# THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 21. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1865. PRICE TEN CENTS.


## THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, [illegible] MARCH 23.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Compositors Wanted.**

A few good compositors will obtain steady employment and liberal pay by applying at this office.

THE PLACE TO EAT.—There are times when he is a fortunate man who can find a place to eat. We have ourselves suffered for food in this very town, and that too with the money in our pockets to pay for what we might find. We have known many people here since the national army came who have not known when rising in the morning where they were to get their breakfast. Under these circumstances the man who steps forward to cater to the appetites of the community is a public benefactor. Such a man is Webb, at No. 20 market street, who has just opened a first class restaurant on a liberal scale. Here the hungry can get their wants supplied at short notice and reasonable rates. A breakfast of a chop, an omelet and a cup of coffee, gotten up as we have seen a breakfast served nowhere else in this town, is a grateful privilege enjoyable at this establishment for a mere trifle. Fresh oysters with a glass of ale for lunch, and a more substantial repast when desired, can always be obtained here. Webb should have a pension for his philanthropy in starting this popular establishment.

ROORBACKS.—Stories are industriously circulated about the streets from day to day of anticipated attacks here, there and everywhere, all of which are pure fabrications. There are no armed rebels on the north side of the Cape Fear river east of Fayetteville and Goldsboro. A story has been circulating for a day or two of an attack on and the burning of the town of Smithville. This too is a roorback. A few of the wandering Ishmaelites who infest Brunswick county may have made a slight demonstration on the pickets stationed outside the village, but it amounted to nothing. People need have no apprehensions of any further fighting in this vicinity during the continuance of the war—at least none for the present.

THEATRE.—Kathleen Mavourneen, Mr. Watkins new drama, was last night presented at the theatre to one of the finest houses of the season. Having given in our last issue an extended notice of this splendid production, it is unnecessary that we should now refer to it further than to say that the occasion gave us some finer acting and singing than is often met with away from the metropolitan theatres. Mrs. Watkins' singing was superb, even grander than her acting. Her rendition of the famous ballard from which the play takes its name was unequalled. To-night it has its last presentation.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.—Yesterday the advance of the great caravan of refugees from the line of Sherman's march entered the city, crossing from Point Peter. They present a most wretched, pitiable sight. Our citizens, many of them, opened their houses with commendable hospitality, to give the houseless, homeless, destitute wanderers shelter. More are expected to-day. What is to be done with them is the great problem.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. S. B. Fitch, acting harbor master, for late northern papers.

### Important Order of Gen. Grant.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 48.

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., March 10, 1865.

1. The operations on all Treasury trade permits, and all other trade permits and licenses to trade, by whomsoever granted, within the State of Virginia (except that portion known as the Eastern Shore), and the State of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, are hereby suspended until further orders. All contracts and agreements made under or by virtue of any trade permit or license within any of said States or parts of States, during the existence of this order, will be deemed void, and the subject of such contracts or agreements will be seized by the military authorities for the benefit of the government, whether the same is at the time of such contracts or agreements within their reach or at any time thereafter comes within their reach, either by the operations of war or the acts of the contracting parties or their agents.

The delivery of all goods contracted for and not dellvered before the publication of this order is prohibited.

Supplies of all kinds are prohibited from passing into any of said States or parts of States, except such as are absolutely necessary for the wants of those living within the lines of actual military occupation, and under no circumstances will military commanders allow them to pass beyond the lines they actually hold.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT,
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official—F. S. PARKER, Act. Assistant Adjutant General.

## IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

### GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR A SECRET MOVEMENT.

### Everybody Impressed.

### All the Newspaper Offices, Except the Dispatch, Closed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1865.

A telegram from General Grant's headquarters reports that the *Daily Dispatch* is the only paper issued to-day in Richmond. It says:

"The *Dispatch* is published this morning on half a sheet only, because of the fact that all the employees, printers, reporters and clerks are members of military organizations, and were called out yesterday morning by the Governor to perform special service for a short time. But for the kindness of a few friends, who are exempt from service, and who volunteered their aid, the half loaf presented them would, of necessity, have been withheld. In a few days at farthest our forces will return to their post, when we hope to resume and continue, uninterruptedly, our full sized sheet."

There is no other news of moment from any other quarter.

C. A. DANA, Ass't Secretary of War.

## SHERIDAN.

### General Sheridan's Force Reported Between Hanover Junction and Richmond—His Main Body Pushing in the Direction of the White House, &c.

CITY POINT, March 14—2 P. M.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

The news from General Sheridan proves still more encouraging than was at first supposed. Yesterday he was reported by scouts and rebel deserters to be between Richmond and Hanover Junction, tearing up the railroad, while the main body of his command was pushing in the direction of the White House. Before this reaches you he will probably be supplied at that point with additional food and ammunition, and be again on the rampage.

## NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

### Freedom for the Wives and Children of Colored Soldiers and Sailors.

LOUISVILLE, March 14, 1865.

An order from Major General Palmer, published this morning, announces that by the act of Congres passed on the 3d of March the wives and children of the colored men who have enlisted or may enlist in the army are free. It promises the enforcement of their rights by the military authorities if necessary, and urges loyal men and women of Kentucky to encourage the enlistment of colored men in the army, and afterwards to recognize them as upholders of the government and defenders of their homes, and it exhorts them to exercise Kentucky's accustomed benevolence and charity towards the helpless women and children thus made free. Gen. J. S. Brisbin has been appointed to superintend the organization of white and colored troops in Kentucky.

### "Sue Munday" to be Hanged—Fight at Brandenburg.

LOUISVILLE, March 15, 1865.

A military commission for the trial of guerillas, Gen. Whitaker President, assembled to-day. Jerome Clark, alias "Sue Munday," was found guilty, two witnesses swearing positively to different murders committed by him; and there were witnesses also to his throwing a train off the track, and robbing the passengers and mail. He was sentenced to death by hanging at the time and place assigned by the Major General commanding.

Gen. Palmer promptly approved the sentence and directed that Clark be hanged in Louisville to-morrow, at four o'clock P. M.

As the Grey Eagle passed Brandenburg, at half past one o'clock this afternoon, an engagement was observed between the federal forces (about fifty) stationed there and an unknown number of rebels. Our forces appeared to be retreating towards the brow of the hill and intrenching themselves in the Court House and neighboring buildings; but it is thought they would repulse the enemy.

### Virginia and South Carolina.

Virginia was dragged into this rebellion to serve the purposes of South Carolina, the palmetto chivalry little imagining that before the end of the game they would be compelled to abandon their own State to the Yankees to serve the purposes of Virginia. Sherman's march through the heart of South Carolina settles that little bill.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL EFFECTS OF THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

### Advance in United States Stocks.

### Collapse of the Rebel Loan.

### Gold Expected to Flow to America.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th of March, arrived at Halifax at seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

The news by the Africa is two days later.

### The American Question.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF CHARLESTON—WHAT THE ENGLISH JOURNALS SAY OF SHERMAN—ADVANCE IN UNITED STATES STOCKS AND FALL IN THE REBEL LOAN, &c.

The news per Australasian of the fall of Charleston caused much sensation in England. Its immediate effect was the advance of two per cent in United States bonds and a decline of four per cent in the rebel loan.

The London *Times* says the influence of the success at Charleston *can hardly be exaggerated.* The moral effects cannot but be most powerful on the conduct of the war. It is seen that the population of the southern states is not able to oppose the march of the union armies. The advance from Savannah to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The London *Star* regards the fall of Charleston as premonitory of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the evacuation of Charleston and Columbia and the concentration of garrisons will strengthen the hands of Beauregard, Hardee and Hill. But the rebels are placed in a position of exceeding danger, from which it will require greater genius than ever Lee and Davis have as yet exhibited to extricate them. The purpose of Grant becomes more obvious as the campaign proceeds *He holds Lee fast, and thus paralyzes the strongest arm and neutralizes the greatest force of the confederacy.*

The London *Times* of March 4, the latest, in another article, says the fall of Charleston is a victory which will recompense the unionists for many labors, and encourage them to pursue, with renewed vigor, the conquest of the south. It believes that, although the south is now virtually shut out from the world, it will continue to show unabated obstinacy in defence.

The London *News* contents itself by editorially detailing the operations of General Sherman in a strain of eulogy.

The London *Post* argues that Charleston was evacuated as a strategic necessity, and says General Sherman's movements have been characterized *by foresight and accurate calculations, which have obtained results which place him in the foremost rank of the generals of the present day.*

The news was published too late on the 3d of March for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, but the first effect was one of depression and cotton declined.

The London *News*, in its city article, says there is some prospect of gold shipments being made to New York, owing to the fairness of exchange. Were these to commence they would probably mark the turning point in the English money market.

The Liverpool *Post*, in an editorial contending against a probable war between England and America, says:—In a note from a member of the government, received in Liverpool on the 2d, occurs the following passage:—"I hear the city is uneasy about America. We have, however, more satisfactory declarations from the United States government than for a long time past has been the case."

The Liverpool *Post* thinks the new minister goes out to reciprocate the words of amity recently transmitted across the Atlantic.

Sir F. Bruce is officially gazetted as minister to Washington.

THE PRIVATEERS.

The rebel ram Stonewall continues at Ferrol, watched by union vessels. The truth of the report that she was leaking is not confirmed, as she continues to take on board a large quantity of coal.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. Shaw Deferere asked whether the attention of the government had been directed to a certain minute of instructions alleged to have been issued by the Confederate government with reference to the seizure and disposal by Confederate cruisers of neutral vessels without adjudication by a prize court; whether such instructions met the approval of the government; if not, what steps had been taken to prevent their being carried out.

Mr. Layard replied that the attention of the government had been given to the instructions in question, and that they were entirely disapproved. It would not, however, be consistent with the interests of the public service to state what steps had been taken regarding them.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 4—Evening.

Consols close at 88¼ a 89 for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States five-twenties 62¼ a 64; Illinois Central Railroads 52½ a 53½; Erie Railroad 34½ a 35½.

American securities have improved 1½ per cent, and the rebel loan has declined four per cent.

The Manchester market is very dull, and cotton goods and yarns have declined 1d a 2d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is flat, under the advices from America, and quotations have receded ¼d per lb.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Market is dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive.

### The Concentration before Richmond.

THE REBELS ANTICIPATING THE FAILURE OF GRANT'S ANACONDA TACTICS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 13.]

All thought of peace is for the present—to use General Sherman's expression—"disposed of," and we are already in the midst of the spring campaign, which promises to be a most active one. While Sherman is still struggling northward, though under considerable difficulties, to co-operate with Grant before Richmond, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the business of our community is nothing but war until that present peril is disposed of. And it now seems likely to be so in a manner tolerably satisfactory. We cannot indulge the enemy with any minute information concerning the events which are passing in North and South Carolina, but the intelligence already published officially is enough to show that the Army of Tennessee has felt the wholesome influence and strong impulsion of their favorite leader, lately reinstated in command. A wide, and, in all probability, impassible interval separates Sherman yet from the Yankee army operating before Richmond and Petersburg; and General Grant, who depended, as usual, upon co-operation from the South and from the West, can do nothing but fold his hands and wait. It is the story of last spring repeated. In May of last year, if Butler had done the part assigned to him on the south side, and Hunter in the West, General Grant entertains no doubt that he would have entered Richmond in triumph about nine months ago. So now, if he fails again to take possession of this capital within the time he has allowed himself for that operation, he can still say it is because Sherman failed to come up or because Sheridan failed to come down. Such is the uncertainty of human affairs.

There are two cheering and encouraging features in the situation at present. One is the promptitude and liberality with which the *farmers are coming forward with their supplies to feed the army.* They only needed to be assured that their contributions would really go to the soldiers and not be wasted and squandered by post commissioners (who have somehow an unpopular name among the country people), and they were ready to pour in the wealth of their agricultural produce with full hands. Some very noble examples have been given of this patriotic liberality, the memory of which shall not be lost in the future. It will come substantially in aid of the regular operations of the Commissary Department, and make it certain that at least the army of General Lee shall not be starved out of Virginia. Another good and wholesome feature is that some of our general officers are tired of that bullying system of the enemy, which the Confederate government has hitherto most weakly borne with—of treating Confederate prisoners of war as criminals and felons, under the pretence of retaliating what they call "murder" committed upon their raiding marauders, when the latter has been shot down in the act of committing horrors unauthorized by the laws of war. General Hampton administers a wholesome lesson to the ruffian Sherman upon this matter. Sherman has been encouraged by long impunity, while he traversed the unprotected counties of Georgia and South Carolina, not only pillaging, but burning and destroying houses and outraging defenceless people at his pleasure. He seems to have almost reached the conclusion—and not quite without some show of reason—that our government had abandoned all claim to the rights of belligerents, and all privileges under the laws of war, and had accepted for itself and for us the position of criminals, evading and postponing as long as possible the day of awful retribution for our crimes, but no more presuming to exercise retaliation than a band of skulking outlaws would pretend to retaliate, as belligerents, upon the sheriff and the *posse comitatus.*

General Hampton has put an end to this delusion; and when Sherman writes to him, with the usual affectation of superiority, that he understands twenty-seven of his "foragers" have been "murdered," and that he has ordered a similar number of prisoners in his hands "to be disposed of in like manner," Hampton sternly replies by reminding him that there is such a thing as the law of war—that he (Sherman) and the troops under his command, have habitually violated that law by "firing the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed"—that accordingly he (General Hampton) has ordered his men to shoot down any marauders found so employed as if they were wild beasts; and that in the meantime he holds fifty-six of Sherman's men as hostages for those whom Sherman had ordered to be executed. Sherman's letter to Hampton is dated February 2d, and the reply on the 27th. General Sherman at that time said, "I hold about a thousand prisoners, captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you." The prisoners captured in various ways, it is to be presumed, are not combatant Confederates as he has thought proper to arrest; and he thus signifies his intention to "murder" those peaceful citizens dragged from their own hearths, in retaliation for the execution of his wanton "foragers." Taught

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