

The Herald.

VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

NO. 89.

SELECTIONS.

DESPERATE SUICIDE IN A CAB.

On Thursday evening a most determined act of suicide was committed by a gentleman in a hackney cab. The facts of this tragic occurrence are as follows:—Between three and four o'clock on Thursday evening, a cabman, in a great state of alarm, rushed into the police-station at Bakery, and informed Constable Walker, who was on duty, that a gentleman had cut his throat in his cab, where he saw the deceased lying on the seat, with his throat fearfully cut, but still living, although nearly insensible from the loss of blood. The cab was driven as fast as the horse could go to the residence of Dr. Fanest, Castle-avenue, but within two minutes of their arrival, the unfortunate gentleman expired. So desperate was the wound which he inflicted on himself, that his clothes and the cushions of the cab were very rapidly saturated with blood. Search was made for the razor which the deceased had used with such fatal effect, but it was nowhere to be found. Some time after, however, a woman brought to the police-station a razor, covered with blood, which she stated she had found on the Howth-road. The cabman states that he was hired in Bolton-street by the deceased, who told him to drive to Killybeg, and that he, not knowing the way, proceeded along the Howth-road. The gentleman stopped the cab at Hollybrook, and went into a public house, where he had some refreshment. After he returned to the cab, the driver did not see him again until he found him bleeding in the cab at Bakery. The surgeon is that deceased inflicted the wound on himself whilst the cab was proceeding along the Howth-road, and threw the razor out of the window of the vehicle. There was nothing found on the person of the deceased but a promissory note for £100, which gave no clue to his name or residence. The body was removed to a vacant house on the Clontarf-road, where it remains in charge of the police, waiting an inquest.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The body of the wretched man, Friselle, who committed suicide by cutting his throat whilst riding in a cab on the Howth-road, is still lying in the empty house on the Clontarf road, awaiting the arrival of the coroner. The body, on viewing it to-day, presented a horrid spectacle; it lay in the parlor of the house on a shaft of straw; the gash in the throat extended from the left ear almost to the right, and, owing to the contraction of the flesh as rigidity and coldness set in, the wound had a shocking appearance. The unfortunate suicide held a situation up to his death, in the Notice Office of the Landed Estates Court, and it spoken highly of for his courtesy and kindness of manner.

Several rumors are in circulation as to the probable cause that induced the unfortunate man to commit such a dreadful act. Some attribute it to embarrasment, others to domestic annoyances; but nothing positive can be known until after the inquest. Deceased had been a married man; his wife, we believe, is not living, but he leaves a large family unprotected. —*Dublin Post.*

NEURO-PLOT.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston "Post" reports the discovery of a negro plot at Charleston. "The old saying of 'put not thy trust in negroes.' A plot has just been discovered that started in New York, and was headed by the colored troops who were to kill their officers and take possession of the city, and then put to death every white male inhabitant. Churches and houses were to be blown up, but fortunately the plot was discovered, and the colored troops removed from the city, and a New York regiment brought in to-day. Sunday, while all were at church, was the time set. Ten of the leaders are now in jail, and four or five others have been shot. The white troops are exasperated beyond measure, and blood will be shed yet if the feeling becomes any stronger. Particular pains have been taken to hush up the affair.

The New York Herald says:—

General Sherman has spoiled a great name by a great blunder. Fremont, assuming the authority of the President, issued his emancipation proclamation in Missouri; he committed a blunder; when General Hunter undertook the same experiment in South Carolina, he was guilty of the same folly, and when General McCall, in the name of the President, issued his proclamation in Missouri, he committed a blunder; when General Hunter undertook the same experiment in South Carolina, he was guilty of the same folly, and when General McCall, in the name of the President, issued his proclamation in Missouri, he committed a blunder. He does this, too, not upon one measure or principle of policy, but upon every point at issue between the Government and the rebellion. Gen. Sherman, in this unfortunate business, has done nothing but what he has done, and that his fame as a leader in war would be enlarged by his glory as a maker of peace. He has fatally blundered, for with a few unlucky strokes of his pen, he has blurred all the triumphs of his sword. He is a great soldier, a fine scholar, a brilliant writer; but in diplomacy he has exposed the vulnerable heel of Achilles, and Jeff. Davis has brought him down, and has run off, chuckling at his success."

The New York "Review" tells the following story:—

President Johnston was formerly a tailor. Soon after he was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, a high official of the State, who had been bred a blacksmith, presented him with a set of elegant fire-arms, made with his own hands. "I will give him a return in kind," remarked the Governor. He bought some of the finest black broadcloth that Nashville could afford, procured a set of tailor's implements, got the Judge's measure from his tailor, and made a complete suit of clothes, setting every stitch himself, and presenting them to his friend. The work, we are told, was all done in the Governor's room in the State House. The happy wearer of the garments pronounced them a perfect fit, and when we heard the story, in 1858, he had them still.

STRONGER EVIDENCE OF A MURDERER.

The following paragraph is going the round of the German press:—"A cattle dealer of Prussian Silesia was murdered and robbed some twelve years since, and no trace of the murderer could be found. A year later the murdered man's daughter married a master butcher, with whom she lived ever since. A few days back, whilst preparing to remove to another house, the woman found among her husband's effects a small purse embroidered with silver which she herself had made for her father, and which had disappeared after the murder.—A horrible suspicion took possession of her mind, and having taxed her husband with the crime, he made a full confession, and has consequently been arrested and committed for trial."

The original of Dickens's well-known character, Miss Wile (in Bleak House), fell down dead a few weeks ago in what is called the middle Temple, London. Many readers of the novel will remember she was a mere pen-and-ink sketch from fancy; but she was a real living woman, was supported by the charity of the lawyers, and was allowed to go around the court-rooms with a handful of documents tied with dirty red tape, just as Dickens described. Especially the ward intercept court proceedings by suddenly rising, shaking her fists at the Judge, and exclaiming, "Oh, you wicked man! Give me my property! I will issue a subpoena, and have your lobes cut off!"

MEXICO.

A letter in the New York "Herald," dated Mexico, April 29, says:—"The most profound sorrow was expressed here upon receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. 'Perro Soule, ex-United States Senator, exclaimed, when the fact was communicated to him, 'Thank God, that so horrible an act was not committed in Richmond!' and he then went on to speak of the character of the President in terms of eulogy entirely unexpected by those who had known his violent secession antecedents."

The general anxiety as to the course of the United States regarding Mexico has, of course, greatly increased. It is the opinion of the shrewdest politicians here that the fact of an American Union being no longer a question, Louis Napoleon will bring his troops the earliest moment, rather than risk a war with so formidable a power as the United States. Dr. Gwin arrived at Vera Cruz yesterday, having been absent less than four months at Paris. He returns in hot haste, and, it is said armed with certain authorities relative to Northern Mexico.

Orders were positively received here three weeks ago to stop the marching of troops to the Northward, and to concentrate the French forces again in and around Mexico. The fortifying of the Northern frontier has been abandoned, and evidently a new policy of some kind is about to be adopted. What that policy is none can yet tell; but it is quite certain that the events in the United States have served to check if not permanently alter the plans of Napoleon in Mexico. Marshal Bazaine, who was to have left for Sonora several weeks ago, and was actually en route with a strong force, still remains in Mexico, preserving a mysterious silence as to the future.

The Emperor is still travelling in the vicinity of Orizaba and Cordova, receiving the attentions of the people, and examining the country along the line of the Railroad to Vera Cruz.

Among the passengers by the English packet leaving Vera Cruz on the 2nd of May, will be Gen. Mangin and Wolf, of the French army, who visit the United States on some official business connected with the Mexican Government. The former is the celebrated Mangin who distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was therefore promoted by Napoleon. He is said to have been the hero of Iakerman. Mr. Eloit, late Chief of Cabinet to the Emperor Maximilian leaves in the same steamer for Havana and the United States. His sudden departure has given rise to rumors that he has been peremptorily dismissed by the Emperor. It is well known, that he has been sent on a special mission to Belgium and France. Nearly all foreigners who intend leaving Mexico this summer have taken passage in the English steamer Eider, running to Havana and St. Thomas. The vomito has broken out at Vera Cruz with unusual virulence and many strangers have already died.

Two steam transports have left Vera Cruz for Matamoros, having on board eleven thousand French and Austrian troops, to put down if possible the formidable insurrection of the Liberals there against the Government of Maximilian. The most exciting rumors are afloat—among others that Matamoros is in full possession of the Juarezites.

Another states that the imperial force still hold out, but did not expect to retain the place until scor could arrive. These reports only confirm those that the town of Saltillo and Monterey have been captured by the Liberals.

MR. GLADSTONE AND FATHER MATHEW.

A people's edition of Mr. Maguire's "Life of Father Mathew" is announced. Mr. Longman mentions in his "Quarterly List" that the following letter had been received by Mr. Maguire from the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "I have enjoyed an unmixed pleasure in perusing your biography of Father Mathew. I am ashamed to think that, before you thus instructed me, I had, in common perhaps with many others, but a vague idea of his great excellence; and I did not know the great height of virtue and of holiness to which he had attained. The 'pledge' must, I think, be judged, not so much upon its abstract merits as with reference to the frightful evil it was designed to meet; and thus Father Mathew himself is to be regarded, with reference to the chief cause of his public celebrity, rather in the spirit than in the letter of the acts. But, so regarded and so understood, what a glorious career it was of apostolic labor and self-sacrifice! And even apart from the whole subject of temperance, what a character have you shown us, in its simplicity, its earnestness, its deep devotion, and, above all, in that boundless love which caused him to show forth, in deed and truth, the beauty of holiness; and to present to his fellow-creatures so much of the image of Our Blessed Saviour. I can truly congratulate you on having known and loved him; on having been able to write of him in a spirit of such intelligent sympathy; lastly, let me presume to say, on having composed your able book, from one end of it to the other, as a true continuation of his living work, and in the very temper, as towards God and men, which he would have himself desired."

GEN. HARDEN ON SLAVERY.

Gen. HARDEN ON SLAVERY.—Gen. Hardee received me in a very cordial, generous, unreserved manner. He and I talked freely on all subjects of interest at the present time. In speaking of the war, he made this remarkable assertion: "Sir, I accept this war as the providence of God. 'He intended that the slave should be free, and now he is free.' Slavery was never a paying institution. I have often told my friends so. For instance, my wife owned about 100 negroes; 40 of the 100 were useless for work, yet she had to feed these 40 in order to get the work of the other 60. The negro will be the worse off for this war. Will any of your Abolitionists of the North feed and clothe half a dozen little children in order to get the work of a man and woman? Sir, our people, can pay the working negroes a fair compensation for their services, and let them take care of their own families, and then have as much left at the end of the year as we had under the old system."

"General, do you think we will soon have real peace?"
"I do, I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years ago. I then saw that our cause would not succeed."

"Will we not have a guerilla warfare?"
"So help me God, sir, if we do, I am willing and ready to fight to put an end to it."

"Is the same sentiment entertained by the other general officers who have been in the Confederate service?"

"It is. I have not the slightest doubt but that they will use every means that can command to bring quietness and security again in the land. They will in no wise support those who do not obey the laws."

"How will it be in South Carolina?"
"South Carolina is the worst whipped State in the Union."

"But will not her leading spirit control the masses?"

"They too are crushed. She has no leading spirits now. Let me impress it upon you that the people of the South want to live in peace with the people of the North, and you will find they will do it. They will do it cheerfully, provided your government does not resort to harsh measures. If it does resort to any such measures, I cannot answer for the consequences. We staked our all on the success of our arms, and they failed us, and now we are willing to return to and live under the laws of the United States as we find them, although they may not be as we would desire to have them."—*Cor. of Herald, May 2.*

THE END OF THE ASSASSIN.

The pursuit of the assassin had lasted just 11 days, and has been carried on with a keenness and an intensity unequalled by anything in our criminal history. It had, of course, been particularly vigilant in and around Washington; but the agents of justice were hunting him everywhere. The search reached up to Quebec in the North and extended far down into the Southern Confederacy. The hiding places in the mountains, forests, and swamps, as well as the hiding places in the great cities of the land, were scoured for him. All outward-bound ships to foreign ports were searched for him; the gunboats and garrisons on the Mississippi River were, and doubtless still are, closely watching for his appearance; and every railroad train, on all the lines of the country, lynx-eyed men were eagerly trying to discover him; detectives, governmental, municipal, regular and voluntary soldiers, sailors, citizens, rebels, negroes,—everybody everywhere seemed to be after the accused outlaw.—The large rewards were, undoubtedly, a stimulus to activity; but, besides this, every one felt that he had a duty to perform to himself, to his country, and to public justice.

A Richmond letter says that many young ladies of that city, including refugees from the interior, who were raised in affluence and luxury, are now obliged to seek employment elsewhere, as a last resort to avert starvation. They are forced to do so by the utter impoverishment of parents as a result of the war. Their homes in the country have been entirely overrun and desolated, and they are now driven to earn a livelihood, either by the needle or pen or as governesses. A few more weeks' will develop changes in property, social standing and habits of life that can hardly be realized now. When the smoke of the terrible conflict is cleared away, then will appear the deplorable consequences of this war in all their hideous deformities.

Three rats made an attack on an English lad, about 15 years of age, who was sitting in a bare eating bread and beef. The first onslaught was made by a huge rat that ran up his back, and attempted to seize the food which he was putting in his mouth. He seized it by the throat, but before he had straggled it, two others commenced a determined attack on him. They bit his face in two places, and attempted to bite through the clothing which protected his shoulders. A man happened to visit the boy during the contest was going on and it was with great difficulty the rats were made to retreat.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Wilson said the African slave trade paid before the cruelties of substitute slavery. Men were reduced from insane hospitals and put into the army in an insensible condition. More than that—their bounty was taken from them; out of twelve hundred dollars they sometimes got no more than one hundred.

A bottle has been found in the Thames containing a statement to the effect that Franz Muller was innocent of the murder of Mr. Briggs. It purported to have been written by the true assassin, and was dated "Worcestershire, Broomgrove, 8th December." It was probably a hoax, as Muller carried his guilt on the scaffold.

A quarrel has already sprung up among the detectives and others about the division of the reward for the capture of Booth. Several of those who were actively engaged in the capture say there is an attempt on the part of others to crowd them out and claim the lion's share.

FROM THE STATES.

TRIAL OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED IN LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

By Mail we have received Boston papers of Wednesday last. They contain a variety of interesting information.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

It appears that Jeff. Davis is not to be tried before the Military Commission at Washington for complicity in the assassination, as was anticipated, but will be tried before the District Court for High Treason. The only particulars of his capture yet made known are contained in the following despatch:

MACON, Ga., 9.30, A. M., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lieut. Col. Hardee, commanding 1st Wisconsin, has arrived at Irwinville. He struck Davis' trail, at Dublin, Lawrence County, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely, night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Camberlandville, to Irwinville. At Camberland, Col. Hardee met Col. Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Hardee followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinville, arrived there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Hardee had encamped within two miles, as he afterwards

learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance were fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started to the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but discerning his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant pattern, and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he thought our government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Hardee, after the excitement was over, that "the men had better not provoke the President, as he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The parties were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

The press and people generally are jubilant over Davis' capture, although there does seem to be an under current of feeling that it would, perhaps, have been as well had he escaped and left the country quiet, never to return. As to his future disposal, moderate counsels seem to prevail, and the matter is discussed in a calmer spirit than could naturally be expected. The severest animosity we have seen in reference thereto is from a leading article in the Boston Journal:

"Now that this rebel and traitor, this man charged with 'meeting, concealing, and procuring' the murder of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, is in the custody of the government, the earnest desire of all loyal hearts will be that he may be dealt with according to the strict meaning of justice. His is a case in which the exercise of mercy seems to be precluded. His crimes are of such magnitude, they were committed with such knowledge on his part of their true character and of the penalties which would be inflicted by the punishment of the law now ask or expect it, that he be held to answer the penalty of only those crimes which can be legally brought against him. Whatever sentence the law, righteously administered, shall pronounce, must be faithfully and unflinchingly executed. To the exercise of this duty, trying and painful though it may be, President Johnston is called at the outset of his official career. The honor and dignity and future safety of the nation—so far as they are to be affected by the punishment of the law now ask or expect it, that he be held to answer the penalty of only those crimes which can be legally brought against him. Whatever sentence the law, righteously administered, shall pronounce, must be faithfully and unflinchingly executed. To the exercise of this duty, trying and painful though it may be, President Johnston is called at the outset of his official career. The honor and dignity and future safety of the nation—so far as they are to be affected by the punishment of the law now ask or expect it, that he be held to answer the penalty of only those crimes which can be legally brought against him. Whatever sentence the law, righteously administered, shall pronounce, must be faithfully and unflinchingly executed. To the exercise of this duty, trying and painful though it may be, President Johnston is called at the outset of his official career. 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