

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

VOL. 1.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1865.

[NO. 2

The Herald of the Union.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 1, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wanted

At the office of THE HERALD OF THE UNION, three good Compositors. Good wages and steady employment promised.

THE RIGHT MEN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Our gallant veterans from the banks of the James, and the hills of Tennessee, will be glad to learn (as they will by perusing an advertisement in another column,) that the wants of the inner-man in all that can delight the palate and stomach, and the wants of the outer-man in all that pertains to apparel, may be fully gratified by a call at the extensive purveying establishment of Messrs. Cutter & French, on Front street, near Market, where a recent shipment has been received from the North. Everything that a soldier can desire to contribute to his comfort, may there be obtained. The list of articles as set forth in the advertisement, exhibits the sagacity of Messrs. Cutter & French in providing for the army, and would afford convincing proof to us, were we not already aware of the fact, that they are experienced men in catering to the tastes of those who deserve so nobly at the hands of all.

Messrs. Cutter and French have been appointed purveyors to this department. A call upon them will not be thrown away. They are each fully experienced in the business, having been associated with the army since the outbreak of the rebellion, during which time they have made a more extensive and enviable reputation than any others in their line of business with whom we have any acquaintance. That they are honorable dealers is apparent from their selection, by the commanding General, as Purveyors of the Department.

THEATRE.—We were unable, on account of the crowd last night, to get into the theatre, and cannot, therefore, be expected to write a criticism upon the performance. The old building was packed until there was no longer standing room, and then hundreds went away disappointed.

To-night Camille is to be presented, Miss Lillies sustaining the principal character. Camille is one of the most thrilling of the thrilling school of French plays. It will furnish an abundance of excitement and intense fascination, if well played, as there is no reason to doubt that it will be, judging from the storms of applause that were heard from within the house last night, testifying to being of no mean order. People should go early to secure seats.

Captain of the Post.—We are much gratified to receive the announcement of Captain Andrew Lawthorpe, as Captain of the post of Wilmington. "The Admiral," as he is better known, is an old acquaintance with every shipmaster on the Atlantic coast, and out of the entire list of seamen adapted to the position, a selection could not have been made which would have given a greater satisfaction. At Fortress Monroe, and on the various expeditions that have from time to time set out from that place, "the Admiral" has displayed, to a wonderful extent, such a peculiar fitness for the position to which he is now assigned, that it would have been an injustice to the service had another been appointed in his stead. The office of the Captain of the Post is in the old Custom House building.

A Request.—In the absence of regular mails we are compelled, in a measure, upon the favor of our friends for papers. Commanders and purveyors of steamers arriving at this port will spare us very greatly by bringing us files of Northern papers. We shall be glad to reciprocate the favor by supplying them with files of THE HERALD OF THE UNION for Northern editors. Any other parties having late Northern dates, will confer a favor by lending or selling them to us.

A SIBYLLA.—So great was the demand for THE HERALD OF THE UNION on the occasion of its first appearance yesterday, that our power presses were kept in motion until noon supplying them. If half a newspaper will be so generally sought after, what will be the sensation on the appearance of a complete journal? We present to the public this morning a sheet for which we have no bushes. It is large for its age, but we yet promise for it a much greater growth.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—Another batch of paroled Union prisoners, about one thousand in number, arrived in this city yesterday, having been marched from the North East river. They presented a somewhat more life-like appearance than the ones preceding them, but were by no means fit for duty. It is expected that a lot of fifteen hundred officers will arrive to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following compilation gives the most interesting items of telegraphic news contained in our latest Northern exchange.

THE SEVEN THIRTY DEAN.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Treasury Department has been obliged to fill the subscriptions for the Seven-Thirty loan received within the last few days and previous to the 15th with notes without the coupon due on that day. It was supposed at the Department that the supply of notes printed and on hand with the February coupon attached would be ample to fill all subscriptions received to the 15th, and the plans were therefore changed and the printing of notes without the February coupon was commenced. But the immense orders received through Jay Cooke, the General Subscription Agent, exhausted the supply several days previous, and then subscriptions had to be filled with notes bearing interest from February 15th. Whenever the coupon due that day is wanting, a draft on New York will at once be forwarded to all subscribers by the General Agent from Washington.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PREVENT SPECULATION IN GOLD.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Mr. Stevens' amendment to the Internal Revenue bill requiring dealers in gold to take out a thousand dollar license, and proposing to tax each sale and purchase of gold for speculative purposes 10 per cent., although agreed to in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, is not considered a fair one, as there was scarcely a specimen present. The question is yet to be taken by the House on concurring in it, and on the amendment to tax sales and all other amendments reported from the Committee.

THE CASE OF THE ST. JOHNS ROBBERS.

MONTEAL, February 16.—The counsel for the prosecution stated to-day that more witnesses were expected, but that he would not delay the case, as he considered that the crime of robbery was fully proved against Thurr and Tranis, and quoted authorities to show that the prisoners were equally guilty.

He contended that the prosecution was entitled to a warrant for the extradition of the prisoners. He intended to await the argument of the defence on Monday, and it would be the duty of the prosecutor for the Crown to reply to the defence.

The counsel for the defence denied that the prosecution for the Crown had any right to sum up the case, as the real prosecutor was the United States.

The Judge considered that the Crown had the right to reply, and that whatever the counsel for the defence had to say the court would hear him.

The Judge refused to give delay, so as to give a life time for recantation. The case was then adjourned till Monday.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

NEW YORK, February 17th.—A special dispatch to the World from Frankfort, Kentucky, says in substance of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported that the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery should be rejected. The minority report insists upon compensation as a condition precedent to the ratification.

Four of the counties are for rejection, one for compensation, and one for unconditional ratification. Resolutions have passed in the Kentucky Senate, calling the appointment of a committee to investigate arbitrary arrests.

A MEXICAN GENERAL RETURNING UNION REFUGEES AS CONSRIPTS TO THE REBELS.

SAO PAULO, Feb. 17.—Late New Orleans advices report that the Mexican General Mejia, commanding at Matamoros, has entered into an arrangement with the Rebel authorities by which 25,000 refugees from Texas are conscripted to them, and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims that he is acting under Maximilian's orders.—General Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the Rebels.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamer George Crowell, from New Orleans on the 11th inst., arrived last night.

A Rebel force of one hundred and twenty attacked twenty-five men of the 31st Massachusetts Regiment near Plaquemine on the 4th. Captain Rice and his men stood the Rebel charges and beat them off, the enemy leaving some of their dead in our hands. Our loss was only one killed and two wounded.

DISFRANCHISING DESERTERS.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 17th.—The House of Representatives have passed the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of this State disfranchising deserters and absentees from military drafts.

HEALTH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 16.—Governor Andrew Johnson, who has been confined to his room with a severe cold for the past two weeks, is improving, but is still unable to attend to the duties of his office.

THE REBEL FOOTE.

Hungman Foote, who is en route to Europe,

positively refused Mr. Seward's request to take the oath of allegiance, stating that he would never return to the Confederacy, that it was a failure, but he could not renounce his own conduct. Permission was then given him to leave for Europe on parole, not to return during the war without permission.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, says that Gov. Morgan still declines the Treasuryship, and opinion is somewhat divided as to the next appointment. The most prevalent opinion is that Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts will be the man, as Mr. Lincoln has indicated a desire to have an Eastern man, and Mr. Boutwell stands very high with him.—Should Comptroller McCullough be chosen, it is probable that Gov. A. W. Randall of Wisconsin will succeed Secretary Usher in the Interior Department.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 13, 1865.—The resolution indorsing the Congressional Amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, having passed the Senate by 26 to 24, passed the House to-night by 57 to 29. One hundred guns are being fired at the State House in honor of the occasion.

THE DRAFT.

Report of the Board Appointed to Examine and Correct the Quotas.

WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT GEN.'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, February 17, 1865. } General Order, No. 22.—The following report of the Board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and Districts, under the call of volunteers of December 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned: WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C., Sir:—The Board, convened by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON CITY, February 6, 1865. } Whereas, Complaints are made in some localities, respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered: That the Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Richard Delafield, and Colonel C. W. Foster, be, and they are hereby constituted a Board to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and Districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that, if any errors be ascertained, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost Marshal General. The determination of such Board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

1. The Provost Marshal General is ordered to make the draft in the respective districts, as speedily as the law may require, but not later than the 15th of this month. ADJUTANT GENERAL.

2. The call for 300,000 men, made by the President on the 19th day of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised.

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equate the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment list.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men, among the several districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each. The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19th, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess, as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its pro rata share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess of the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required by the district. As this call is for three hundred thousand

men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year.—Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equally produced, considering the number of men and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrolment, a less amount to furnish under this, and a converso.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost Marshal General's Office, our calculations of the quota of each and every district endorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPREED,

Attorney General of the United States.

RICH. DELAFIELD,

Brig. Gen. and Chief Eng. U. S. A.

C. W. FOSTER,

Colonel and Ass't Adjutant General.

Approved, February 17, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

BELOW THE ATLANTIC.—Soundings in the Atlantic have been particularly pushed forward, and have excited, on account of the telegraphic cable, more general interest than any yet taken. They have revealed the fact that at least two hundred miles from Ireland the water is still shallow; or in other words, that there is another Ireland only waiting to be raised—thus reversing the famous panacea for keeping the country quiet. It is just beyond this that the true Atlantic begins, the Gulf suddenly sinking to 9,000 feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is paved with a soft sticky substance, called haze, nine-tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and many thousands of them could float with ease in a drop of water, some resembling toothed wheels, others bundles of spine or threads shooting from a little globe. Some, however, are endowed with the property of separating flint from the sea water—which is more than any chemist could do; and there are hundreds of square miles covered with skeletons of these little creatures. Part of this haze is doubtless from the clouds of rain or dust which rises from the vast steppes of South America in such masses as to darken the sun, and make the animals fly to shelter, and which after sweeping like a simoon over the country, loose themselves in the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been found of the larger animals, so that the kraken and sea serpent might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vegetable to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, not a block or strand, not a coin or keepsake has been found to testify to the countless gallant ships and more gallant men who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.—All the Year Round.

CHRISTIAN HEROISM OF A CHILD.—The young daughter of Lady L., in England, had a complaint in her knee, and the surgeons decided that the limb must be taken off. Her mother told her all the facts, and asked whether she would submit to the operation, or take the risk of death. "O! mamma," the child at once replied, "I would much rather die, because I should then be so happy; but then God does not call for life, but for limb; and if I were to choose to die rather than to have it taken off, it would be doing my will and not God's will."—When the operation was performed her mother being in another room, heard one loud scream, and supposed it was just begun, but it was over; that being the only complaint she uttered.—When the surgeon praised her fortitude, and said something about her "good sense," "Oh no," said she, "but I will tell you what it was: it was two verses in the Bible.—'Through much tribulation we must enter the kingdom of Heaven'; and, if we suffer, we shall also reign with Him.' I thought of these, and that helped me to bear the pain."

PROFESSIONAL INCOMES.—The independence "Belge" gives the following particulars of the amounts received by various artists as the results of single performances: Malibran ••• Drury Lane received £150 each night. The same price was paid to Lablache for two performances. Grisi at New York received £400 for one performance, and shortly after obtained £2,400 as the result of one night's entertainment in London. Taglioni received £150 for every performance at Hamburg, and at her second benefit at St. Petersburg she realized the extravagant sum of £8,160, in addition to the magnificent present of diamond ornaments made her by the Czar.