

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 10, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS

VOL. 4.—NO. 10.

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 10.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Praiseworthy Order.

We printed yesterday morning an order, which will be printed again to-day among the official notices, which should not escape attention. It is emanating from the distinguished General commanding this department, appointing a committee of citizens to receive and distribute among the necessitous of the community such surplus assistance supplies as may be found in the city vicinity. Many a poor widow, or helpless man whose proper support is away, in whom the pangs of hunger have gnawed with increased anguish as she looked upon her neighbor's well-to-do and carefully guarded garner, will breathe the sweet prayer of God's bless General Schofield at this order. There has been within the past few weeks an almost endless amount of suffering in this community—suffering of a keener nature and more general extent than has been commonly supposed; and since the arrival of the national forces hundreds of families have subsisted on the commissariat of that army. The appeals to officers for food have been such as to make the heart bleed. General Schofield has adopted a simple remedy for all this. There are ample supplies here. There should, therefore, be no starvation. And under the present administration of affairs here will be no starvation.

Interesting to Business Men.

All merchants and others doing business in this city or its vicinity, will do well to give attention to the regulations of the Treasury Department in regard to trade, which are printed in another column. Colonel Heaton, the Supervising Agent for this district, has been employed for several days, in connection with the military authorities, in preparing the regulations applicable to his post, which are now spread before the public. They seem to be very clear and explicit, requiring no elucidation.

Colonel Heaton comes here with a perfect understanding of the work he has to perform, and will settle his disposition to perform it. He has given much patient study to the subject of trade with insurrectionary districts, and is competent to judge of what should be permitted as well as what should not be. He is a gentleman of sound discretion, affable and polite, and will always treat those who have business with him in a gentlemanly manner. His office will be open from and after to-day, in the old Cape Fear Bank building on Front street. On another occasion we shall take time to speak more fully of the operation of the trade regulations of the government.

GOING NORTH.—We notice that numbers of our returned prisoners are daily sent north. Already are seen brighter and more cheering countenances. Those that were returned to us unable scarcely to lift a hand, can now be seen walking on the streets enjoying the privileges of a free and glorious country. So much for the kind and careful attention that has been meted out to them by the skillful and industrious surgeons with which our army is blessed. To the U. S. Sanitary Commission the invalids are also largely indebted, the assiduous and benevolent attentions of the agent of the Association in this city, Mr. Foster, being unremitting and admirably directed. The Commission is doing a vast amount of good.

GOOD POLICY.—Now that the old flag is once more waving over our town, it is thought proper for all merchants that intend carrying on business, to advertise. It may not be generally known, but nevertheless it is a positive certainty, that the columns of THE HERALD OF THE UNION are open to all for any kind of advertisements. The more our merchants advertise the larger will be the paper, and the more news will be had. So bring on your advertisements. Any work in our line will be furnished promptly, and at a small price.

VEGETABLE GARDENS.—Many persons are anxious to purchase garden seed. Any one having them can advertise through the columns of THE HERALD OF THE UNION. The cost is a mere trifle.

ARRIVALS.—Until the business is somewhat systematized it will be difficult to give a correct list of arrivals and departures of steamers. The following arrived yesterday: Parthenia, America, and schooners Israel L. Snow, and Honest Abe.

WHERE ARE THE LADIES.—It is a well-known fact that since the occupation of this town by the union forces, the ladies have been unable to pass on the streets, so great has been the crowd; but

we trust as the crowd disperses, and the weather becomes more pleasant, they will not fail to take out-door exercise. The doctors say it is good to bring the color and the natural feelings back after a siege of four years.

SHAD.—The market is once more supplied with this delightful fish, but not in so great a quantity as the demand calls for.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 2.

I.—The Bvt. Brig. Gen'l Commanding announces the following named officers as comprising his Staff, viz:

Captain JAMES B. CARYL, 16th N. Y. H. Art'y.
Acting Assistant Inspector General.
1st Lieut. F. F. HUNTINGTON, 16th N. Y. H. Art'y.
Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen'l and Post Adj't.
1st Lieut. W. H. AUGUR, 7th Conn. Vols.,
Acting A. Q. M. and Post Q. M.
1st Lieut. GEORGE S. HANSON, 7th N. H. Vols.,
Acting A. C. S. and Post Commissary.
2d Lieut. DEFOREST W. FERRIS, 6th Conn. Vols.,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

By command of
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l JOS. C. ABBOTT,
2d Brig. 1st Div. 24th A. C. Comd'g Post.
F. F. HUNTINGTON,
1st Lieut. and A. A. G. and Post Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

I.—All military officers in the service of the United States arriving at this Post on leave or absent from their commands, will report immediately at the office of the Post Commandant and register their names.

II.—The commanders of all vessels, not naval, arriving at this Post, will on arriving immediately report to these Headquarters and furnish a list of all passengers who are civilians, and the reasons showing by what authority they are here, and their business.

By order of
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l JOS. C. ABBOTT,
F. F. HUNTINGTON,
1st Lieut. and A. A. G. and Post Adj't.

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.

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.

From San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1865.

The steamship John L. Stevens, from Mazatlan, brings \$75,000 in treasure and a quantity of silver ore. Mazatlan is entirely blocked up; no one can go to the interior at the risk of his life. Trade is at a standstill.

The Mexican guerrillas are very bold, and the French shoot on the spot all whom they catch. Lately the French burned eight villages because the people had not given notice of the approach of the guerrillas. A French officer, who brought in twenty-four guerrillas as prisoners, was severely reprimanded for not shooting them at the time of their capture.

The war news from the interior and lower coast is very untrustworthy and contradictory. No French expedition will leave for Sonora and Lower California, until Sinaloa is pacificated.

There is nothing more about the Gwin colonization project.

Pesquira is still at Guagmas, recruiting and drilling his troops.

The agents of the American and Mexican Telegraph Line have been granted an extension of time.

Death of Gov. Cannon.
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1865.

Governor Cannon of Delaware died this morning, after a short illness.

SHERIDAN.

GLORIOUS REPORTS FROM THE VALLEY.

Rumored Defeat and Capture of Early.

Unofficial intelligence reached this city on yesterday, by steamer from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that General Sheridan had encountered Early, with his forces, in the Valley of Virginia, and had completely overcome him, captured the redoubtable Early with sixteen hundred of his men.

This glorious news is given on the authority of the commander and several of the passengers of the steamer *America*, which vessel arrived here yesterday from the James river, having left there on Monday at 10 A. M. They report that the intelligence was current when they left, and firmly believed.

No further particulars are given. The report yet lacks confirmation, nothing having been received up to a late hour last evening at the Department headquarters in this city.

The next arrival will be looked for with interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report on the Petersburg Mine Explosion.

BILL TO PREVENT MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Trade With Wilmington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 1, 1865.

THE PETERSBURG MINE.
The President sent to the Senate to-day a message inclosing the opinion and finding of the Court of Inquiry instituted, by him, in the Petersburg mine. The opinion is signed by Major Gen. Hancock, President of the Court. After narrating the circumstances of the assault, the failure is ascribed to the following named officers:

First. Gen. Burnside, in not obeying the orders of the commanding General in the formation of the assaulting column, in not preparing his parapet and abatis for the passage of his troops, and in not employing engineer officers to lead the columns with the working parties. Yet the Court is satisfied that Gen. Burnside believed the measures taken by him would insure success.

Second. Brig. Gen. Leddie, in failing to push forward his troops promptly, and in blocking up the avenue designed for the passage of troops ordered to follow, he being most of the time in a bomb-proof ten rods in the rear of the main line, where the movement could not be witnessed.

Third. Brig. Gen. Ferrero, for want of readiness for the assault, not going with his troops, but remaining in a bomb-proof.

Fourth. Col. J. K. Bliss of the Seventh Rhode Island, commanding a brigade, in remaining behind with one regiment, in a position where he could not see what was going on.

Fifth. Brig. Gen. Wilcox, in lack of energy in carrying out Gen. Burnside's order, to push his troops forward to Cemetery Hill.

The Court concludes the opinion as follows: "Without intending to convey the impression that there was any disinclination on the part of the commanders of the troops to heartily cooperate in the attack on the 30th of July, the Court express their opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning one officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault, when the commanding General was not present in person to witness the operations."

REBEL RAID ON THE LIGHT BOATS IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

On Saturday night last a party of rebels, numbering about one hundred and fifty men, under command of Lieutenant Taylor Wood, of the rebel navy, and nephew of Jeff. Davis, left the Yocomo river in sloops and small boats, bound on a raid to Smith's Island, with the design of destroying the light boats. The gunboat *Yankee* and several others of our boats were informed of their movements, and at once started in pursuit of them. It may be, as our gunboats were last night shelling the woods in the vicinity of Smith's Point light, on the western shore, that the rebel gang had returned to that point and had escaped to the main land. Wood's is the same party who captured the *Satellite* and the *Reliance*.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.
The President has signed and approved the act to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.

No troops or armed men are to be brought to

the polls, unless it shall be necessary to repel armed enemies or to keep the peace; nor shall it be lawful for any officer to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters, or in any manner to interfere with the free right of suffrage.

Officers so offending are liable to punishment for misdemeanor, and, on conviction, to be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than three months nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court; and any person so convicted shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of the United States.

Other guards are also thrown around the elective franchise.

TRADE WITH WILMINGTON.

Numerous applications have been made at the Treasury Department for permits to bring cotton and naval stores out at Wilmington. It is understood that the policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be to encourage bringing out cotton, believing as he does, that such a course will materially strengthen the finances of the country.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

It is reported that Major General W. S. Hancock will be assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia, as the successor of Major General George Crook, captured.

Two Days Later from Europe.

English Comments on the Peace Conference.

The Freedmen's Aid Societies in England.

The French Mexican Cession.

Commercial Intelligence.

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

HULLAN, Friday, March 3, 1865.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 18th via Queenstown on the 19th of February, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The political news by the *Canada* is of no special importance.

The *London Gazette* announces the appointment of W. T. Fisher Smith as British Consul at the port of Savannah.

The ship *Union*, from Cotte for New York, was abandoned Feb. 8. Crew saved.

The *Canada* sailed at 12 o'clock, noon, for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Saturday) night.

Great Britain.

In the absence of later news from America than to the 4th of February, per the steamship *Hibernian*, the English journals continue their speculations on the recent Peace Conference held at Fortress Monroe, between President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, on the part of the North, and the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, on the part of the South.

The *London Globe* of the 15th is fully convinced that the peace negotiations were an utter failure, and that the war is now entering upon a new term, in which both sides are more determined than ever to leave everything to the arbitrament of the sword.

It thinks that the Conference having failed, that the peace advocates on both sides will now be silenced.

The *London Star* of the 17th believes that the Conference was entered upon in good faith by both parties. The meeting was entirely for discussion and an interchange of views—a preliminary meeting to ascertain whether any common basis could be discovered on which negotiations might be opened in a more formal manner. In its very nature it was a conference of which the details could not immediately be made public, and because of this apparent want of result the journals of the North were probably too apt to take a somewhat too decided view of the Conference and pronounce it a failure.

The *London Index* observes that the mere fact of negotiations having been found possible, demonstrates with what rapid strides the American people have been advancing toward the idea of peace. That happy contingency may yet be far distant, but these things are indications of its approach.

The *Index* rejoices that the Southern States have prized their independence above the advantages of the passing hour.

The *London Times* of the 17th, thinks that thus far there has not been the last sign of any real movement in the direction of peace. The dream of the South of a powerful Confederation amounts almost to a monomania. So long as that idea stands on its pedestal the war must range on, and it can see no symptom of its early overthrow.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks the meeting only marks a new phase in the bloody conflict. It makes the boundary line between the [Continued on the 4th page.]