

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

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The Herald of the Union.

WILMINGTON, FEB. 28, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

To Subscribers.

THE HERALD OF THE UNION is furnished this morning to most of the former Subscribers in this city to the "Daily Carolinian" and "Wilmington Herald." It will not be so furnished in future unless specially ordered. Our terms to city subscribers are forty cents per week. Orders may be left at our office (the former office of the "Daily Carolinian") or given to the carriers.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we commenced work, with our imperfect arrangements, we are compelled, very reluctantly, to send our paper out this morning on a half sheet. Our future issues will be double this size.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED UNION PRISONERS.—Yes, today, forenoon the steamer, Jas. Christopher, Capt. Martin, brought to the wharf, foot of Market street, six hundred paroled Union prisoners, the first installment of ten thousand expected at this port, all of whom are released for immediate exchange under the cartel recently arranged by Gen. Grant. Those who came in the steamer were the sick, who were unable to make the journey on foot from the railroad bridge, where they were delivered by the rebel authorities. They presented the usual squalid appearance which results from the sorry treatment which our prisoners undergo in rebel confinement. Many of the men had been in prison over two years, and they represent regiments from nearly every State in the Union. The steamer Martin will bring down all the sick as fast as they arrive at the railroad bridge. The others are to march, and the first of them may be expected today. Orders have been issued to make ready for their arrival, and the Surgeons, Shippen and Bützell have been zealous in dispensing their kindness and exerting their professional skill in alleviating the suffering of those who have been so unfortunate as to come under their care. The gallant boys of Col. Sterl's brigade, which is so efficiently performing the duties of post garrison, are preparing a practical welcome for the returning prisoners in the shape of a bounteous supply of cooked rations.

THEATRE.—Everybody will be glad to learn that the old Wilmington Theatre, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, will be open to-night by the special sanction of the military authorities. General Schofield is wise in thus affording our brave soldiers opportunities of recreation and amusement, and they will manifest their appreciation of the favor bestowed by increased attention to duties at other times, and a willing submission to necessary restrictions.

The theatre opens under favorable auspices. For the accommodation of the theatre goes the Commanding General, as we are informed, has extended the hours during which citizens and others may pass the streets, to eleven o'clock, so that none need fear interference from the patrol in returning to their homes. The company is represented to be a good one. The play announced for the opening night we know to be exceedingly interesting. Everything argues well for a pleasant night to those who shall favor the new management with their patronage to-night, and we advise everybody who can to go.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Several paymasters have made their appearance in town, and are preparing to distribute some greenbacks among Uncle Sam's boys. Prominent among the welcome visitors we notice Major Tucker, whose smiling countenance is ever welcome. The old bank of Wilmington, adjoining the Balm to Hotel has been taken for the use of their pay department.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our advertising friends, whose favors are omitted in this issue, will please bear with us. Our paper was made up and put to press in great haste, no time being allowed to make selections or to arrange matters we shall aim to have it arranged in future.

THE PRISON OF PHOENIX.—The rebel Captain James Yates Beall, who was arrested at Suspension Bridge, near Niagara Falls, on the 10th of last September, has been convicted by a court martial of piracy on Lake Erie, and of being a spy and guerilla, and General Dix ordered his execution, by hanging on Saturday, on Governor's Island. Beall, it will be remembered, was concerned in the seizure of the lake steamers, Island Queen, and Pilot Parsons, in September last. Captain Kennedy, charged with being one of the rebels who attempted to burn down New York city, is now being tried before the same military court which convicted Beall.

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

News of the Capture of Fort Fisher in England!

Comments of the British Press!

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Burning of the Surrey Theatre!

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Foreign mails received by the City of Dublin and North American are to the 2d inst.

PORT FISHER.

The London journals publish elaborate accounts of the capture of Fort Fisher. The same steamer that took out the news of the victory, conveyed the report of Gen. Butler's speech at Lowell—a coincidence upon which the *Daily News* comments. It is added, however, that the explanations of Gen. Butler are interesting as giving some knowledge of the difficulties of the exploit. The *News* says:

"On the whole, though it is difficult to anticipate all that may follow from this success, the difficulty is rather from the number of consequences than from any doubt of the importance of any of them. In its results it is a blow as staggering to the Confederate rule as that which delivered Savannah to its new masters."

The *Times* says: "The energy with which this enterprise has been prosecuted is creditable to the military administration at Washington."

"Thus, after long and laborious exertions, and an expense equal to that incurred in many European wars, the Federals may be said to have almost succeeded in shutting their enemies from communication with the European world. The South has gradually lost port after port, and though cargoes will continue to be landed in obscure places along those hundreds of miles of coast, yet the blockade will be as effective as it is in the nature of such an operation to be. It will be seen then how far the South is capable of doing without that with which England has hitherto furnished it."

THE EMANCIPATION ADDRESS TO MR. LINCOLN.
The American Minister in London has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Emancipation Society:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, January 28.

"Sir—I am directed by the President to express through you to the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society of London the assurance of his profound gratification in receiving an expression of their friendly sentiments toward him and his country. At the same time I am advised to explain that he does not feel himself at liberty to assume the result of his reflection, to which they particularly refer, as a fact in advance of the constitutional process by which it is customarily ascertained and declared to that country in the Congress of the United States."

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,"

C. F. ADAMS.

William Evans, Esq., President of the Emancipation Society of London."

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"A circular of Cardinal Antonelli's, dated December 8, 1864, and only now published in the papers, was sent with the Encyclical to all the Bishops. It is of a mere formal character, and quite devoid of interest. But it is now said that a second note of the Cardinals, 'explaining the true sense of the Encyclical,' will be issued shortly. Letters from Rome repeat continually that many Cardinals are frightened at what the Pope has done, and are using great efforts to induce him to proclaim that he did not mean what everybody understood him to say. It is hard for inflexible authority to descend to these shifts."

DEATH OF M. BAZINCOURT.

The Baron de Bazincourt, the French historian of the wars in the Crimea and in Italy, died in Paris, January 26, after a short illness.

THE BURNING OF THE SURREY THEATRE.

The burning of the Surrey Theatre, in London, was not attended by less of life. The *Times* says:

"The last scene of the pantomime was being performed when, it is said, a part of the ceiling immediately over the large chandelier by which the building was principally lighted, caught fire, and a feeling of alarm immediately took possession of the whole of the audience that remained. At this crisis Mr. Green, the stage manager, presented himself in front of the proscenium, and implored the people for their own sakes to remain as quiet as possible, and to leave the theatre in an orderly manner. They could see for themselves that it was the ceiling alone which had at that time caught fire, and he appealed to

their reason that it must burn upwards, and that there was ample time for them to leave the building uninjured, if they only did so in a calm and collected manner. The audience, on the whole, it is said, followed this very sensible advice, and were so enabled to leave the place unhurt."

Mr. Green, the stage manager, having succeeded in abating the alarm among the audience, applied himself with great energy in collecting all the persons engaged in the pantomime, many of them young ballet girls, and seeing them safe out of the building, he himself being amongst the last to leave. Most of the pantomimists made their escape in the grotesque costumes in which they had been performing, and took refuge in a house opposite. Little, if any, of the moveable property in the building, could have been saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian Difficulty.

The Chincha Islands Allotted to Peru.

Peru Pays the Costs.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Very interesting advices from Central and South America have been received at New York by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, which brings Aspinwall dates to the 6th inst. The difficulty between Spain and Peru had been finally settled, the latter agreeing to pay all the claims of the former, including three millions of dollars for the expenses of sending a large squadron to the Chincha Islands. Simultaneous salutes were to be fired by the Spanish vessels and the Peruvian force, and diplomatic relations would be resumed between the two nations. It was expected that, having brought the troubles with Peru to an end, Admiral Pareja, commander of the Spanish fleet, would proceed to Chile to demand satisfaction of her for having refused to supply his ships with coal and provisions. The Chilean set of government is to be removed from Santiago to Valparaiso. The discovery of a quicksilver mine in the streets of the latter city, noticed in despatches by a previous arrival, had caused great excitement among the people generally as well as the speculators. A contract has been entered into for the construction within three years, of a road across the Andes from Chile to the Argentine Confederation. An order has been issued by the government of Colombia prohibiting the passage hereafter across the Isthmus of Panama of the soldiers, sailors or marines of all nations. The cotton crop of Central America is now expected to give a very fair yield, contrary to previously entertained fears. Major General Slekles was still in Panama on the 6th inst. The *Ocean Queen* brought to New York from Aspinwall over two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars in specie.

The *Panama Herald*, of the 4th inst., says: "The Spanish-Peruvian question is now at an end. We write an hour before the sailing of the steamer, and are glad to advise that the settlement between Admiral Pareja, on the part of Spain, and President Pezet has, within a few hours past, been signed, and a copy is forwarded by this steamer to Madrid. In last fortnight's summary we mentioned that negotiations had been re-opened, and it was supposed that General Vivanco, for Peru, would be able to arrange terms with the Spanish admiral. But on the 25th instant Vivanco returned in the steamer *Chalaco*, unsuccessful, with the news that the whole Spanish squadron would in a few hours be in Callao waters to enforce an ultimatum. Same day the fleet arrived, consisting of four frigates and a gunboat, and Admiral Pareja at once sent in his ultimatum, to be answered in forty-eight hours. The forty-eight hours expired yesterday at 2 p. m., and the government of Peru had not been able to agree as to the reply they should give. The great excitement has prevailed in these days, both in Callao, which was more immediately threatened, and in Lima; but the Spanish admiral still prolonged the time, and last night the acceptance of Spanish terms, with very slight modification, was resolved on in Lima. We believe that the ultimatum sent in, and finally adhered to, is very much the same as that insisted on by Senor Pacheco, the Spanish minister at Madrid, with the addition that Peru shall pay three millions of dollars for the expenses of the present expedition, and with the modification that there shall be a simultaneous saluting of flags. Peru at once obtains possession of the Chincha Islands; admits the Spanish Envoy, with the same character as the celebrated Mazzarino, and admits the interest of the Spanish debt, as far as regards its Spanish origin and permanency, and of its actually being in the hands of Spaniards. Now this settlement will be received by the country it is hard to say, doubt

less there will be many who will have very loud objections, and indeed revolutionary measures against the present government are freely talked of. The South American Congress is still in session, and it is said is arranging many matters which will tend to make permanent feelings of good will among the sister republics and further the interests of commerce."

The Overland European Telegraph.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE VIA BEHRINGS STRAITS.

[From the *Alta Californian*, Jan. 22.]

Col. Charles S. Burkley, Engineer-in-Chief of the Collins Overland Telegraph and Western Union Extension, arrived in this city on the Moses Taylor, in company with a surgeon, and several operators or heads of the various departments of the organization for exploring the route of and erecting the telegraph which is to connect the United States and Russia. The company have made the most extensive preparations for the accomplishment of the great work before them. Three vessels are on the way from New York to Victoria, laden with materials to be used in the work. They will be employed to land the personnel and material of the enterprise at intermediate ports on the coast, wherever practicable. On one of the vessels, the company have a light-draught steamer, about forty feet in length, to be employed in the rivers and shallow waters. It is the intention of the company to commence operations at New Westminster, British Columbia, whence they will proceed to Fort Babine, through a country already explored. From Babine Lake, in the centre of British Columbia, to the Yukon River, in the British Possessions, the country has never been explored, and through this wild region it is the intention of the company to make their way a distance of about 3,000 miles. The fleet on the ocean will cooperate with them as far as practicable by means of the numerous rivers on the coast, many of which, however, must first be explored. It is the expectation of the company to find the same character of country between the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains in this new region as is found between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada in the more southern latitudes; and to come out on the other side on the Yukon River, at its head, where they will find the first settlement after their departure from Babine Lake. The river is a very large one, having several outlets, in Norton Sound, south of Behring's Straits, where it is known as, and called Kinchpak. The river is navigable for about 300 miles, so far as known, and for some years been known by the Russians in their trading operations. From the Yukon River the Company will proceed to the Gulf of Wales, which is the point of land nearest the opposite coast of Asia. From this point a submarine cable will be laid across Behring's Straits, which are here only 30 miles wide. Arrived on the Asiatic side of the straits, they will go around Anadyr Bay, through Tchukotchi (an unsettled country, though not altogether unexplored), until they strike Penjinsk Gulf, or the Okhotsk Sea, from whence they will follow the coast around the Amoor River. This country is settled by the Russian Oosacks, and roads are built the entire distance.

The company anticipate that by the time they arrive at the Amoor River, the telegraph which now extends from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk will have been completed to the Amoor River; the point of connection for the international lines. From the mouth of the Amoor River across to the Japanese Islands the distance is short, and the work of uniting these islands by the submarine telegraph with the main land is comparatively a small undertaking. From the mouth of the Amoor River to Saghalien, the distance is but about twenty miles. Saghalien, lying off the Amoor coast, is separated by only thirty miles from Yesso, in the southern portion of which island, and within the Straits of Sangar, is situated Hakodaki, the great commercial port of Japan. From Yesso to Nippon, across the Straits of Sangar, the distance is about the same as that last mentioned. On the western portion of Nippon is located another great commercial port, that of Nagasaki.

Col. Burkley intends going to British Columbia in a short time, for the purpose of starting exploring parties, and making other preliminary arrangements which may be necessary ere the main expedition sets out, which will be some time in March. The expedition, with all its aids, employees and adjuncts, will consist of a small army and navy combined. Besides the vessels above mentioned, the company will have the use of a Government steamer and, perhaps, another of their own.

About 1,500 men will be employed on land in the proposed work, besides the co-operative force at sea, or on the coast. The Western Union Company is to be extended from the Western States to New Westminster by the first or middle of March, from which point it will be taken up by Col. A. Bulkeley's party, and stretched to the Amoor River country, there to connect with the St. Petersburg line, and complete the girdling of two hemispheres. It is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty how long it will take to erect the line the entire distance, so that telegraphic communication will be opened, as a great deal of the work done at first, must necessarily be merely experimental. But that the important work will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and that the telegraph companies, backed by the Russian and American Governments, are taking hold of the matter with determination and spirit, there is no doubt.