

SECOND EDITION.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL. MEXICO.

Movement Among Mexican Refugees in Arizona.

AFFAIRS IN BROWNSVILLE.

ENLISTMENT OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

Whereabouts of the Liberals.

From the Far West and Mexico.

Advices from Fort Yuma, Arizona, state that a large number of Mexican refugees are assembling in that territory preparatory to marching into Sonora.

Reinforced by the Coxop Indians, nearly two hundred of the Apaches had entered the Mexican town of Somerita and plundered the merchants in the most merciless manner.

The food at Fort Yuma was insufficient for the garrison. The snow storms had rendered the roads impassable. Prescott City was blockaded by snow, and the inhabitants were threatened with starvation.

The Emperor Maximilian has sent the empress of the French a Mexican medal of merit, in recognition of her noble example in visiting the cholera hospitals of Paris.

A religious ceremony had been held at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 13th ultimo. Fifty thousand persons were present, mostly Indians. The emperor, Marshal Bazain and the minister of state also attended.

Affairs at Brownsville—Enlistment of Federal Soldiers.

Additional Brownsville accounts say General Crawford has plenty of funds and his chief-of-staff, Col. A. F. Reed, is raising recruits at Brownsville.

He is enlisting United States soldiers still in the United States service promising them their discharge as soon as it is necessary and can be forwarded.

There has been no interference as yet with this operation by the authorities. Recruiting offices are being opened in other parts of Texas.

One of the recruiting officers informed the Times correspondent that a force was to come from New York. They are establishing a camp below Brownsville, with sufficient supplies.

It is reported that General Logan and Lew Wallace are connected with the expedition which aims at Monterey.

General Mejia is aware of General Crawford's movements.

Later accounts state that Gen. Crawford had been commissioned general in the Mexican republican army, and it is thought will establish his headquarters in Monterey.

In Matamoros General Mejia has commenced barricading the streets, fearing an attack from Crawford's division.

American families are leaving Matamoros and coming to the American side, fearing an attack.

Whereabouts of the Liberals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Information has been received here that the headquarters of the liberals or national forces of Mexico are twenty-two leagues from Vera Cruz.

In the six eastern states the imperialists only occupy the military position from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and to the city of Osaaca.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

Another and a successful revolution—Extraordinary instance of the "one man power."

Further news has been received from San Domingo, reporting another insurrection there, under very peculiar circumstances. The last news was that Cabral had peacefully succeeded to Pimentel.

On the 16th of October a party of insurgents entered Azua and proclaimed Baez as president. A number of the people of the province of Selbo joined them, and they proceeded towards the capital, with cries of "Long live Baez" and "Death to Cabral!" They evidently had confederates in the government, for at the critical moment the curious scene took place in the supreme congress, which was in session, deliberating on the question of the emission of paper money.

A "mysterious man" armed with a cutlass, entered suddenly, and despite of all protests exclaimed: "General Cabral, are you in favor of peace?"

"With all my heart," was the reply. "Well, then," said the stranger, "I am an emissary of the revolutionary chief, who will be here in less than two hours." And then, raising his voice he exclaimed, "Long live General Baez, president of the Dominican Republic!" As these words resounded through the hall, a scene of utter confusion ensued. The ministers abandoned their seats, and terror sought protection in the houses of the French, Italian, and English consuls. Cabral, however, appeared in public, and declared that if the popular voice and welfare demanded the rule of Baez he would gladly give his consent. The popular feeling was turned in favor of Cabral, and he retained power for several weeks.

The mysterious man who had frightened the congress soon appeared again. He proved to be General Pedro Guillermo, and managed so as to have himself appointed dictator, until Baez should arrive. An election was held on the 14th of December by the constitutional assembly, unanimously appointing Buenaventura Baez president of the Dominican republic.

Cabral has accepted a military position under the government, of which Guillermo, the mysterious man, is the practical head.

Message of the Governor of Maine—The Number of Men the Curious Scene Took Place in the Supreme Congress, which was in session, deliberating on the question of the emission of paper money.

AGUSTA, ME., Jan. 4. Governor Cony was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the legislature.

Referring to the military history of the state during the rebellion, he says that Maine furnished 71,558 men, being more than one-tenth of her population. Five regiments and one battalion of infantry still remain in the service. The records exhibit the fact that of the soldiers Maine furnished, 8,446 perished, either being slain in battle, or died of wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the government.

He believes that some testimonial is due to the memory of the dead, and equally to the more fortunate living. As broad as the authority of the state, in token of its appreciation and gratitude, and suggests that a monument be erected in honor of the former, and medals, with suitable inscriptions, be struck and furnished to the latter who have been honorably discharged. But this

will not satisfy the public conscience, if the duty of the state is thus but in part discharged.

There is one thing which can and should be done, and that is to enact a law that no soldier of sober habits, incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of his duty while in the military service, or his family, who shall receive aid from any city or town, shall become paupers or subjected to any disability in consequence thereof.

The state expenditure for war purposes amounts to \$7,367,573. The amount advanced to cities and towns for aid to the families of soldiers to January 1, 1866, or provision made therefor.

He contends that the indebtedness of the states, including all their municipalities, occasioned by war expenses, should be assumed by the government of the United States.

The governor concludes by arguing at some length the present condition of national affairs. He takes ground in support of the president's policy for the return of the revolting states to their relations with the union, to the spirit and purpose of which conditions no loyal man, he says, would utter a dissent.

The restoration of the revolted states to the union upon any other basis than that of limiting the exercise of political rights to the actually loyal population, or the one which shall fail to recognize the colored race as free men, having equal rights with the whites, or omits to provide for their moral and intellectual culture, so indispensable to the citizen of the free state, cannot be contemplated, except with the profoundest alarm.

The objection to investing the colored race with elective franchise, growing out of their ignorance, is one having great force, but applicable alike to the white man of the same intellectual condition. To obviate this, there may be a necessity for postponing their full investiture with this right until they, in common with other ignorant persons, shall be fitted by education for its exercise.

The stimulus this would impart to the educational effort of both races would be of incalculable benefit.

In the meantime, as a measure of security to the nation, the constitution of the union should be represented to the legal number of suffrage in each state, and to define who shall be electors in the states of president, vice president and representatives to the congress of the United States.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5. The difficulty in New Orleans between the screw men and stevedores and the shipmasters has resulted in the former carrying their point for higher wages.

The government engineer sent here from Washington has arrived, and commenced an examination of the levees, with the view of repairing and rebuilding them at the war department's expense. He has authority to call on the department commander for the labor necessary.

J. D. Dean, who was arrested some time ago at Memphis, and taken to Washington on a suspicion of being Surratt, and since detained for some time at Vicksburg, has been released.

A rumor comes from Texas that Surratt escaped out of the country through that state.

There is excellent navigation on the Red river to Shreveport. About 3,000 bales of cotton are stored there, and the same quantity at Jefferson.

It is rumored here that General Canby is to go to Washington as successor to General Thomas, Adjutant General, resigned.

The military authorities, it is expected, will soon turn over all of our banking institutions to their regular directors, and those in liquidation to the civil authorities. The suits against the bank of New Orleans have all been withdrawn.

Commodore Winslow has arrived next the steamer Champion. He succeeds Admiral Thatcher in command of the Gulf Squadron.

Arms for the Fenians—Speech of General Sweeney.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. The Express has a report that a building in Hudson street, Jersey City, is well stocked with all sorts of arms and ammunition for the Fenians. General Sweeney, military head of the Fenian Brotherhood, visited the Fenian Congress by invitation to-day, and was enthusiastically received.

The general made a brief speech to the effect that he would endorse any measure calculated to unite the brotherhood, and inaugurate at once the movement for Irish independence.

The Plot to Destroy New York.

In New York, on Wednesday, proceedings in the case of Robert Martin, charged with implication in the rebel plot of 1864 to destroy the city by fire, and recently surrendered by the military to the civil authorities, were commenced before United States commissioner Osborn. The testimony was taken of B. H. McDonald and Jacob C. Martin, giving a statement of the movements of the accused about the time of the attempted execution of the plot, and containing allusions to the famous black valises which figured so conspicuously in it, after which the investigation was adjourned.

A Case of Conscience and the Test Oath.

A clergyman, writing from Texas to the Post-office Department concerning a contract for carrying the mails, says he contributed in no way to the confederate cause except to pray for its success, and is in doubt whether, on that account, he can conscientiously take the test oath; "but," he adds, "my prayers were not answered, I think they should not be considered as 'aid and comfort' given to the enemy."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC LECTURES.—At this time, when money is so much needed for public charities and benefits, particularly for the succor of the poor, would it not be well to establish in Wilmington, a system for a regular course of public lectures? And what organization is better calculated to take in hand such a matter, than that of the Wilmington Library Association, (if there is indeed such an association in existence). The theatre being closed, and public and private amusements of all kinds having become less with the departure of holidays, the public mind is beginning to crave something intellectual by which it can be satisfied and amused. We therefore suggest as a very probable success, the organization of a system by which lecturers may be obtained, and lectures delivered. The late distinguished arrival, Mr. Davis, was formerly we think a member of the Library Association, and probably is so now, and we do not doubt, would accept without hesitation, an invitation to address the community, and deliver the opening address before the Association. A year or two before the war, this system of public lectures was adopted, and once a week for many weeks the elite of the city crowded to the Theatre to hear those addresses. Mr. Davis appeared as one of the lecturers of the season, and we have not yet forgotten the pleasure we experienced while he spoke from his theme "The good old times." Possibly he may consent to reproduce he same.

We offer these remarks to the gentlemen of the Association, and to the community generally, hoping that they may be acted upon. The course proposed will certainly afford much pleasure to our citizens, and at the same time, if a moderate price of admission be charged, prove a means of raising funds for charitable purposes.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—We see it stated in a late number of the Newbern Times that a meeting of citizens will be held in that place shortly

to take some measures for the relief of the poor of that community, during the coming winter months. The call for the meeting is subscribed by some eight or ten of the leading citizens of that place, and, judging from that fact, bids fair to produce some results of importance. This a movement made in the right direction, and one which should probably roll on to a successful issue.

We would respectfully suggest to our own citizens here in Wilmington, that a similar attempt be made here, and that some means be at once adopted by the charitable to relieve the numerous cases of distress and destitution that abound in our midst. Wilmington, although larger and wealthier than Newbern, has a smaller proportion of her size in her limits, than any other city of her size in the southern country. Yet she has a goodly number, and this number must surely have suffered much during the present dry and cold weather, and it is surely the duty of those who have been blessed with something like an abundance by a kind Providence to make some efforts toward allaying the distress of the poorer classes of the community. They call upon us all as men and brothers, and surely, as men and brothers, we should do what we can toward allaying their distress. The chances of life have placed them lower in the scale of affluence than others; it is not their fault, and those who assist them, we respectfully submit these remarks to the more charitable portion of our community, hoping that some action may be taken in this matter, and that at an early day.

TO WOOD GETTERS.—To those of our country friends who may have wood on their lands, convenient to the market, whether cut or uncut, we would say earnestly hurry it up by all means, and bring it here, and you will get good prices for it in greenbacks. The present cold snap of weather came upon us very unexpectedly, and in the matter of fuel we were totally unprepared for it. The small stock on hand has become almost completely exhausted. The rights of small dealers had in fact entirely given out, and only one lot remained on hand, and that was in the possession of a large dealer, who finding himself alone in the market, very considerably raised the price about one hundred per cent. on its original valuation. For this act of kindness on his part, a public meeting was held, and resolutions expressive of the deep sense of his kindness and humanity, were adopted, thanking him for his good will, and making haste to buy his wood, our country friends, and make haste to get it here before this cold weather has passed. You will have plenty of competition for buyers, and we doubt not will soon return home rejoicing, well satisfied with the result of your labors.

MAYOR'S COURT, TUESDAY JAN. 9.—A negro named Sandy Jones, arrested at a store kept by Emanuel Nunn, in the New Town district, charged with an attempt to steal, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict him.

Horace Davis, colored, was arrested at the Gas House, charged with stealing wood. In the absence of some witnesses who had been summoned for his defence, he was sent to the guard house to await their appearance.

A negro boy named Bill Hyson, arrested on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, charged with stealing bacon, was committed for further examination.

Two negro boys, General Hawley Barine and James Lucas, arrested at the Seaman's Home charged with stealing, were sent back to cell to await further investigation.

Geo. Thomas, another negro, arrested at Mr. Agostini's store, charged with kicking a white child, without any provocation, was fined \$2 and sent to prison for two days.

A negro boy named Bill Nixon, arrested near the corner of Market and Second streets, charged with stealing money, was committed to the cell until further orders.

Front, between Market and Dock streets, charged with an attack on the city, was sentenced to be fined \$10, to be imprisoned for one week, and then to be released on bail of \$200, for his appearance at court.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.—On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, a difficulty occurred in the alley running in the rear of our office, between Mr. Wm. Pickett, one of our city policemen, and a negro man named Charles Corcoran, in which the latter, although possessing the advantage in the fight, was the victor, and was considerably worsted. Corcoran commenced the difficulty by abusing and cursing the police, and when Pickett attempted to arrest him, struck at him, first with his fist, and afterwards with his knife. Pickett parried the first blow, and before the second could reach him, struck his opponent a tremendous blow on the head with his club, felling him to the ground. Other policemen having arrived, the prisoner was secured and carried off to the cell. On examining the club by which the negro was struck, it was found to be split so badly as to be hereafter entirely unfit for use. The negro's skull was unbroken, while the stout oak cudgel was shivered! Verily, clubs are trumps in Pickett's hands.

DETENTION OF TRAINS.—The W. & W. R. R. train from this place going north broke down on Monday one mile beyond Enfield. This, together with the destruction of a culvert near Weldon, prevented the departure from that place on Monday of the usual mail train due south. We have been informed by Col. S. L. Fremont, superintendent of the road, that a train left Weldon yesterday afternoon, and will arrive here this morning. No serious accident of any kind was occasioned by the falling of the culvert, or the breaking down of the train.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER HURT.—The steamer P. A. Hurt, Capt. Skinner arrived here this afternoon from Fayetteville, somewhat bruised by an unsuccessful encounter with the river banks.

In endeavoring to round a sharp point near the mouth of Black river, her head was turned by the wind, and in spite of all exertions to the contrary, she was forced against the banks. The vessel, however, is not considered very severe, and she is expected to make her usual return trip on Friday next, her regular day for leaving here.

A NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—Special attention is called to a card in our advertising columns, of Dunbar, Fairly & Co., Factors and Commission Merchants, who have established themselves in our city for the purpose of transacting the above kinds of business. These gentlemen are from sections of country bordering on this place, part from South Carolina. They are all of them well known in this place as gentlemen of business and enterprise, and we predict for them a successful career in our midst.

ASHORE.—It was reported here yesterday afternoon by an arrival from below, that a schooner, name unknown, was ashore on the beach near New Inlet Bar. We could ascertain no further particulars than this, as our informants were not possessed of any other.

BY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESS.

SUMNER DOWN ON KIDNAPPERS

The Practice said to be in Operation in Alabama.

A BILL FOR THE INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

HE ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

REPLY OF MR. BINGHAM.

A Report from the President on Mexican Affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. ADAMS AND LORD CLARENDON.

The English Press on Grant's Report, &c., &c.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. In the Senate Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to protect freedmen from being kidnapped and carried to Cuba and Brazil, there to be held in slavery. He read a letter from persons in Alabama stating that this has been done, and remarked that federal officers were among the guilty parties. He moved that the committee on judiciary be directed to inquire whether any further legislation is needed to prevent the revival of the slave trade.

Mr. Davis had no doubt that the yankees were opening the slave trade.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would call up his bill on Wednesday to increase and fix the number of men in the regular army.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, made a speech endorsing the president's policy of restoration and combating the evils of Stevens' theory that the southern states by the act of war had ceased to exist. He contended that, war having ceased, obedience to the laws was the only guarantee to representation, and in conclusion expressed himself against the decision of protection to domestic manufactures.

Mr. Bingham replied to Voorhees, declaring that the sentiments he uttered were such as kept alive the rebellion, and asserting that the president was in accord with Congress.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The president transmitted a report to the House of Representatives to-day, in response to a resolution of that body relative to Mexican affairs. They embrace much diplomatic correspondence on the subject, and are mainly to the effect of the indisposition on the part of the United States to recognize any other government in Mexico excepting the republic presided over by Juarez, with which we have so long been on terms of amity and friendship.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9. The Canada arrived from Queenstown with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

The correspondence between Mr. Adams and Lord Clarendon is published. The former suggested that when the Shenandoah arrived at Liverpool the British government should have taken some action in regard to the crew.

Clarendon states that the crew were all foreign, no British subjects being on board.

The Fenian trials and convictions continue.

The Globe highly eulogizes General Grant's report, as an able, clear and modest document, and says it does full justice to his opponents.

BY MAIL.

RADICALISM RAMPANT.

The Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

A HOWL FOR MORE BLOOD.

MORE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS CALLED FOR.

THE EQUALITY OF THE RACES DEMANDED.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 1. This evening the new state officers were sworn into office.

Governor Fairchild, in his inaugural, says: "With the return of peace much of responsibility and care has passed away. The people of this state will ever remember with pride that they nobly answered the calls of the general government for men; over ninety thousand of Wisconsin's sons went to the front. With the close of the civil war all dangers have not been averted, nor have all responsibilities ceased. Great political problems remain unsolved, and their solution requires not only the exercise of the calmest judgment and the purest discrimination of our greatest public men, but also earnest thought, unwearied efforts and honest purpose of all intelligent citizens of the republic. Two great and important questions are already determined by the late war: the right of secession, so strenuously claimed by

the people of the south, and vigorously maintained by their arms for more than four years, has been forever decided against them, and from this judgment, obtained by the union army at the point of the bayonet, there can be no appeal. The national unity has been fully vindicated by the armed power of the government. Those who are compelled to bow their heads before the majesty of the law, and to bend knees ask pardon for their crime. The verdict is against the American people, and that attempt to riot, foment real grievances, by force of arms, is treason.

They ask, as they have a right to ask, that the highest judicial tribunal in the land shall give expression to that verdict, by a trial upon the law of the chief representative in accordance with the law of the man who stood before the bar as the acknowledged leader of traitors. Not until Jefferson Davis shall have been tried, convicted and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime, shall have been fully demonstrated, will the American people be content.

The American people have demonstrated that the Union is one and indivisible—that its people of whatever race, or color shall be forever free. It now devolves upon us to see to it that freedom so established shall be something more than mere name; it shall be so broad and comprehensive as to include within its privileges and rights all races and colors, and must be so guarded by, and hedged in with constitutional enactments that no person, not even the highest in the land, can, with impunity, trample upon the sacred rights of the humblest citizen, whatever may be that citizen's creed or color. Special enactments to protect him against the oppression of his late master. He should be admitted upon the witness stand and in the jury box, and be made to feel that he is a man invested with, and made to exercise, all rights of manhood. It is a matter of rights of the humblest citizen, whatever may be that citizen's creed or color. 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