true theory is that all pretended acts of secession were from the beginning null and void. States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizen who may have committed treason. The states attempting to secede passed themselves into a condition where their functions were suspended, but not destroyed; but if any state neglects or refuses to perform its offices, then is there more need that the general government should maintain its authority, and as soon as practicable resume the exercise of all its functions.

On this principle he acted, and gradually and quietly, by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the general government and of the states. To that end provisional governors were appointed.

All the parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask that on the one part the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with the willingness to cast all the disorders of the past into oblivion, and that on the other the evidence of sincerity in the future shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed anti-slavery amendment; that being adopted it would remain for the other states to resume their places in the two branches of congress, and thereby complete the work of restoration.

The president says he has no authority to make freedmen electors. That remains with the states. They can decide whether it is to be adopted at once or introduced gradually, with conditions. Good faith, however, requires the security of freedmen in their liberty and property, the right to labor, and to claim a just return of this labor.

It will be his constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations, and he believes that all of them are actuated by the same disposition. The accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent states was unjustifiable; but Great Britain was an exception. She built ships and furnished men and material of war to the insurgents, justification for which cannot be sustained before the tribunals of the world. At the same time he does not advise at present any attempt at redress by acts of legislation, for future friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

We have wisely forbore becoming the propagandists of republicanism, but it would be a cause of great calamity to ourselves and the cause of good government should any foreign power challenge the American people to its defence against foreign interference, and he relies on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time.

From the State Capital.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5. John Pool, of Bertie, a union man, was elected United States Senator to-day, for the short term.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

The annual report of the postmaster general was submitted to congress yesterday. We give below portions of which are of general interest: The revenues of this department for the year ended June 30, 1865, were \$14,556,158 70, and the expenditures \$13,694,728 28, leaving a surplus of \$861,430 42.

The ratio of increase of revenue was 17 per cent, and of expenditure 8 per cent, compared with previous year.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1867, are—\$18,678,000 The revenues estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year—\$16,011,778

Ad amount equal to 50 per cent. of the receipts in 1860 from states lately in rebellion—758,770

Appropriation for free matter—700,000

Leaving a deficiency of—1,207,457

For this deficiency no special appropriation will be required, as the standing appropriations for the last three years, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, amounting to \$2,100,000 are unexpended.

The number of postage stamps issued during the year was 87,419,455, representing—\$12,900,787 50

Stamped envelopes, 25,040,425, representing—724,138 00

Stamped wrappers, 1,165,750, representing—23,215 00

Making in all—\$12,947,437 50

An increase of \$1,873,108 over the previous year. The amount sold was \$12,599,727 85, being \$1,623,138 27 more than the previous year.

The introduction of stamped envelopes bearing a request for the return to the writers of undelivered letters has considerably increased the

amount of claims of contractors and others residing in the southern states; chiefly those lately in insurrection, for services rendered previous to the rebellion, is not less than one million of dollars. Many of these claims have been presented, but none paid, under a rule adopted early in the war, of not paying claims to parties known to be engaged in aiding the rebellion. The questions connected with this subject, applying alike to this and other executive branches of the government, they are respectfully referred to the determination of congress.

Balances were due from southern postmasters at the outbreak of the rebellion amounting to \$369,027 87, few of which have been paid. Means are being employed, through courts and other agencies, to collect the amounts due to the government.

The closing of the war brought with it the necessity of restoring the postal service in the southern states. No time was lost in offering to the citizens of those states all the facilities which they were in condition to accept. Special agents were appointed to assist in the work of restoration. The provisional governors were notified of the readiness of the department to appoint postmasters upon their recommendation. They were also advised of its desire to put the mails on all the railroads within their respective states as soon as informed by them that the roads were ready to carry them, and the companies proper parties to intrust with their transportation. All applications for carrying the mails on land and water routes have been considered, and the service ordered at such rates of compensation as could be agreed upon.

Anticipating that the revenues from mail service in the south would be for some time considerably less than they were previous to the war, the necessity of reduced rates of compensation, and in many instances of reduced service, was obvious. This required new classifications of rates of payment to rail and water, and modifications of pay and service on land routes. Considerable reductions have been made in the maximum compensation to the first two classes of service, as the tables hereto appended exhibit. The reasonableness of these reductions has been generally appreciated by the contractors, and the mails are being transported by rail, under contracts till the expiration of the current fiscal year, and by water till the 30th of June, 1868.

Greater difficulties have been encountered on the land routes, because of the difficulty of adjusting by the amount of service to be performed are equal to the average of compensation allowed previous to the rebellion, except on certain routes where the former pay was excessive, and has been reduced.

Although the service has been restored in each of the southern states, it is not so general as the department has desired and the wants of the citizens require, because of the difficulty of procuring contractors and postmasters who will take the oath prescribed by the acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, requiring uniform loyalty to the government during the rebellion as the condition of holding office and for the conveying of the mails.

The post office department was established on the principle of defraying its expenses out of its revenues. Its financial history shows that its annual receipts have rarely equalled its expenditures. During the last year there was a surplus of revenue, a result the more gratifying because no part of the appropriation for franked matter has been drawn upon. But so favorable a result cannot be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the expenditures, incident to restoring the service in the southern states, which promise proportionately small receipts, because of the confused condition of the commercial and industrial interests within those states. It is hoped, however, that this unhappy condition will be but temporary, and that under their improved auspices as free communities, their contributions to the postal revenues will soon exceed any in their past history.

Although, in view of the financial wants of the government and the large demand for postal expenditures in the southern states, this department could not deem unwise any present reduction of domestic postage, it appreciates the duty of the government to lessen all postage rates to the minimum of not preventing the department to support itself from its revenues, and it perceives no reason why, in a few years, with our rapidly increasing prosperity, aided by judicious legislation, a reduction may not be made to the maximum letter rate adopted by Great Britain with such beneficial results.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

There are already several thousand applications received at the war department for positions in the regular army. None will be considered except those who have served in the volunteer service one or two years.

ARKANSAS AND TENNESSEE REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McPherson, clerk of the house, authorizes an emphatic contradiction of the report that he intends to place the names of Arkansas and Tennessee members on the roll. At the same time, it is said, a motion will be made on the conveying of the house, to reduce the number of members on the roll so that they may vote for speaker.

THE COUNTERFEIT HUNDRED DOLLAR TREASURY NOTE.

NOTICE. Investigations made at the treasury to-day show that the plate on which the counterfeit one hundred dollar compound treasury notes were printed, were first abstracted from the American Bank Note Company. In proof of this the backs of the genuine and counterfeit notes are exactly similar, in the minutest details, with the exception of the sphere, upon which the lettering and other work are widely different. Any person, by comparing the backs of the genuine and counterfeit with a strong magnifying glass, will perceive that many of the letters are differently made and differently spaced; and this dissimilarity in some respects is so marked as to be perceptible to the naked eye.

THE DEAD-ROLL.

Official reports about to be presented to congress show that the number of white soldiers that have died in Washington, D. C., from August 1, 1861, to November 29, 1865, is 15,412, and the number of colored soldiers is 6,328. The whole number that have died at Andersonville, Ga., including soldiers, employees and citizens is 12,351; the number of soldiers buried at Spottsylvania courthouse and the Wilderness is 15,000; at Nashville, Tenn., 32,000, and at Richmond, Va., 60,900. Of the soldiers buried in and around Washington 4,220 are from New York, 86 from Illinois, 219 from Indiana, 782 from Michigan, 510 from Ohio and 200 from Connecticut. The number of the dead that died from the effects of wounds is 8,868, and 2,464 are reported to have died of typhoid fever. There are 11,285 men buried near Washington whose names and regiments are unknown.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

A very serious pressure is being made on Mr. Colfax to secure his promise that he will not appoint Thaddeus Stevens chairman of the committee on ways and means, nor Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts chairman of the committee on elections. Mr. Colfax declares that he will make no promises or pledges in advance of his election.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The government to-morrow restores to the American telegraph company full control of its southern lines, at the same time removing the censorship on the press and other matter which has been in force since the close of the war.

A good many of the leading commercial men of New York City are urging the president to appoint Mr. Smyth, president of the central national bank, as collector of New York. A large number of petitions were received to-day.