

[Continued from the 1st page.]
 power. If he resists Syria, if he disagrees with
 Cicero, if he is not in alliance with Pompey,
 it is all the result of that far-sighted planning
 which has divided everything to enslave every-
 thing; if he dashes into Gaul it is to acquire
 wealth by pillage (2), or soldiers devoted to his
 cause; if he crosses the sea to carry his eagle
 into an unknown country, the conquest of
 which will strengthen that of the Gauls (3), it
 was but to seek for pearls supposed to exist in
 the seas of Great Britain (4). If, after having
 vanquished the formidable enemies of Italy be-
 yond the Alps, he meditates upon an expedition
 against the Parthians to avenge the defeat of
 Crassus, it is, say certain historians, because
 activity suited his nature, and that he enjoyed
 better health when in the field (5); if he ac-
 cepts with gratitude a laurel crown from the
 Senate and bears it proudly, it is to hide his
 bald head; if, finally, he is assassinated by the
 men whom he has overwhelmed with his bounty,
 it is because he wished to make himself
 king; as if he was not, for his contemporaries
 as well as for posterity, much greater than any
 king. Since Scutonium and Plutarch, such are
 the miserable interpretations which have been
 given to the noblest acts. But, by what sign
 are we to recognize the greatness of a man?
 In the sway of his ideas when his principles
 and his system triumph despite his death or his
 defeat. Is it not, in fact, the prerogative of
 genius to outlive destruction, and to extend its
 empire over future generations? Caesar disap-
 peared, and his influence predominates still
 more than during his lifetime. Cicero, his ad-
 versary, is obliged to exclaim, "All the acts of
 Caesar, his writings, his words, his promises, his
 thoughts, are more powerful after his death
 than if he were still alive." (6.) During centu-
 ries it has sufficed to tell the world that such
 was the will of Caesar for the world to obey.

That which precedes sufficiently indicates
 the object I have proposed to myself in writing
 this history. That of it is to prove that *when*
Providence raises up such men as Caesar, Charle-
magne and Napoleon, it is to trace out to na-
tions the path they ought to follow, to stamp a
new era with the seal of their genius, and to
accomplish in a few years the work of many
centuries. Happy the nations who comprehend
and follow them! Woe to those who misunder-
stand and resist them! They act like the
Jews; they crucify their Messiah. They are
blind and guilty—blind, for they see not the
impotence of their efforts to suspend the final
triumph of good; guilty, for they only retard
its progress by impeding its prompt and fertile
application.

In fact, neither the assassination of Caesar nor
 the imprisonment of St. Helena could destroy
 beyond revival two popular causes overthrown
 by a league disguising itself with the mask of
 liberty. Brutus, by killing Caesar, plunged
 Rome into the horrors of civil war; he did not
 prevent the reign of Augustus, but he rendered
 possible those of Nero and Caligula. Nor has
 the extraction of Napoleon by conspiring Europe
 prevented the resurrection of the Empire, and yet
 how distant are we from that solution of great
 questions, from the appeased passions, from the
 legitimate satisfaction given to nations by the
 first Empire!

Thus, ever since 1815 has verified itself that
 prophecy of the captive of St. Helena:
 What staggers, what bloodshed, what years
 will yet be required that the good I wished to
 do to mankind may be realized? (7)

NAPOLEON.
 Palace of the Tuileries, March 20, 1862.
 (1.) Montesquieu, *Grandeur et Decadence des Ro-*
maines, xvii.
 (2.) Suetonius, *Caesar*, xxii.
 (3.) Caesar resolved to cross over to Britain, the
 people of which in every war had supported the
 Gauls.—*Caesar, Guerre des Gaules*, iv., xx.
 (4.) Suetonius, *Caesar*, xlvii.
 (5.) Appian, *Civil Wars*, i., ex. 326; Schweig-
 herzer's edition.
 (6.) Cicero, *Epistola ad Atticum*, liv. (v.)
 (7.) In fact, what disturbances, civil wars and
 revolutions have occurred in Europe since 1815! In
 France, in Spain, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Hungary,
 Greece and Germany.

THE FIRST VOLUME.
 [Paris (Feb. 29) correspondence of the London
 Times.]
 The first volume of the history of Julius
 Caesar will be published in a day or two. A
 number of copies has been struck off at the Im-
 perial printing office, of the largest quarto
 form, with all the advantages of the finest type
 and paper, for the Emperor to offer to the minis-
 tries, high functionaries of State, the representa-
 tives of foreign Courts, and certain other
 distinguished persons. The volume consists of
 three hundred and fifty-seven pages, in two
 books, one containing six chapters, the other
 five, with four maps and an engraving of Caesar.
 The engraving is from a portrait by M. Ingres,
 and it would seem the artist has done his best
 to make it resemble that of Napoleon I.

**New Hampshire Election for State
 Officers and Congressmen.**
 Concord, N. H., March 14, 1865.
 The election of State officers and members of
 Congress and Legislature took place to-day.
 The republicans supported Frederick Smythe
 for Governor, and the democrats Edwin H.
 Harrington. Both gentlemen are residents of
 Manchester. The returns received up to an
 early hour this evening indicates that Smythe's
 majority will exceed 6,000. Many towns make
 considerable Union gains over the vote of last
 year, when Gilmore's majority was about 5,500.
 The aggregate vote to-day will be less by some
 thousands than that of last year.
 The vote for Governor in one hundred and
 twenty-seven towns set up as follows:—Smythe,
 24,565; Harrington, 18,113.
 Gen. Marston is elected to Congress in the
 first district by nearly 1,500 majority, and in
 the other two districts Ballins and Peterson
 are re-elected by about 3,000 majority—a re-
 publican gain of one member.
 The republicans have elected all the council-
 lors, nine out of twelve senators and a majority
 of about one hundred in the House.

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Wm. B. CUTLER.
 Wilmington, N. C., March 7th, 1865. Geo. Z. FRENCH.
6-1m.

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MRS. E. WITTLE,
 Formerly of "Genuin's Bazaar,"
 UNDER whose Superintendence the above De-
 partments 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.
 Particular attention given to
BRIDAL TROSSEAU.
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 Formerly of Wilmington,
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WILLIAM A. COOK,
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PRACTICES in all the Courts of the State and of
 the United States. Will give personal and
 prompt attention to the settlement of claims; ad-
 justment of accounts, and other professional busi-
 ness.
 Refers to the Editor of THE HERALD OF THE
 UNION.
 March 17th, 1865. 16-3m.

ELIJAH WILLIS,
 DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
 31 MARKET STREET,
 Iron Front Store,
 Wilmington, N. C.
 Prescriptions separately compounded.
 March 10th, 1865. 14-1m

THOMAS B. CARR, M. D.
 DENTIST.
 OFFICE and residence on Second Street, 2 1/2
 squares south of Market. [March 6-1w]

**RE-OPENING
 OF
 WILSON'S VARIETY STORE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his former
 patrons and the public that he has re-opened
 his establishment and is prepared on low terms to
 sell Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cards, Tacks, Flour-
 castings, English Chickery, Pickery, Powder,
 Shot and Caps, Buttons, Tin Ware, Saddlery,
 Hardware, Mason's Blowing Pills, Fish Hooks,
 Tobacco, Coats Spool Cotton, Bluntone, &c., &c.
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 South. Be assured to furnish ap-
 propriate and reliable of the season.
E. C. WILSON,
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A DAILY NEWSPAPER.
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 cepted) at the
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