

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

VOL. 1.—NO. 16.

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 17.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REBEL MAJOR GEN'L WHITING.

Some days ago we had occasion to deny a prevalent rumor to the effect that General Whiting, the rebel commander at Fort Fisher, had died of the wounds received at the time of his capture. We are now pained to be called upon to announce his death, which occurred on Governor's Island, New York Bay, on Friday last, just one week ago. His remains were taken to the city and buried with becoming solemnities from Trinity Church, on Sunday last.

From the *N. Y. Herald* of the 11th, we take the following particulars, and the subjoined sketch of the deceased:

The rebel Major General Whiting, lately captured at Fort Fisher, died of his wounds yesterday, at Governor's Island, and will be buried to-day from Trinity Church.

General Whiting was born in Mississippi, in 1825, while his father, Colonel Levi Whiting, First United States Artillery, was stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, and hence arose the mistake which has often been made of calling the rebel General a Northern man with rebel proclivities. He was appointed "at large" to West Point by President Tyler, and graduated in 1841, at the head of a class of forty-one members, among whom were Major Generals Baldy Smith, Thomas J. Wood, Charles P. Stone, John P. Hatch, Gordon Granger, of the United States service, and Louis Hebert, Thomas G. Bennett, E. Kirby Smith and Bernard E. Bee, of the rebel service. On his graduation, July 1, 1845, Whiting was appointed second lieutenant of engineers, and immediately assigned to duty in the Engineer Corps. He received no promotion during his service in the army. A short time before the rebellion broke out into actual fighting he resigned his commission (February 20, 1861), and joined the cause of the rebels. He was soon after appointed a brigadier (the twenty-fourth in the line of promotion) of the rebel army, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861) he commanded the Third Brigade of Beauregard's corps. He remained with the army during the following year, participating in the seven days battle in front of Richmond. He commanded a division at this time, having been promoted Major General. In 1863 he was sent to Wilmington to construct the defences of Cape Fear river. He was looked upon by the rebels as the ablest engineer, with the exception of Beauregard, in their army, and it was believed that he had made Fort Fisher impregnable. Hence, immediately after the failure of Butler's movement against Fort Fisher, the rebel press lauded the engineering skill of Whiting to the skies.

At the second attack on Fort Fisher Gen. Whiting was severely wounded, and captured, and has since been in our hands. He was transferred from Fort Fisher to Governor's Island during the last week in January. He bore his misfortunes with great fortitude, and gained the respect of his captors by his cheerfulness in captivity and illness. He was forty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, of dark complexion and eyes, his hair of the same hue, being tinged with gray. His wife is a native of Smithville, North Carolina. He has a large number of relatives in Connecticut and Maine.

BENEFIT OF MISS ELDISE BRIDGES AT THE WILMINGTON THEATRE.—Miss Eldise Bridges, the deserving favorite of Wilmington theatre-goers, takes a benefit at the theatre to-night, and to-morrow night her engagement in this city terminates. Since the occupation of the town by the national army this lady has drawn admiring crowds to the theatre nightly. Surely one who has contributed so largely and so successfully to the entertainment and diversion of the soldiers and the public will not be permitted to depart without a substantial testimonial of a pecuniary nature.

Miss Bridges, to our limited observation, has not displayed transcendent abilities in any role. Yet her versatility is such, and her repertoire so extensive that she never fails of satisfying an audience. Her especial admirers claim for her more particular merit in tragedy. It has been our misfortune to see her only in comedy, and the romantic nonsense that is neither comedy nor tragedy that comprises the bulk of the popular sensation plays of the present day.

To-night we are to have *Lucretia Borgia*, when her abilities in heavy tragedy will find an opportunity for development. On the Wilmington boards she has had, with few exceptions, most shabby support, a fact that goes far to excuse any defects that may have been noticed. For this reason we are inclined to accord her more talent than she has exhibited under the unfavorable auspices of her acting. She is certainly a very handsome woman; is possessed of a rich, clear, musical voice; reads with perfect distinctness and correctness, and is natural, graceful and easy in all her actions. She dresses with good taste, and her manner upon the stage is all that the most fastidious critic could demand. In private life she has the reputation of being a most estimable woman, far above reproach. It has been her misfortune to be compelled to pass the past four years in the south, an imprisonment the release from which seems to give her new life and animation. Should she return to the north at the conclusion of her present engagement here, she would meet with a

warm reception from her former friends in New York and elsewhere.

EQUINOXIAL STORM.—The vernal equinox broke upon this region with great violence last evening. Wind and rain triumphed over everything, and revelled in sheer wantonness throughout the night. A sorry night it was, truly, for the soldier on the march, or the mariner at sea. A tight shelter on terra firma was all that could be considered comfortable on such a night.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—To-day is the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. Everywhere where a true Irishman is to be found feasting, mirth and hilarity will prevail. The devout Catholic will repair to the sacred altar to offer thanksgiving for the bright example left by the famous dead, and close the day convivially and joyously. So mote it be.

COMING.—There are three boats yet up the river, which are expected down momentarily with refugees. The great caravan of these pilgrims seeking refuge from rebel conscription and persecution is looked for daily. General Hawley is straining every nerve to arrange suitable accommodations for them when they arrive.

REV. MR. HEPBURN'S SPEECH.—So great was the demand for the eloquent speech of Rev. Mr. Hepburn, which we printed yesterday, that our entire edition was exhausted early in the day. If the popular demand will justify it we are prepared to print a second edition in pamphlet form.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—Gen. Abbott is busy organizing a strong force of contrabands for duty on the streets. The streets need the work and the colored population need the exercise. Hand down the shovel and the hoe.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Deserters Disfranchised unless they Report within Sixty Days.

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the 31st instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, "all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section; and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to until they shall have served for a period of the time equal to their original term of enlistment."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies; or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

The Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.
JAY COOKE reports the sale of Seven thirties to-day at \$4,524,300. The largest Western subscription was \$300,000, from Cleveland, and the largest from the East, \$1,000,000, from New York. There were 3,165 individual subscriptions for sums under \$100.

FROM WASHINGTON

John P. Hale Appointed Minister to Spain.

Revision of Trade Regulations.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

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

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865.

AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS EXPECTED.

It is the expectation of the new Secretary of the Treasury, that from the proceeds of the large amounts of Southern products known to have fallen into the hands of our victorious armies, a fund will soon be accumulated which will enable the government to resume specie payments much sooner than is generally believed.

JOHN P. HALE OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.
Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, has been appointed and confirmed as Minister to Spain. This nomination has taken by surprise some of the particular personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, who have been systematically persecuted by Mr. Hale for two years past. They say the surest way to the President's favor is to oppose his policy and abuse his friends.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until the first Monday in December next.

REVISION OF TRADE REGULATIONS.
It is understood to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise, as soon as possible, all the trade regulations heretofore adopted, and make them more practical and available for the purposes for which they were intended.

AFFAIRS AT MATAMORAS.
A gentleman who has recently arrived from Matamoras, Mexico, reports affairs as very unsatisfactory in that vicinity. Persons who declare their sympathy with the Union cause are subjected to a renewal of the old Texan bowie knife Reign of Terror if they do not subside.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.
William C. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been confirmed by the Senate as Solicitor and Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, provision having been made for such of vice by recent act of Congress.

The Senate has confirmed the following to be major generals by brevet:—
Brigadier General John W. Turner, C. C. Andrews, John W. McMullen, Charles Craft, Henry B. Davis and Alfred Sully.

Brevet brigadier General Swaine is confirmed as brigadier general.

The following nominations have been confirmed as brigadier generals by brevet:—
Colonel George M. Love, 116th New York.

Colonel James A. Hall, Maine artillery.

Colonel Charles Albright, 202d Pennsylvania.

Colonel W. W. Henry, Ninth Vermont.

Colonel Ambrose A. Stevens, Fifth regiment veteran reserve corps.

Colonel Thomas W. Bennett, Sixty-ninth Indiana.

Colonel John L. Beveridge, Eleventh Illinois cavalry.

Colonel James M. True, Sixty-sixth Illinois.

Colonel D. B. Greer, Seventy-seventh Illinois.

Colonel Henry White, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Colonel Thos. P. Heath, Fifth Ohio cavalry.

Colonel James M. Kirby, 101st Ohio.

Colonel Isaac R. Sherwood, 111th Ohio.

Colonel Henry S. Commager, Sixty-seventh Ohio.

Colonel Benj. Dorublezer, Forty-sixth Illinois.

Colonel Thomas E. Chapin, Ninety-sixth Illinois.

Colonel Theodore Reed.

Colonel R. H. Jackson.

Colonel A. T. Voria, Sixty-seventh Ohio.

Colonel Peter S. Mitchie.

Colonel B. G. Farran, Fifth United States colored heavy artillery.

Colonel Wm. J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry.

Colonel Herman Briggs, of the Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel James A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel William Hartsuff, Assistant Inspector General.

Colonel Paul A. Oliver, Fifth New York.

Colonel John E. Mulford, Third New York.

Colonel James Wood, Jr., 130th New York.

Colonel Henry D. Kingsbury, 189th Ohio.

LEE'S ARMY BEGGING FOR BREAD

SCHEMES FOR ITS RELIEF.

Gov. Vance's Appeal to the People of North Carolina.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 6.]
Two very extraordinary exhibitions of popular feeling are now to be witnessed respectively in the North and in the South. In the former they have a loan before the people, which goes off with a rapidity unpracticed in the history of such affairs. The sale of bonds in all the States is declared to reach an aggregate of several millions a day. The loan is rendered thus popular by the small denomination of the bonds, the high interest they bear, but more especially by the general belief which prevails that the war is nearly at an end, and that the present is the last loan in so tempting a form which will be offered to the public.

At the South a popular subscription is just set on foot which promises to outstrip the Northern project in the enthusiasm of the response which it elicits. The subscription which, at the suggestion of the public, has been opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, is quite different in form. It proposes donations to the Government of funds and property of every form. A large capitalist leads off with a subscription of \$200,000, in currency, (these figures look large, but \$200,000 in Rebel currency is worth but \$2,000.—*Editor*) compelling his proffer with the condition that twenty-four other persons shall make a like donation. The challenge will be accepted and the five million dollars thus realized by the Government will be employed in paying off Gen. Lee's army.

Extremely liberal subscriptions have been made of Confederate bonds, silver plate, corn supplies, and other commodities of like value. The striking feature of these donations is that they are absolute gifts to the cause, for which the Government is not required to account for in the future.

From the indications manifested in every direction, these voluntary donations, these gift offerings of the people, bid fair to be very considerable in amount, and will probably reach several hundred millions of dollars in value.

An important part of the scheme contemplates a contribution of rations for General Lee's army, upon a plan so simple and prompt in its execution as to ensure success.

These exhibitions of patriotic liberality will have a great effect upon the army, and through the army upon the campaign about to open in terrible earnest. When the soldiers know that the people at home are making heavy contributions of their means to the common cause, and devoting all in their power, even trenching upon their subsistence, to support and encourage their own exertions in the field, a new spirit will seize them and gratifying results must soon ensue.

Gov. Vance's Appeal to the People of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me to appeal again to your generosity.

You are aware that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of General Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months, that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department that the usual method of collecting supplies, will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:—

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or, retaining their stores maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware that a general obligation of this nature rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave its discharge to his neighbor; but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army which, by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of our enemy, to suffer through their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that what ever we have to spare will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country in her hour of trial, the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood, also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations:—

1. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.
2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say eighty pounds of bacon, and one hundred and eighty pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.
3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver

[Continued on the 4th page.]