

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 8, 1865.

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THE NEWS.
We print this morning very elaborate details of news from all portions of the world up to the 1st inst.

The graphic account of the occupation of Charleston, from a special correspondent of the New York Herald, will be read with interest. It is the first unofficial account of the grand triumph that has been received.

Three days later news from Europe will be found, embracing some comments of the London Times on American affairs; and also accounts of recent operations of rebel privateers.

A synopsis of the long-winded message of the rebel Governor Brown to the Legislature of Georgia, embraces some interesting reading. The Governor displays but little friendliness towards the rebel authorities at Richmond. He thinks Richmond might better have been evacuated than that Sherman should have marched across Georgia, and intimates that the rebel capital must fall. He is strongly opposed to the proposition to arm the negroes. He advocates the abolishment of the State Penitentiary, and the substitution of hanging, whipping, branding, etc., as a punishment for crimes. Robbery, burglary, horse-stealing, etc., he thinks should be punished by death.

From the rebel journals we have a few comments and speculations on Sherman's movements, though nothing indicating his whereabouts. On this point the rebels maintain profound reticence. Some general news from the far South is also given.

Gold sold in New York on the 28th ult., at 200. The conflagration that occurred in Columbia, S. C., on the withdrawal of the rebels from that city, was more extensive than at first reported. A large portion of the town was laid in ruins. The fire originated from burning cotton fired by the rebels.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TURPENTINE MINE.—Great excitement exists at the north over the seemingly inexhaustible flow of oil from the wells of Pennsylvania, and western Virginia, and the petroleum aristocracy is now an acknowledged caste in society, boasting more wealth than any other class. But in this region petroleum is eclipsed by turpentine. Some of our soldiers, diving in the swamps back of the town, have struck a mine from which have already been taken several hundred barrels of turpentine and a quantity of resin. The superiority of these mines over the Pennsylvania oil wells is that the product here is found in barrels all ready for market, the only expense necessary in working them being the cost of labor in rolling the barrels out. Further explorations are being made.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.—The attention of resident business men proposing to resume their occupations in this city, is directed to the important announcement of Colonel Eaton, Treasury Agent for this State, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Of the requirements of the Treasury Department in this respect we shall have occasion to speak in a day or two.

Attention is also directed to the order of the General commanding the Military district of Wilmington in regard to the possession by citizens of fire-arms and military equipments.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMORS.—Rumors are floating about the streets, and unfortunately have reached the ears of the friends of the parties, to the effect that General Whiting and Col. Lamb, the rebel officers captured at Fort Fisher are dead. Both of these officers were wounded when captured, but no intelligence has reached here of the death of either of them. The rumors are doubtless of mischievous origin.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Mr. J. T. Tully, the enterprising news agent at Cutter & French's establishment, opposite our office, for files of late northern papers. Mr. Tully has the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington dailies, and the latest Sunday and other papers. Our thanks are also due to the commander of the steamer Crescent for late Savannah papers.

DESTINED TO BE HUNG.—Some prowling rebels are hanging about the city and camps endeavoring to entice our soldiers to desert and join the rebel army. They are, of course, making but little headway, and probably will not until they make headway into a halter which is already prepared for them.

THEATRE.—The reinforcement of the company at the Wilmington Theatre by Mr. Davis, was apparent last night in a performance of unusual excellence. The crowded state of our columns prohibits an extended notice this morning, but we advise everybody to go to-night and judge for themselves. The performance will repay them.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST COMMANDANT.—Brevet Brigadier General Abbott, commanding the second brigade of the first division, 24th army corps, and also commandant of the post, has established his headquarters at E. W. Hall's office on Front street, north of Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Quartermaster's Department—Department of North Carolina.

The following directory of the Quartermaster's Department of the Department of North Carolina is printed for the information of officers and others having business to transact with that branch of the public service:

Chief Quartermaster.—Brevet Brigadier General George S. Dodge. Office, Cape Fear Bank building, on Front Street, near Market.

Assistant Chief Quartermaster.—Captain George C. Winslow, A. Q. M. Office with Chief Quartermaster.

Depot Quartermaster.—Captain Samuel T. Lamb, A. Q. M. In charge of Water Transportation, etc., Office Water Street, between Market and Dock.

Captain H. B. Blackman, A. Q. M. In charge of work-shops, forage and fuel. Office on Water Street, above Market.

Captain Andrew Ainsworth, Captain of the Port. Charged with the regulation of all vessels in the harbor, and arriving or departing, furnishing pilots, lightering, towing, etc. Office Custom House building, on the wharf, above Market Street.

Notice relating to the Treasury Regulations.

The Treasury Regulations will be applied in Wilmington, and other places, recently coming under Federal authority in North Carolina, at the earliest practicable moment. The undersigned having consulted with the military authorities will be ready to receive applications, on and after the 9th inst., in due form, for the opening of a suitable number of supply stores in Wilmington. The claim of each applicant to enjoy the privileges of trade will be fully examined. Those, only, who place themselves on record as unquestionably loyal to the National Flag will be permitted to sell goods and supplies. These trade privileges cannot be extended, for the present, any further than seems warranted by an actual demand. Traders must, therefore, press their claims with moderation.

In due season specific Local Rules will be published for the guidance of all parties interested. Captured and abandoned property will be received by agents and assistants directly under my control and disposed of according to the Treasury Regulations. In a day or two an office will be opened by the undersigned at the NORTH CAROLINA BANK, where every effort will be made to give such information pertaining to the Treasury Regulations as may be required. The form of the application to be made in each case, will be furnished at the office named.

D. HEATON,
Supt.'g Special Agent Treas. Dept.
Wilmington N. C., March 8th, 1865. 8-2t

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1865.
General Order, No. 2.—Brevet Brigadier Gen'l E. L. Hayes, is assigned to the charge of all captured, abandoned and confiscable property in the District, more especially such as will be eventually turned over to the Treasury Agents.

He will take immediate measures to ascertain the description, locality, quantity and the claimants, or alleged owners, absent or present, and generally gather such information as will tend to the permanent distribution of the property.

All persons are hereby instructed to give him immediately, all such information within their reach. All military forces under this command are strictly enjoined to afford him aid and protection whenever needed, and without further instructions, they will prevent all destruction of property, and all pillaging, marauding and unlawful trade. All this captured, abandoned and confiscable property, is to be disposed of under clearly established rules that are well devised, not only for the benefit of the Government, but as well for the protection of peaceable and loyal citizens.

The office of Brevet Brig. Gen. Hayes is in Wilmington, on Market Street, next door to the District Headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. HAWLEY:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF WILMINGTON,

Wilmington N. C., March 7th, 1865.
General Order, No. 3.—All persons in this District are hereby enjoined to bring in and deliver to Capt. Ackerman, at the office of Brevet Brigadier General Hayes, next door to District Headquarters, all rifles and muskets and their appurtenances, swords, pistols, and military weapons and equip-

ments, that were formerly held by the so-called Confederate authorities.

It is known that a large quantity of small arms of various descriptions were left in the District, and that a portion thereof was taken by unauthorized persons about the time the town was occupied by the lawful authorities. All such must be promptly turned in, or the parties holding them will be summarily dealt with.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON,

March 7th, 1865.
General Order No. 1.—I. The commanders or persons in charge of all transient detachments of troops now at this Post, including convalescents, recruits or prisoners, will report at these Headquarters immediately.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. ABBOTT:
T. T. HUNTINGTON,
1st Lieut. 16th N. Y. H. A. & A. A. G.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Hotel Burning Trials.

Gen. Grant Declines a Tender of One Hundred days Men.

Progress of the New National Loan.

&c., &c., &c.

The Hotel-Burning Plot—Conclusion of H. C. Kennedy's Trial.

The trial of Howell Cobb Kennedy, before a Court-Martial at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, is concluded.

The Court was organized as follows: Brig-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Volunteers, President; Brig-Gen. W. H. Morris, United States Volunteers; Col. M. S. Howe, Third United States Cavalry; Col. H. Day, United States Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Col. R. F. O'Brien, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Maj. John A. Bolles, A. D. C. and Judge-Advocate of the Department.

The prosecution set forth that Kennedy was a spy and a guerrilla; that he has repeatedly entered within the lines of the United States Army for the purposes of espial, and that on the night of the 24th of November last he attempted to set fire to the City of New York, to the manifest detriment of life and property, and against every article of provision of honorable warfare. The confessions of the prisoner at sundry times, and the testimony of his own witnesses, were adduced against him. The witnesses examined were Policeman Hays, Superintendent Kennedy, an ex-Confederate Price, Mr. McMaster, editor of The Freeman's Journal, Mrs. Owen, Miss Ellen Cullen, Frank Clarke and Officer Bennett. They were all subjected to the careful examination of Judge-Advocate Maj. Bolles and Gen. Stoughton, counsel for the prisoner, after which Gen. Stoughton made an appeal in behalf of the prisoner.

At the final session on Monday, after the reading of the minutes of the last session, the Judge Advocate proceeded to sum up at great length, and the Court was then cleared for de liberation. The result will be made public when the Commander of the Department shall so order it.

An Offer of One Hundred days' Men Declined.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Wilmington, Governor Fenton sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War, offering ten regiments of the State National Guard, for one hundred days' service in garrisoning the forts at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and other ports. The offer was referred to General Grant, who declined to accept the regiments. The Secretary of War sent a despatch to Governor Fenton this morning, concurring in the decision of General Grant.

Progress of the New Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 27.
Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan were received by Jay Cooke to-day to the amount of \$3,437,856. The largest Western subscription was for \$100,000 from Davenport, Iowa; the largest Eastern, \$300,000 from New York. There were 2,412 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100.

The Canadian Trials.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1865.
As Judge Smith is very unwell, the raiders' case was postponed to Thursday.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27, 1865.
Generals Granger and Hobson arrived here to-night. General Burbridge has been directed to report to General Thomas for service in the field.

A report from Frankfort says about six thousand mounted rebels are in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, Ky.

CHARLESTON.

FULL AND GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Exciting Scenes in the Harbor on the Unfurling of the Old Flag on the Forts.

THE CITY SURRENDERED BY THE MAYOR AND A LARGE NUMBER OF CITIZENS.

Enthusiastic Reception of Our Troops by Citizens.

CATURE OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The City a Complete Wreck.

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

The United States steamer Memphis left Charleston bar at seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 21st inst., and arrived at New York on Sunday.

The Memphis brings as passengers seven of the officers and crew of the blockade runner Deer. The Deer was a new steamer which was captured while attempting to run into Charleston on the night of February 18, by the Camella. She had got part of the way in when, discovering the fleet to be so far up the harbor, the officer suspected something, and attempted to run the vessel out again, when she ran ashore. It was her first trip. Her cargo consisted principally of liquors.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1865.

HARDEE'S MOVEMENTS ON EVACUATING THE CITY.
On Friday night Hardee's movements began, the garrison of Sullivan's Island and Point Pleasant quietly withdrawing and retreating over the road by Christ's church, just in time to escape Potter's advance cutting them off. The troops in the city moved out on the North-eastern Railroad, as did the garrison on James Island, which was finally evacuated on Saturday morning.

HOW THE OLD FLAG WAS UNFURLED ON SUMTER.
Shortly after daylight it was discovered that there were no troops in and about Sumter, or Moultrie, or in the works on James Island:—Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, of the Twenty-first United States colored troops, commanding Morris Island, immediately dispatched Major Hennessy, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Fort Sumter, in a small boat, to ascertain whether the fort was evacuated. Major Hennessy proceeded to Sumter, and soon waved the old Stars and Stripes over the battered battlements of the work, from which they had been torn down in April, 1861. The sight of the old flag on Sumter was an assurance that the enemy had evacuated all their works, and it was hailed by every demonstration of joy by all on ship and on shore. Another boat, in charge of Lieutenant Hackett of the Third Rhode Island artillery, was immediately sent to Fort Moultrie to take possession of that work, and raise again the national colors upon its parapet. The navy, anxious to share in the honors of the day, also launched a boat, and strove to gain the beach of Sullivan's Island before the army, and an exciting race ensued between the boats of the different branches of the service. Finally, after a hard pull, and as fast a race as Charleston harbor ever witnessed, the army boat, under Lieutenant Hackett, reached the shore in advance. As she touched the officer and crew sprang out on the beach, through the surf, and rushed for the goal. The parapet was soon gained and the flag given to the breeze, amid the cheers of the soldiers and sailors, who had come up a moment or two behind him. The fort was found completely evacuated, as were all the works on the island. The guns were all spiked, and some of the carriages somewhat damaged. A large quantity of munitions was found in the magazines, which the enemy had not found time to destroy.

HOW THE OLD FLAG WAS DISPLAYED OVER THE "ACCURSED CITY."

When the flag floated over Moultrie Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, Major Hennessy and Lieutenant Burr, of the Forty-second Pennsylvania, started out for the city, giving orders to have troops follow. They pulled up the bay, while the rebel iron-clads and vessels were in flames, and the city itself was burning at various points. Reaching Fort Ripley, or what is known as the Middle Ground battery, the flag was displayed over the work, and waved for a few moments. The party then pushed on to Castle Pinckney, when the same ceremony of taking possession was observed, and then the boat was pulled cautiously, but directly, toward the city. No hostile force was observed, but a large number of negroes and some whites were congregated on the docks, watching the approach of the "Yankee boat." Colonel Bennett immediately landed, and "Old Glory" was displayed again.

[Continued on the 4th page.]