

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 17.

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REV. MR. HEPBURN'S SPEECH--THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE REBELLERS.

We trust and believe that none of our readers have omitted to read the forcible and eloquent remarks of Mr. Hepburn, delivered at the citizens' meeting on Tuesday night, and printed in the columns of this journal yesterday. We trust and believe these remarks will have a wider circulation than our own immediate circulation can give them. As the leading speech of the first public meeting held in North Carolina under national protection, it will be read and accepted, in connection with the resolutions which were adopted, both in this country and in Europe, as an exposition of the sentiments of the people of this state.

Mr. Hepburn is a clear thinker and a logical reasoner. His grounds are admirably taken; his positions securely fortified; his attacks wholly unanswerable; and his conclusions indisputable. He talks earnestly but dispassionately, forcing conviction upon the hearer. His calm, dignified opening, disavowing hostility or bitterness towards political opponents, and charging the blame of the war, not upon the people, but upon corrupt individuals; his avowal of the strong conservative sentiment of the masses of this state; his argument showing the infinitely superior advantages to the commonwealth of her continuance in the union; his indictment and charges against the rebel government—all these points are handled in a most skillful and masterly manner.

We ask this morning, simply, that our readers weigh well these words, and then answer to themselves whether the rebel leaders—the so-called government of the so-called Southern Confederacy—are deserving of public confidence. Mr. Hepburn, in his judgment, says:

"What has been the course of the confederate government from its beginning? It was founded upon the doctrine of state rights; and the rights of the states were among the first to be trampled under foot. We soon had also the system of conscription introduced; it was denounced by some of our leading statesmen as unconstitutional, and what never should be in a free country. Their opposition was in vain, and we had a conscription law as sweeping, ruthless and cruel as ever disgraced the legislation of any country.—Every year added to its severity and injustice; until at last Mr. Davis demanded that all exemptions should be abolished, and the power to detail men for the necessary home duties should be vested in him; he would detail men to practice medicine, preach the gospel, make laws, edit the newspapers, &c., and thus have absolute control over the lives and opinions of all the men in the country. What a claim was that to be made in this free American country! Then came a most burdensome, complicated and unjust system of taxation, which "wrung the last drop from the clasped hand of poverty"—and these taxes for some mysterious blunder or fraud have to be doubled it seems. Had we remained much longer under the power of these men, there are many here who would have had to sell their all to pay their taxes. I need not dwell on outlet of their follies and wrongs; the secret sessions of congress; the suspension of the habeas corpus act; the legalised robbery called impressment; the admission into congress of corrupt representatives of a fictitious constituency; the want of good faith in the management of the finances, &c., &c. To close the catalogue we see that at last they are about to finish the destruction of slavery."

Let those who have any lingering affection for the rebellion ponder this catalogue of grievances and answer to themselves whether it be not time to cut adrift from so corrupt a political body.

The argument of a further disintegration to follow the separation of the United States into two nationalities; the consequent continual wars and strifes; the powerful standing armies that would be required, and the unequal burden such armies would impose upon the south and the north, although not new, is very forcibly and clearly put, and with evidence drawn from the operations of the war, is presented in stronger light, and will attract attention.

People of North Carolina, why should you hesitate to choose your course, when your own advantages, and the advantages to the whole country, are so clearly shown in the perpetuation of the Union?

REBEL REPORTS OF SHERMAN.
The writers of the Richmond press are evidently in the pay of the publishers, editors

and reporters are silly fools. Take, for instance, the following extract from the *Whig* of the 8th inst.

"Sherman is played out. If our readers do not hear or read of any good news from South Carolina, it is a *now* *matter* that there is none to communicate.

"In a few days they will hear where Sherman is, and what has befallen him. Let everybody be patient. Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fled, and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace."

We do not believe that the people who control the columns of the Richmond *Whig* are fools. If they are not fools they knew at the time they wrote the above that Sherman was steadily advancing, and encountering no opposition. Of this the daily telegraph reports kept them advised.

They knew that Johnston had run away from Sherman at Cheraw, and had gone back to Charlotte to transfer such of his army as remained with him to Goldsboro by rail, there to reinforce Bragg and make another effort to stop the conqueror.

They knew that South Carolina had been virtually abandoned, and that the plan had been forced upon them of permitting the national army to move into the heart of North Carolina, the borders of which state it was then entering upon, without any further resistance.

Knowing these things there must have been an object in printing the paragraph quoted. That paragraph is of the same purport as all the war news that daily fill the columns of the Richmond journals, especially in regard to Sherman's movements. It is a designed and willful deception of the people, first to inspire confidence in the waning fortunes of the rebellion, and second to keep Lee's army before Richmond up to the fighting point of courage and determination. These reports and speculations are inspired by Jeff Davis and his satellites. They constitute the remaining reed, badly shattered, upon which they are leaning.

But public deception is of short duration. When the light is let in and the people see how they have been imposed upon, indignation and wrath take the place of confidence, and the deceiver finds a fearful whirlwind as the harvest of his duplicity.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—Advice from Egypt state that notwithstanding the reaction in the cotton market the prospects of the country continue steadily to improve, owing to the judicious exertions of the Viceroy for the development of its resources by all modern aid. Since Nubar Pasha has been appointed Minister of Public Works and Commerce, he has also had the railway under his control, and goods are now forwarded with rapidity—so much so, indeed, that the merchants complain that too much cotton is accumulating at Alexandria, where the large holders are waiting for better prices to realize. This latter circumstance accounts for the rate of exchange remaining higher than is usual at the present period of the year, the quotation now being 95 to 95½, so that not much gold is imported—a state of affairs expected to continue for some weeks, as the demand for bills will be considerable on account of large imports of all kinds having to be paid for as well as various debts from Egypt to Europe having to be liquidated.

MILITARY.—Since the 15th day of last December our captures of artillery from the rebellion, field and siege pieces, brass, iron and steel, smooth bores and rifles, American and English manufacture, of all sorts and sizes, from the little howitzer of a flying cavalry squadron to the ponderous, mahogany-mounted Armstrong guns of Forts Fisher and Caswell, have been about as follows:

GUNS CAPTURED.	
By Gen. Thomas from the rebel Gen. Hood in the late Nashville campaign,	60
By Gen. Sherman at Savannah,	160
By Gens. Terry and Schofield and Admiral Porter in Cape Fear river defences,	175
By Gen. Gillmore at Charleston,	450
Total,	845
Nor is this all, for including the cannon lost by the enemy in the blowing up of their iron-clad in the Savannah river, Charleston harbor and Cape Fear river, their aggregate losses are something over 900 guns.	

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF WILMINGTON, Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13.

[EXTRACT.]

IV. Mr. Thomas H. Howey, at the old stand of Hedrick & Ryan, Market Street, Wilmington, is authorized to open an Intelligence Office.

Persons wishing employment, a house or farm, servants or mechanics, and those wishing to hire, will make application to him.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley:

E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. Gen'l.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, March 16th, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Matahoda.

Parthenia.

Edward Everett.

Schooner A. H. Manchester.

SAILED.

Steamer A. P. Holt.

North Carolina.

James S. Green.

Escort.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING PRICES AT GALLAGHER'S NEW YORK EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 19, 9.30 P. M.

Gold.....	192 1/2
Cambria and Coal.....	70 1/2
New York Central.....	105 1/2
Eric.....	62 1/2
Hudson.....	109 1/2
Reading.....	107 1/2
Michigan Central.....	100
Michigan Southern.....	65 1/2
Illinois Central.....	113 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	72 1/2
Chicago and Northwestern.....	32 1/2
Chicago and Rock Island.....	61 1/2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.....	95 1/2
Mariposa.....	95 1/2
Stocks and Gold very active and firm. Sales after call as high as 192; at close of this rep it stood at 198 1/2.	15 1/2

These sales may be made without the certificate of the Local Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

No sales can be made to persons living without the lines, unless they show a military permit to come in; and a permit from the Treasury Agent to buy a specified quantity.

No intoxicating liquor shall be sold, without the written permission of the Commandant of the Post, Brevet Brig. Gen. Abbott.

Should any of the parties referred to desire to replenish their stocks of goods they, as well as all who

desire to sell goods, wares and merchandize, are referred for instructions, to the Temporary Rules published by Mr. Heaton, Treasury Agent.

By order of Brig. Gen. Hawley:

E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. Gen'l.

The permits referred to in the foregoing, will be delivered to the applicants by Lieut. Col. Randlett, Assistant Provost Marshal.

HEADQRS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,

(ARMY OF THE Ohio.)

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27. 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16.

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