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IMPORTANT EVENTS TRANSPIRING.—OUR FUTURE FORESHADOWED.

While a climax seems to have been reached in the affairs of our own country, a crisis appears to have suddenly come upon our neighbors north and south. Mexico and its imperial government are threatened with difficulties from which even the most casual student of the history of nations can but argue the restoration of republican power.—Maximilian, invited by the church party to occupy the throne and supported in the attainment of his ambitious wishes by the French Emperor, is all at once abandoned by his friends. Napoleon, foreseeing the speedy return of peace to the union and an army of a million of men ready for further operations, is beginning to be troubled about that long hated Monroe doctrine which, owing to our civil strife, he considered would never again have potency. Convinced of his mistake, and taking time by the forelock, he is already withdrawing the French troops from Mexico as an offset to any complaints which we may make by and by.—Maximilian thus abandoned by his more important ally is now quarrelling with his friends at home. Never very radical in his ecclesiastical views he managed to conceal his luke-warmness until the present time. Now, however, he endeavors to enforce measures strictly at variance with the implied terms of the bargain he made with the church party on taking the throne. The rupture is complete. He persists in his plans and the clergy positively and uncompromisingly protest. The hostility manifested toward him by his quondam friends is more bitter than the enmity of the republican party which, powerful as ever despite the patronage of the Emperor that won a few from their allegiance, now threatens to rise again and assert its sway.

Looking to the north we find unmistakable signs of a revolution in Canada, bloodless it may be, but certainly a popular one. Two phases of society always present themselves in the dependencies of Great Britain. One loyal, the other disaffected—the one, the old men, indisposed to change and the violence which seems a necessary accompaniment of it—the other, the young men, impressed by new ideas and more obedient to the influence of surrounding circumstances. Ireland affords a convincing proof of this fact and other evidences could be found throughout the European and Asiatic provinces and colonies of England. It will be sufficient at present to consider the case of Canada. Her young men, the generation which is now coming into power, have been associated for years with our people. Common tastes, common habits and common engagements have created a common political feeling. The cricket matches, the base-ball games between the Canadian "all elevens" and the United States "all elevens," and like international meetings, are as significant interchanges of good feeling as the ententes cordiales of European dynasties. This generation is now attaining the ascendancy in Canadian politics.—English debt and English taxation are burthens which the Canadians eagerly desire to be rid of. Even the excessive taxes in the United States, necessitated by a state of war, are not as weighty as those at present imposed by Great Britain. Inclination and interest are both at work and we will have ere long to add another to the stars in our banner.

The Italian war materially altered the map of Europe and a prophecy was then made that the change was not to stop there, but that in a few years the old maps of the world would have to be discarded as useless. How will the map of the United States in 1870 appear? Are we verifying our portion of the prophecy? Will our present maps be valuable in a few years only as historical records of our past? Will not the map of 1870 exhibit the American continent a grand republic without the least trace of European usurpation of power?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CONFEDERATE HOSPITAL,
 WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30th, 1865.
 To the Editor of The Herald of the Union:
 The sick and wounded prisoners in this hospital request me to acknowledge through your paper

the receipt of the following articles from the U. S. S. Commission, through their kind and energetic agent, Mr. F. W. Foster:

- 1 bbl. potatoes, 1 do. onions, 1 do. pickles, 1 case whiskey, 1 do. condensed milk, 1 do. tomatoes, 6 cans chickens, 6 cans peaches, 1 case corn starch, 1 doz. shirts, 1 doz. drawers, 1 doz. pairs socks.

R. P. PADDISON,
 Hospital Steward.

The Position in North Carolina.
 [From the Army and Navy Journal.]

The forces of the Union have now all arrived in position on the great strategic theatre of the war. The primary combinations are completed, and, in one quarter of the field, have already given way to the evolutions of battle. It has been clearly demonstrated that the threatened movement from Wilmington has been made secondary to the movement from Newbern; and that the co-operative column of Schofield, which once threatened to advance against Raleigh and Goldsboro', on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has adopted, instead, the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Road. For this latter purpose, the Twenty-third corps was withdrawn from Wilmington, and sent around by transports to Newbern. Palmer's permanent garrison at that point, the provisional division sent from Tennessee, and the Twenty-third corps, were formed into a strong Army, under direct command of Cox, but superintended by Schofield himself. In three divisions this column marched upon Kinston, and, at the latter point, on the 8th, it encountered Bragg's whole army. It met a severe check, losing 1,500 men and three guns. Elated by his success, and desirous to complete his victory before the arrival of reinforcements, Bragg attacked Schofield with great fury in his new line, three miles back, but was severely beaten away, after suffering as great loss as he had inflicted two days before upon us. The failure of this experiment and the arrival of Couch's division of the Twenty-third corps from Wilmington, forced Bragg to retire across the Neuse to Kinston, burning the bridge behind him. Upon that point Schofield quickly advanced, and, on the 11th, Bragg retreated up the railroad to Goldsboro', leaving our troops in possession of the handsomely-disputed town.

The important movements thus briefly summarized disclose the fact that the enemy has decided to contest the occupation of Raleigh and Goldsboro', and that it was for this purpose he made his first resistance at the outpost of Kinston. They also serve to show, that the enemy has abandoned the line of the Northeast Cape Fear river, and has taken up the line of the Neuse, on which latter the three cities just named lie. That abandonment, of course, made it certain that Sherman's overland march from Cheraw to Fayetteville would not be contested in front; and that the familiar demonstrations on his left flank and rear were all that he had to guard against. It is probable, therefore, that nothing more than a picket force of the enemy is now to be found between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or even on the Weldon Railroad further south of Goldsboro' than Warsaw and Kenansville. The chances are that the whole railroad has been abandoned, except by videttes, as far north as Goldsboro' itself. This change of position, on the enemy's part, from Wilmington to Goldsboro', has given him, it is true, greater facilities for checking our advance from Newbern. But it was directly compelled by our own prior move between these two points. And even if it had not been forced by Schofield's easterly advance, it would soon have ensued from Sherman's flanking demonstration, which threatened to cut off the line of Bragg's northerly retreat, and force his surrender. Our own advance from Newbern rather than Wilmington was dictated, probably, by several reasons—partly by its greater proximity to Fortress Monroe, and its greater facility of communication both by land and water with the North; partly, perhaps, from the excellent navigable condition of the Neuse as far up as Newbern; but certain from the fact that our base at Newbern is much nearer Goldsboro' than the base at Wilmington, the distance being 54 miles in the former case, and 80 in the latter.

Independent, however, of considerations of propriety or impropriety, General Sherman's orders, given weeks ago, for the advance from Newbern were imperative. We may safely rely, therefore, on the fact, that he has blocked out the plan in the right way, and that the Newbern column will reach Goldsboro' at the time and in the manner designated. Terry's column at Wilmington (the same troops that took Fort Fisher) will go up the Weldon Railroad in due time; but there is much work to be done first on the wharfs and warehouses of Wilmington, and much more in repairing the railroad.

Meanwhile, the chief actor in the opening Carolina drama, to prepare for whose appearance these preliminary scenes were enacted, has made his debut on the grand stage. Reported by the enemy as "stuck in the mud in one of the Southern States," Sherman has been leisurely marching his Army through the enemy's country, feeding it as Confederate soldiers vainly hope to feed. A grand concentration under Johnston at Charlotte had made due preparations to "bag" him. But Sherman, true to his old policy, turned to the East, and moved rapidly past the flank of his adversary, who found himself once more outgeneraled in having collected a force where it was not needed. Johnston, giving up his plan of destroying Sherman, now bent his attention to saving Bragg. He found himself forced to follow Sherman in escort; and, in spite of the few rude dashes of Hampton's cavalry, it must be owned that the escort has kept at a respectful distance. Johnston, however, has really done all that he was capable of doing with his inferior force against so able an adversary; and, unlike some other Confederate Generals, he may congratulate himself that, if he has done no harm to Sherman, he has done little to himself.

But, is Sherman's Army, after its march of 500 miles, in condition to enter on the Water-

loo campaign of the Rebellion? It is better fitted for that purpose than the veteran Army of Lee itself. Sherman briefly reports:—"We are all well;" and the last utterances of the enemy on that subject were:—"The troops were under strict discipline and orders, in the best condition, well-clothed, and well shod. They marched as if they had just started on their expedition, instead of having been out for weeks. The General himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success." Wherever that Army has marched, its drums have beat the music of victory. Its leader now bursts into the great field of conflict to direct the Grand Campaign of North Carolina.

DIED.

On Thursday, March 30th, 1865, of typhoid fever, JOHN MACLAY, of Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The friends of the late Jas. P. Sharpsteen are respectfully invited to attend at his late residence at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., to escort his remains to the boat.
 April 1st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE.

Stage Manager,.....Mr. JOHN DAVIS.

Saturday Evening, April 1st, will be presented
THE PIONEER PATRIOT.

Isabel Carleton,.....Mrs H Watkins
 Jocko,.....Mr. H Watkins

To conclude with the Domestic broil entitled
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

Admission.—Dress Circle, \$1 00; Parquette, 50 cents; Centre Gallery, \$1 00.
 Doors open at 7. Curtain rise at 7½ o'clock.

A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK

WANTED AT KELLEY'S EATING SALOON,
 18 North Water Street.
 April 1—2t*

FOR SALE.

MY House and Lot on Fifth street, between Market and Princess. Also, a complete lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture. On the premises are all necessary out-houses, kitchen, stables, &c.—Lot 230 feet deep by fifty feet wide. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
 March 27 5t*] WM. KNOHL.

FOR SALE.

MY House and Lot, situated on Walnut street, my summer residence on Middle Sound; also, my plantation on the west side of Brunswick river, known as the Belville Plantation. For further particulars apply to
 M. McINNIS,
 25-lw] No. 16 North Water street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE situated corner 4th and Market streets. Also, my Household and Kitchen Furniture.
 JACOB LYON.
 March 30. 27-3:*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS:

J. M. AUGOSTINE,

South Side Market Street, near the Dock. HAS, by permission of the Military authorities, opened his Store, where may be found a small supply of the best quality of Groceries, Provisions, &c., at moderate prices. Give him a call.
 March 18th, 1865. 17 1m*

CLARENDON SALOON.

(UP STAIRS,
 No. 8, Market Street,
 South.) HAS ALWAYS the best fare to be found in the city. No expense spared to furnish epicures, the rarest delicacies of the season.
 E. C. SWENEY.
 March 1. 2-1m*

FOR SALE.

FOUR HORSES for sale. Apply to J. T. Tully at Cutter & French's, Front street, near Market.
 March 31st

WRAPPING PAPER,

FOR sale at THIS OFFICE.

**RUBBER GOODS,
 OF ALL KINDS, at
 CUTTER & FRENCH'S.**

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEAD QUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON, }
 Wilmington, N. C., March 30th, 1865. }
 General Orders No. 8.—All persons are hereby forbidden to cut any wood or timber south of Smith's Creek, at the north end of the city.
 By order of Bvt Brig. General JOS. C. ABBOTT.
 F. F. HUNTINGTON.
 1st Lieutenant and A. A. General.

HEAD QUARTERS, POST OF WILMINGTON, }
 Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1865. }
 General Orders No. 6.—I, John Dawson, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington, is hereby authorized to take such measures as he may deem judicious in relation to the sanitary condition of the city of Wilmington. He is authorized to impress carts or drays for the purpose of drawing off rubbish or offal, to impress citizens or others, as in his judgment may be expedient, and compel those who are delinquent in cleaning their premises so to do, by imposing fines and penalties, which will be recognized and sustained at the Head Quarters.

II. Mr. Paul McGreal, (citizen,) late Chief of Police of Wilmington, is hereby detailed and authorized to act as Assistant of Mayor Dawson, and will report to him for that purpose.

III. All carts and drays which may be found upon the streets, without a license from these Head

Quarters, after April 4th next, will be seized and turned in to the Post Quartermaster.

IV. This service to be performed by citizens will be in addition to the regular military police under Lieut. Hicks.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen'l JOS. C. ABBOTT.
 F. F. HUNTINGTON,
 1st Lieut. & A. A. G.

HEAD QRS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 ARMY OF THE OHIO, }
 New-Berne, N. C., March 15th, 1865. }
 GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 15. }

From and after this date and until the 1st day of December next, no disinterments of bodies will be permitted in this Department.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD,
 J. A. CAMPBELL, Assist. Ad't. Gen.
 Official:—E. Lewis Moore, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEAD QRS PORT OF WILMINGTON, }
 WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29, 1865. }
 GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 7. }

General Order No. 7.—The officer of the day, officers of the guard, the provost guard, and the patrols, are hereby directed to arrest and examine the passes of all enlisted men found on the streets, or in saloons, stores, or private houses, either by day or night, and if any by day are without the written pass of their regimental or detachment commander (unless they are on duty), or if any in the night shall be found in the streets without written passes from these Head Quarters, they will be at once committed to the provost guard house.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen'l JOS. C. ABBOTT.
 F. F. HUNTINGTON,
 1st Lieut. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 ARMY OF THE OHIO, }
 New-Berne, N. C., March 17th, 1865. }
 SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 30. }

IX. In addition to his duties as Depot Commissary, Capt. F. G. Hentig, C. S., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence District of Wilmington, and Post Commissary at Wilmington. He will report to the commanding General, District of Wilmington.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD,
 J. A. CAMPBELL,
 Lieut. Col. and A. A. General,
 OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
 DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON,
 Wilmington, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR,

No. 1.

The following rules are hereby established for the instruction of all persons having business with the Commissary department.

The Brigades composing the garrison of this Post will draw rations through their brigade commissary. All regiments and detachments not brigaded will draw from the post commissary direct on the regular ration return.

Issues to refugees will be made on orders from the post commander, and then the refugee ration ticket will be issued. It is not the intention of the government to allow this class of persons to live in luxury and idleness, but merely to sustain life till such time as they can help themselves.

Officers in charge of contraband camps will draw on the regular ration return, stating the number of adults and children (under 14 years) separately, on the return and approved by the post commander. Sales to officers will be made upon his certificate on honor that the articles purchased are for his own use or that of his mess. Sales to citizens will be made only to those in government employ, and then in small quantities at government rates, transportation added.

Sales of whiskey will be made to officers only, in quantities of one gallon for thirty days, on the certificate of their regimental Surgeon that it is necessary for medicinal purposes, and approved by the Post Commander. On account of the difficulty in procuring beef cattle there will be no fresh beef sold or issued at present, except to hospitals.

F. G. HENTIG,
 Capt. and Chief Commissary,
 District of Wilmington.

HEAD QRS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, }
 WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20th, 1865. }
 GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 6. }

No sale or transfer of cotton, rosins or turpentine, or of naval or military stores, or of captured or abandoned personal property of any description, referred to in the various acts of Congress and orders of the War Department on these subjects, can be carried into effect in this District, unless the whole transaction is submitted to the District Commander and the Treasury Agent. Until the proper authorities can be advised of the recent legislation of Congress and receive instructions under it, or receive orders from the department commander, all sales, transfers, removal, or transactions of whatever description concerning said property, except such as are necessary to save it, are positively forbidden, no matter what may be the assumed authority brought here from other parties.

Any person violating this order will be immediately put in close confinement, or summarily ejected from the District.
 By order of Brig. Gen. Hawley:
 E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. and A. A. G.

TO CITIZENS.

As a necessary sanitary measure all grounds, particularly back yards, where matter detrimental to health is collected, will be cleaned at once. All persons occupying premises are hereby directed to cause them to be cleaned without delay. The offal and rubbish which cannot be safely burned may be drawn without the immediate city limits. For this purpose, if necessary, all carts, wagons or drays may be temporarily impressed, and those not having them can obtain them by applying to Lieut. S. S. Hicks, 6th Conn. Vols., at the Provost Marshal's office.

By order of
 JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
 Brevet Brig. Gen., Commanding Post,
 Wilmington, March 20th, 1865.