

# THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 2.

## SUBJUGATED.

The people of Wilmington are subjugated. Since the breaking out of the rebellion the word subjugation has been the great bugbear by which designing rebel politicians and leaders have frightened the people into hostility to the National authorities. The history of words does not produce a single instance of greater injustice to language. From the first attack on Sumter to the fall of Fisher, subjugation has been dinned in the ears of the Southern people as the dire alternative to success in rending the country in twain. The issue, it is true, was fairly presented. Such, indeed, has been the alternative. But a moment's consideration should have shown any candid person that the subjugation so blatantly threatened, was not the most dreadful punishment in the scope of human ingenuity.

For subjugation implies a bringing under control to another power. In the case of the Southern people the effort has been made to take them from the control of themselves. It was not the Southern people who inaugurated the rebellion. It was simply a few disappointed politicians, acting on the rule or ruin principle. They lost their control, or fancied they had, of national affairs, and immediately proceeded to destroy the country. Their schemes were not approved by the mass of the people, certainly not by the people of North Carolina, who opposed them by every honorable means, on the stump and at the polls, until these designing demagogues had fanned a civil war; and then, by specious argument and tricky scheming, the body of the people were made to believe that their rights were assailed, and that they were taking up arms in self defence. In other words, they were told that the North was seeking to subjugate them.

The difference in the application of this term subjugation is apparent. In the one instance Yancy, Rhett, Slidell, Davis and the rest of the rebel god-fathers sought to subjugate the Southern people against their will, be it remembered—to their own purpose and ends; to take them out of a government which they loved and had always respected; one which had ever been wise and benevolent towards them; one in which they were equally represented, and of which they formed a part. On the other hand the National power was exerted to prevent this crime; to avert the destruction designed by the traitorous band; to perpetuate to the people of all parts of our common country the blessings of a free government; to give to the people of North Carolina, in common with those of the whole land, a representation in the national councils.

The people of Wilmington have experienced the former subjugation—that of Jeff Davis and company—and are now beginning to experience the latter. As yet they are not represented in the national Congress, nor have they any voice in the authority by which they are immediately governed. They understand that these things are a part of the fruits of their subjugation that are yet to come in good time. But they are subjugated nevertheless, and henceforth they will be compelled to form a part of the common nation of which they have formed a part for upwards of eighty years, and subject themselves to a government to which they have been subject since the day they cut loose from Great Britain. All this is very hard, but we advise our readers to bear it with submission and christian resignation. If others will persist in forcing blessings upon us we should not complain.

The bugbear of subjugation, we opine, has lost its terror to those of the Southern people who have bowed their necks to the Yankee yoke. New Orleans would hardly be willing to cut loose again from the United States. The people of Savannah have found very little to find fault with since the Federal occupancy of that city. In our own town of Wilmington it is a very common remark that Yankee soldiers are not savages. In fact, as the eyes of the people are opened, they begin to see how grievously they have been deceived, and every where is heard expressions of gladness that the national forces are so steadily advancing and recovering territory, and delivering the people from the thralldom of traitors and demagogues.

**FOUNDING.**—The rebellion is foundering. Jeff Davis is getting into a very bad way. Not only do the movements and successes of the National forces not give satisfaction to Jeff Davis and Company, but the movements and achievements we cannot call them successes—of the rebel Generals seem to give dissatisfaction. Sherman has refused to be whipped, merely rendering it impossible for the rebel Generals to whip him. This has made Davis very unhappy. It has done more than make him unhappy. If Sherman be not whipped very soon there will be no rebel army left to whip him, and no rebellion to be whipped. Sherman is marching on. Already we hear of him at Charlotte. Davis may hear of him in closer proximity to the person of his majesty. It frightens him. It also makes him angry, and his poor soldiers, who can't help it, are made to suffer

the consequences. Beauregard, the ablest General next to Lee in the rebel army, is kicked out of command because of his inability to check the progress of the Union army. Joe Johnston, whom Davis has abused ever since he didn't stop Sherman on the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, is talked back and put in Beauregard's place. All this looks as if Jeff was floundering badly. It may be, however, that he designs his army to keep on retreating, and therefore he gives it in charge of the greatest retreater the war has produced.

**THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.**—Officers of the Army will be pleased to learn, as they will by referring to our column of Washington news, that Congress is making some progress towards increasing their pay. It is very singular that the government should hesitate or delay one day in an act so manifestly just and proper. No one, in Washington or elsewhere, questions the inadequacy of the pay of officers, especially of those below the grade of general officers. The absolute justice of an advance being thus generally admitted, the delay in granting it seems more than puerile.

## Washington News.

### THE INCREASED PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The bill reported by Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee, to increase the pay of officers, and passed by the House, provides that during the war officers shall be exempt from the payment of the income tax on their pay, and increases the monthly pay of all officers below the rank of Brigadier General, from January 1, 1865, as follows: Infantry—Colonels, to one hundred and forty dollars; lieutenant colonels, one hundred and twenty dollars; majors, one hundred and five dollars; captains, ninety dollars; first lieutenants, seventy-seven dollars; second lieutenants, seventy dollars; colonels cavalry and artillery, one hundred and sixty-five dollars; lieutenant colonels, one hundred and forty dollars; majors, one hundred and fifteen dollars; captains, one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents; lieutenants, eighty dollars and thirty cents; acting assistant surgeons, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This bill does not alter commutations for rations, &c., but leaves them as at present provided.

### THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, on the 21st, held a special meeting to consider the Loan bill. The Committee have delayed it for several days in the hope that a new Secretary of the Treasury would be appointed who might wish to confer with them upon the subject. They have determined to report it at once to the House, leaving it to the Senate to make such alterations as may be thought necessary, in case a new Secretary is appointed during the coming week. The following is a correct abstract of the bill: It was submitted by Secretary Fessenden:

It provides for an issue of bonds, or other obligations, (prohibiting, however, legal tender notes,) not exceeding six hundred million of dollars, payable at not over forty years from date, or redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at not less than five nor more than forty years. The amount issued in other forms than bonds may be convertible into bonds redeemable, &c., as the Secretary may deem expedient. The principal or interest, or both, may be payable in coin, or in any other money or currency, declared by Congress to be lawful money or legal tender. The interest in coin is not to exceed 6 per cent, or upon currency exceeding 7 3/10 per annum. The Secretary may sell bonds here or abroad on such conditions as he may deem advisable for coin, lawful money, Treasury notes, or certificates of indebtedness, &c. The bonds are to be free from municipal and State taxation.

### COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE REBELS.

In the United States Senate on Monday Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the eighth section of the act of July 2, 1864, which was additional to several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, for the collection of abandoned property, &c. That section is in these words, and is the most liberal provision in our statutes on the subject of commercial intercourse with rebel communities previous to their formal submission to the Union arms:

Section 8. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, not exceeding three-fourths the market value thereof at the city of New York, at the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing: Provided, That no part of the purchase money for any products so purchased, shall be paid, or agreed to be paid, out of any other fund than that arising from property sold as captured or abandoned, or purchased and sold under the provisions of this act. All property so purchased shall be forwarded for sale at such place or places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the money arising therefrom, after the payment of the purchase money and the other expenses connected therewith, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the accounts of all moneys so received and paid shall be rendered to and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

## COMMERCIAL.

### STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES AT GALLAGHER'S NEW YORK EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE. NEW YORK, February 20, 10.30 P. M.

Gold	200 3/4
Ohio and Miss. Certificates	26 1/2
Cumberland	113 3/4
New York Central	73 3/4
Erie	111 1/2
Hudson	112 1/2
Reading	111
Michigan Central	111
Michigan Southern	64 1/2
Illinois Central	118
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83 1/2
Chicago and Northwestern	63 1/2
Chicago and Northwestern Preferred	63 1/2
Chicago and Rock Island	95 1/2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	95 1/2
Mariposa	11 1/2

Stock Market heavy, Gold not very strong—sales after call 1 3/4 %.

### PRODUCE.

Flour	80 a 14 75
Cotton	
Ordinary	70 a 71
Middling	83 a 84
Good Middling	86 a 89
Hay	1 00 a 1 05
Provisions	
Pork	33 00 a 35 50
Beef	21 00 a 24 00
Bacon	19 75 a 21 50
Lard	20 00 a 24 50
Butter	42 a 58
Cheese	14 a 24
Rice	12 1/4 a
Tobacco	10 a 18

### A CARD.

New York, 505 Broadway,

March 1st, 1865.

To my former friends and patrons of Wilmington, N. C., and surrounding Country:

Having located myself in this City, I am prepared to offer at our house, (Scott & Baldwin,) next building below "St. Nicholas," Gents' Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Ties, &c., &c., a full assortment of Furnishing Goods. Ladies' Linen Under Garments of all kind, beautifully made, accurately cut and of the best material—Linen, Cotton, Silk and Flannel. Also a complete assortment for Misses and Boys. One hundred Girls work on the premises, and all garments made under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Mrs. Wintle's Card appears in another column to which the attention of Ladies is directed.

Respectfully,  
O. S. BALDWIN.

March 1. 2-4 w-is.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

### THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1865.

Will be presented the highly tragic Play of

### FAZIO,

OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Bianca, Miss Eloise Bridges  
Dance, Miss Selina Warner  
Song, Miss Ida Morton

To conclude with the farce of the  
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Dress Circle	ADMISSION.	\$1 00
Parquette		50
Centre Gallery		1 00

Doors open at 7: Curtain rise at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
Feb. 28. 1-11

**SCOTT & BALDWIN'S**  
Ladies, Misses and Children's  
OUTFITTING ROOMS.  
St. Nicholas Block, 505 Broadway.

### MRS. E. WINTLE.

(Formerly of "Genin's Bazaar.")  
UNDER whose Superintendence the above Departments are conducted, is pleased to announce to her former patrons and the Ladies of New York generally, that in connection with the numerous ARTISTES under her direction, she is prepared to furnish, promptly,  
Ladies, Misses and Children's Outfitting to Order.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN.  
Of fine Quality, Kept in Stock, ready for immediate use.

### BRIDAL TROSSEAU.

O. S. BALDWIN,  
Formerly of Wilmington,  
Feb. 28-4w 38 Market Street.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on the beach at Federal Point, a cargo consisting of Sutter's Stores for the benefit of the Underwriters, on Monday, March 4th, 1865.

JACOB MILLER,  
Master of Schooner Francis Hatch,  
P. M. BOSTON,  
1st Mate of Schooner Francis Hatch,  
Wilmington, N. C., March 1st. 2-41

### CLARENDON SALOON.

(UP STAIRS.)  
No. 3, Market Street.  
HAS ALWAYS the best fare to be found in the South. No expense is spared to furnish epicures, the rarest delicacies of the season.  
E. C. SWEENEY.  
March 1. 2-41

### LIGHTERING.

THE OFFICE OF ORRELL & HAWES, Lighters, is at the Clarendon Saloon. Persons having business in their line will call at the above place No. 3, Market Street.  
March 1. 2-41

## OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,  
ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
Federal Point, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 1.  
In compliance with orders of the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of North Carolina. Department headquarters will be with the army in the field. The following staff officers are on duty at these headquarters:  
Maj. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General.  
Maj. Wm. M. Wherry, Aide-de-Camp.  
Capt. Wm. J. Twining,  
Capt. Wm. A. Lord,  
J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,  
ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
Federal Point, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 3.  
The following officers are assigned to duty as members of the Departmental Staff. Reports will be made and business transacted through them, in accordance with existing orders and regulations:  
Col. Geo. S. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster.  
Lt. Col. R. B. Treat, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.  
Surgeon Edward Shippen, Acting Medical Director.  
Captain Wm. J. Twining, A. D. C., Chief Engineer.

By order of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD:  
J. A. CAMPBELL,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,  
ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 8.  
I. Provost Marshals in this Department will administer the oath of allegiance to such persons as come within the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, provided they are satisfied that such persons desire in good faith to aid in restoring the national authority and that they take the oath of allegiance cheerfully and voluntarily.  
II. Reports will be made weekly to the Provost Marshal General, giving the name, age, and place of residence of every person who shall have subscribed to the oath of allegiance;—also, of all other adult white persons residing within the jurisdiction of each Provost Marshal, together with such information as can be obtained touching the character and conduct of each individual.

III. Persons of known disloyalty, and those who shall by their language or conduct manifest hostility to the Government of the United States, shall be sent beyond the lines of the army by an order from the Provost Marshal General, or be brought before a Military Commission for trial and punishment, according to the nature of the offence.

IV. Officers authorized by law to appoint General Courts Martial are empowered to appoint Military Commissions, and to confirm and execute the sentences of such Commissions, with the same limitations as in the case of General Courts Martial.

V. Commercial intercourse within the limits of this Department will be governed strictly by the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department; and will be limited to that which may be necessary to supply the wants of the loyal people residing within the lines of military occupation, and persons in the employ of the government. None but persons of undoubted loyalty and good character will be permitted to trade within the limits of the Department.

VI. Intercourse between towns occupied by the army and the surrounding country within the lines of military occupation, will be permitted, under regulations to be established by the Provost Marshal General, for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants to supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

VII. The loyal people of the country residing within the lines of the army, will be permitted to bring freely to market the products of their farms, and to receive in payment the currency of the United States. They will also be permitted to purchase family supplies from persons authorized to trade, upon permits granted by the local Provost Marshals.

VIII. Rail Roads and Telegraph lines are under special military protection. Any person who shall break, injure or in any manner interfere with their military use, or shall fire into any Rail Road train, or vessel navigating the waters of this Department, shall be punished with death, or otherwise, at the discretion of a Military Commission.

IX. The destruction of property, public or private, is a waste of the national wealth, and alike injurious to the people and to the Government. It is therefore to be avoided, except where military operations render it necessary. The highest Commander present must alone be the judge of such necessity.

X. The troops will be supplied with such of the products of the country, especially vegetables, as are necessary for their health and comfort. This must be done by the proper Staff Officers acting under the orders of the Division and Brigade Commanders.

XI. Straggling, and irregular foraging by individuals, are prohibited, and will be severely punished.  
By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:  
J. A. CAMPBELL,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,  
ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 9.  
Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Barriger, C. S., is announced as a member of the Departmental Staff, and will relieve Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Treat, C. S., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Department of North Carolina.  
By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:  
J. A. CAMPBELL,  
Assistant Adjutant General.