

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

VOL. I.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1865.

[NO. 3

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 2.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wanted

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

THEATRE.—We regret that our columns forbid an extended notice of Miss Bridges' Camille, of last evening. To-night she appears as Bianca in the Italian Wife, when we hope to give ourselves the pleasure of seeing her, and give the public our opinion of the performance.

IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS.—The old adage has more than one application. We present our readers a surfeit of news this morning from all parts of the world, and, because of our circumscribed limits, are compelled to omit much interesting matter.

GASSY.—The assertion that Wilmington is lighted with gas is decidedly gassy. A poorer or more miserable apology for gas was never known. It costs us several dollars per night for candles to see the stuff burn. It is probable that the government will be called on to a large amount for gas consumed in the various public offices. If the article would give light doubtless the bills would be cheerfully paid, but any quartermaster that pays greenbacks for such an imitation as is furnished in Wilmington, deserves prosecution for aiding and abetting a fraud—unless he pays in rebel money, which is on a par with the gas.

MORE PAROLED PRISONERS.—A lot of nine hundred Union officers, prisoners of war paroled under the new cartel, arrived in the city yesterday. They presented a much more decent and healthy appearance than did the poor privates who preceded them, and whose pitiable condition has excited so much commiseration. Many of these officers, however, had barely sufficient clothing left to cover their nakedness. They will be sent North by steamer to-day.

Captain Thomas Ping, of the 17th Iowa regiment, one of the officers who came in to-day, has laid us under obligations for files of Southern papers, and also for an interesting narrative of the movement of our prisoners—which we are obliged to omit this morning for want of space—as well as other favors.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Mr. George Myers publishes a card elsewhere in this issue calling upon citizens for donations of wearing apparel for the paroled soldiers that are now arriving in the city. This is an appeal of no ordinary character. It is not that the government is unable to furnish its soldiers with suitable clothing, or that the soldiers themselves are in indigent circumstances. The trouble is that there is no clothing here for them. It is patent that they are not suitably clad to encounter the chilling March blasts of a Northern climate to which they will soon be subjected in their journey to the parole camp at Annapolis. Unless the public do something for them, much suffering must ensue. These men have already suffered enough. Let the citizens generally respond to the patriotic and humane suggestion of Mr. Myers, and they will find themselves doubly blessed.

COMMANDANT OF THE DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON.—By the official order which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that Brigadier General Joseph E. Hawley is assigned to the command of the District of Wilmington, embracing the territory occupied by the army operating on the Cape Fear river. General Hawley is also charged with the duties of Provost Marshal General throughout his District.

The selection of General Hawley for this important position, is another indication, of the many daily occurring, of the wisdom of the Major General commanding the Department. It is not accidental that a commanding officer always finds the right man for the right place, but it is wisdom that dictates such assignments. The people of Wilmington are to be congratulated on the appointment of General Hawley to this command. There is not to be found in the army a larger hearted and truer man, a more courteous and perfect gentleman, or a better soldier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"AN APPEAL"

In behalf of our noble Soldiers (Exchanged Prisoners) who are passing through our Town.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits from the

friends of the United States Government such articles of wearing apparel as can be conveniently spared—Coats, Pants, Shirts, Shoes, Blankets and Hats. These articles are required for a portion who are destitute of clothing.

It is believed the appeal will meet with a generous response. The clothes are only for temporary use, as a bountiful supply awaits those noble patriots who have periled their lives for our Liberty.

Please send to my Store at once.

GEO. MYERS.

March 2nd, 1865.

NOTICE TO CITIZENS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1865.

All Stores, Groceries and Shops of every kind, Eating Saloons and Restaurants in this city, must be closed at 7 o'clock, P. M., each evening.

Citizens known to violate this order, will be arrested, their Stores, Shops or Houses shut up, and their goods, merchandize or other property found therein confiscated.

WM. J. JORDAN, Lieut. Col.,
104th Ohio Vol. Inf'y,
Pro. Marshal.

March 2d, 1865.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1865.

The following order is published for the benefit of all concerned:—

I. All contraband goods shall be reported to the Provost Marshal, and taken possession of by him, according to special instructions.

II. Stores and shops of loyal people can be opened, and stocks now on hand sold, which can be renewed only in accordance with the permission of Paragraph 5, General Order, No. 8, Head Quarters, Department of North Carolina. The Provost Marshal will see that prices are reasonable.

III. No Liquor shall be sold to enlisted men under any circumstances, nor to citizens, except by authorized Druggists, who may sell by the single bottle or small measure, upon the certificate of a regular Physician, to the effect that it is necessary for medical purposes—said certificate to be retained by the seller, and subject to the inspection of the Provost Marshal.

IV. If necessary, regulations shall be established from time to time, regulating the prices of provisions.

V. No property of any kind, not required for present military use, shall be seized, unless by authority of the Provost Marshal, who shall keep a careful record of the same—name of owner, amount &c., a certificate of which he may give, which certificate must be recorded.

VI. All places of business, excepting those connected with the Government, and Druggists, shall close at 8 P. M.

VII. People coming from the country to the city with marketing, will proceed directly to the Market House, on Market Street, where an officer of the Provost Marshal Department, will inspect his produce and give him permission in writing to sell if he shall deem it advisable, and also a pass out of the lines.

VIII. Town people come and go outside of our lines by authority obtained from the Provost Marshal.

By order of

P. C. HAYES, Lt. Col. and
Act'g Pro. Mar. Gen. A. O.

March 2d, 1865.

HDQRS DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 18.

IV. Brig. General Jos. R. Hawley is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Wilmington, which will embrace all the territory under military control in rear of the army operating from Cape Fear River as a base.

Gen. Hawley will be responsible for the protection of the depot at Wilmington, Cape Fear Harbor and the line of railroad in rear of the army. He will also perform the duties of Provost Marshal General for the District under his command.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

March 2d

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Fire Wardens at the office of E. Kidder, Esq., to-night at 7½ o'clock.

By order.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Chief Fire Dept.

March 2d

DIED.

In this town, on the 21st of February, 1865, of pneumonia, Capt. JOHN WATSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Sweden, but for many years had been a resident of this place. Mr. W. was an honest, industrious and worthy citizen, and leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Particulars of the Evacuation of the Rebels.

Its Occupation by the National Troops.

THE OLD FLAG RAISED ON FORT SUMPTER.

&c., &c.,

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The steamship Fulton, Captain Norton, from Port Royal and Charleston bar on the 18th inst., at six o'clock P. M., arrived here this morning.

Charleston was evacuated on the night of Friday, the 17th, leaving the various fortifications uninjured, besides over 200 guns which they spiked.

The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie in the morning at ten o'clock. Part of our troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition.

The upper part of the city was on fire. Previous to evacuating the city the Rebels fired the upper part of it, by which some six thousand bales of cotton were burned; and it was supposed before the flames could be subdued two thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington Depot, cause unknown, by which, it was reported, several hundred of the fleeing citizens lost their lives. The building was used for commissary purposes, being situated in the upper part of the city.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first to run up to the city, where he arrived in his flagship about 2 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Q. A. Gilmore followed soon after in the steamer W. W. Cuyler, and had an interview with General SchemelFennig, he being the first General officer in the city; and, for the present in command.

It was supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate and give Sherman battle.

The remains of two iron clads were found, which the enemy had destroyed by blowing them up previous to the evacuation.

The blockade runner Cyrene, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th.

The first flag hoisted over Fort Sumter was raised by Captain Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C. on General Gilmore's Staff, having for a staff an oar and boat hook lashed together.

The lower part of the city was found to be completely riddled by the shot and shell thrown into it during the protracted bombardment.

The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remain of its former inhabitants are the poorer classes, who were found to be suffering for want of food.

A movement had been made by the force under General Hatch, which resulted in the capture of six pieces of artillery which the Rebels had abandoned. The carriages were destroyed. The Savannah Herald of the 17th contains some of a military character.

A fire at Hilton Head had destroyed the office of Captain Pratt, ordnance officer, at one time the fire greatly jeopardizing buildings containing large supplies of ammunition, but, providentially, they escaped.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.]

The State Capital of South Carolina has fallen. Columbia is in the hands of Sherman. If the mere overrunning of a country were conquering it, the Yankee enemy might begin to boast of the subjugation of South Carolina. For so far they have advanced and penetrated the very heart of the State without serious opposition. But the only value of that advance, for the general purposes of the campaign, consists in its being a step toward cooperating with Grant in the investment of Richmond. Thus Sherman's enterprise is only beginning.

The future plans or present dispositions of Beauregard are unknown here. The little Confederate army, however, is safe, and may yet lead Sherman such a dance as Greene led Cornwallis over those same rivers and swamps. If the Federal army cannot reach the Danville Railroad, then it had better have staid in Atlanta all this while. But "it is a far cry to Loehow."

It is true, the Federals can gratify their fine sense of "poetical justice" (or, as we should say, their petty malice,) by laying waste the unprotected homesteads of that noble State, and wreaking upon the women and children of South

Carolinians their noble revenge for the heroic resistance they have encountered on every field at the hands of the men. Yet that is not conquering a country. On the contrary, it is making it unconquerable where the breed of men is of the right kind. There is reason to believe that General Beauregard is carrying out a deliberate design, and that Sherman is near the end of his triumphs.

We may regard this audacious march of the enemy through the heart of South Carolina as one of the consequences of removing Johnston from command of our Army of Tennessee.

FROM REBELDOM.

PROGRESS OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Beauregard Relieved of Command and Joe. Johnston Substituted.

LEE'S ARMY STRAIGHTENED FOR FOOD.

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

From the telegraphic column of the State Journal we extract the following dispatch:

Sherman's Movements.

CHARLOTTE, February 26.

There is no additional news from the front. It is still supposed the enemy are making their way north by Wytheville.

News from Columbia corroborates the kind treatment to the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent is protected by a guard. No public property is allowed to be burned in the vicinity of private residences.

Sherman's headquarters on Monday were at Nickerson's Hotel. A large force is reported in the western part of the city.

The alarm in Charlotte has partially subsided. The weather is bad and the roads heavy, interfering with military movements.

[It is known in this city that General Sherman's forces occupied Charlotte several days since.—EDITOR.]

Beauregard Relieved by Johnston

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26.

The following order is published this morning:

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25,

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

In obedience to orders of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Tennessee, and all the troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

He takes the position with strong hope because he will have in council and in the field, the aid of the high talents and skill of the distinguished General whom he succeeds.

He expects all absent soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, to rejoin their regiments and confront the enemy they have so often encountered [and] ran away from [—Editor HERALD OF THE UNION,] in Northern Georgia, and always with honor.

He assures his comrades of that army, who are still with their colors, that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has publicly expressed, is undiminished.

(Signed) JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, General.

The Latest News.

[From the Raleigh Standard, Feb. 24.]

The latest news may be given in a few words. Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah are in the hands of the enemy, and Sherman is supposed to be moving in heavy forces on Chester-ville, which is some forty-five miles south of Charlotte. It seems to be understood that the Confederate forces will make a stand at Chester-ville. We hope for the best, but we confess we fear that Sherman will not be routed, or even seriously checked. It may also turn out that the columns of the enemy are preparing to advance through this State on a line considerably to the East of Charlotte. Goldsboro, Fayetteville, and even Raleigh, are in danger. We fear that what has been will be; in other words, that the enemy will continue to overrun and occupy the country. The people expect the truth in this paper, and they shall have it as far as we are able to tell it.

We have nothing later from Petersburg or Richmond. We fear that our troops at these points are straightened for food, owing to the difficulty of procuring transportation. We hear complaints that we do not deem it prudent to publish.

The prospect is gloomy. We can see no blessed star pointing to peace, but on every side the clouds of war, tipped with the fires of battle, are rallying and surging. How many more widows and orphans, how much more suffering, and how many more of the true and brave of our veteran troops must be slaughtered before the end shall come! Oh if the people of the

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