

# THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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## THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Gas.**—Numerous complaints have been made to us on the subject of the gas furnished our city.—Before the advent of the union troops we understand it was sold to consumers as low as a dollar or two (in specie) per thousand feet. Now the company ask eight dollars, a difference in rates which is certainly not compensated for by the quality of the gas—at least we judge so, and, if the kind at present furnished is an improvement, we sincerely pity our benighted inhabitants previous to the coming of the union forces. If under the difficulties of rebel rule the gas was worth only two dollars we do not comprehend the present high rates even if the difference, which speculators create between specie and United States notes, is taken into consideration.

**THEATRE.**—The benefit for the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals takes place to-morrow night. We think the simple announcement of the fact is sufficient to guarantee a crowded house. Robert Macaire and Naval Engagements were given last evening. The programme to-night embraces a very entertaining bill of comedy, farce and dancing. Charles II. is to be presented, with the amusing farce of Make your Wills.

**FOR NEW YORK.**—The iron screw steamer Ceres will sail for New York on Wednesday next. She is one of the finest vessels of her class and has good accommodations for passengers. Application for state-rooms can be made on board the vessel now lying at the wharf, foot of Princess street. Captain Sherwood and Purser Frank Cleary will do their utmost for the comfort of all who take passage with them.

### Passes in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 1. Military regulations concerning the local affairs of Washington have been considerably relaxed of late; and on and after Monday no passes will be required to visit Alexandria.

### International Exhibition at Cologne.

WASHINGTON, April 1. It has been officially announced to the State Department that an international exhibition of machinery, implements, and productions of horticulture, agriculture, and forestry, will take place at Cologne on the 15th of May next, under the auspices of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

### The Schleswig-Holstein Flag.

WASHINGTON, April 1. Official information has been received that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, accepting the proposition of their respective commissioners in charge *ad interim* of the administration of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, have agreed to adopt as the provisional flag, of those duchies, the colors blue, white and red, disposed in horizontal stripes, bearing besides a yellow field near the flag-staff.

### A Japanese Fleet.

A correspondent of the London Times says: "The purchase of steamers by powerful daimios seems to have gone on more or less briskly in Japan. No less than ten Japanese steamers, we learn by this mail, were seen at anchor in the Straits by her Majesty's steamer Arrow, which happened to be on a cruise of inspection in order to ascertain the reliability of some reports to the effect that the Prince of Nagato (Chiusiu) had begun to rebuild his batteries. These reports were found to be incorrect. The steamers at anchor were said to be a portion of a fleet assembling under thirty daimios, for the purpose of punishing Nagato, for rebellion against the Tycoon. The names of the vessels already assembled are thus given by a Japan contemporary: Lotus, No One, Sarah, Fokkien, Stork, Carthage, Cosmopolite, Taotai, Gazelle and Swatow. The Dutch Consulate buildings at Desima (Nagasaki) are announced for sale, and will probably be brought by the English government."

While General Grant was on a train lately, a youthful book-peddler traversed the cars, crying, "Life of General Grant." A mischievous and pointed to the general's seat, suggesting to the boy that "that man might like a copy." General Grant turned over the pages of the book, and casually asked, "Who is this all about?" The boy, giving him a look of indignation and disgust, replied, "You must be a darned greeny not to know General Grant!" After this volley, the Lieutenant-General of course surrendered, and bought his biography.

Garibaldi will revisit England during this month or next. He will go to Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow, and some other towns, where he has private friends, whom he much desires to see.

Potatoes are seventy five and eighty cents new

## THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH. Her Arrival at Melbourne—Her Captures—Statements by her Captain.

A letter from Melbourne, Australia, in the English papers, gives some account of the doings of the Shenandoah, which has arrived in Hobson's Bay. The Shenandoah, formerly the Sea King, was fitted out at Madeira last October, and has since that period captured and destroyed ten or eleven Federal merchantmen, amongst others the Alma, the Charter Oak, the Godfrey, the Susan, the Kate Prince, the Lizzie M. Stacey, the Edwards, the Helena, the Adelaide and the Delphine. All these prizes were burnt, with the exception of the Kate Prince and the Adelaide, which, having English goods on board, were allowed to proceed on their way after ransom. The writer says:

"Captain Waddell readily afforded me all information. Speaking of the Kate Prince and the Adelaide, which he ransomed, the former for forty thousand dollars and the latter for twenty-three thousand dollars, Captain Waddell expressed his intention of not so acting for the future. 'For,' said he, 'in the time to come I must not regard neutral cargo in federal bottoms. An enemy's ship makes enemy's goods. I have Lord John Russell as my authority for thus acting. It is only giving our enemies an opportunity to save their property, and work against us. I have since been very much vexed that I did not have those vessels. Let our enemies look out for the future.' Speaking of his vessel, I asked him was she not the Sea King? There was a twinkle in his eyes as he replied, 'I don't want to know; she is now the Shenandoah, a Confederate war steamer.' 'I find,' said Capt. Waddell, 'not the slightest difficulty in obtaining men; half the crews of the captured vessels jump at the offer to enlist.'

"Judging from her appearance, the Shenandoah is all her Captain says for—one of the fastest, tautest and smartest vessels afloat, for up to the present time she has not been put to her utmost speed. In capturing the Kate Prince she overhauled her—although the Kate Prince was a remarkably fast sailer, and had a fair wind, with every stitch of canvas—in less than six hours. The crew of the Shenandoah consists of seventy-five men, and a finer set of fellows never trod a deck. She will probably remain a week in this port, as the band of her screw propeller is broken, and several small repairs are required to her machinery. Since leaving Madeira she has not touched at any port, but has of course kept a sharp look-out for enemy's vessels. From this port Captain Waddell purposes going for a cruise in Indian and Chinese waters, and expresses a confident belief that no Yankee vessel afloat can come near him if he chooses to make a run for it.

Captain Waddell bewailed bitterly the manner in which his consort the Florida had been treated. "What was the conduct of her rascally, blackguardly captors but cold-blooded murder, in shooting down her defenceless crew?—And yet these yankees cry out at the way I prey on their commerce; but they cannot point to one single instance in which I, or any officer of the Confederate navy, have in the slightest degree overstepped the bounds of recognised warfare. What would be said were I, as the commander of this vessel, to seize, burn, or destroy the dozen yankee vessels now in this port? There is, or would be, nothing to prevent it, and at the most it would be, logically speaking, only a reprisal; but, sir, the Confederates are, I am happy to say, gentlemen, and please God we shall always act up to that standard."

"In further conversation he said, 'Had we a dozen or a score of vessels we could man them to-morrow, and could we but run across a few steamers we would soon drive yankee merchantmen from the sea.' When I was taking my leave he said, 'Mind, I notify, and I ask you to do so for me, that for the future enemies' bottoms make enemies' goods; and that under no circumstances shall I otherwise regard vessels sailing under a Yankee flag, for' (again he repeated) 'I have the authority of your Lord Russell for thus acting.'

"A number of prisoners captured from the various vessels taken were landed. The excitement in Melbourne is intense; the Shenandoah is surrounded with crowds of boats; but up to this moment no one, unless under very peculiar circumstances, has been allowed to put foot on her deck."

The London Times editorially bewails the new trouble caused by the arrival of the Shenandoah in an Australian port, calling the event an "unwelcome" one. It adds:

"Her appearance in Hobson's Bay was entirely unexpected, and she was at first mistaken for another vessel, and reported by the name of the Royal Standard. Before long her real character was disclosed, and the chief officer was sent on shore to hold an interview with the Governor. It was understood that he had formally requested leave to land prisoners, several of whom were ladies occupying the best cabin of the Shenandoah, to take in coal, and to repair his machinery. These demands were under the consideration of Sir Charles Darling and the Executive Council when the mail left."

"It is stated that the Shenandoah has come too late to do much injury to American commerce in the Australian seas. Very few ships now trade with those colonies under the American flag, and six vessels that were nearly due from New York and Boston were expected to arrive under English or Dutch colors. It remains to be seen whether the Shenandoah has any designs upon these, but we are not much afraid that Captain Semmes, if it be really he, will commit any outrage against the navigation

to one or two, and they are of course, absolutely cut off from the harbors of their own country. They may obtain a brief shelter in neutral ports, indeed, but only on sufferance, and under restrictions which make it impossible for them to replace a single gun which may have become disabled. The example of the Alabama shows what their fate must be, if they should chance to encounter a regular man-of-war, and but for the blockade and coast operations which have hitherto engrossed the naval energy of the federals, they must long since have been swept from the ocean. The pleasure of burning prizes and the consciousness of inspiring terror among their enemies may, for aught we know, be an ample reward to Captain Semmes and his comrades for the miseries of a Flying Dutchman's life, but such it is at the best. We shall be curious to learn what reception these self-invited visitors have met with in the commercial and democratic community of Melbourne, but for the responsible authorities there is but one course open, that of strict adherence to the spirit of their institutions."

### The President on Missouri Affairs.

LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN TO GOVERNOR FLETCHER.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1865.

Editor Republican, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed I send to you a copy of a letter recently addressed by President Lincoln to Governor Fletcher, and which has been furnished to me with authority to publish it.—Its suggestions are all good, its tone genial and kindly, and the effect of its publication will be in aid of the restoration of peace and quiet in Missouri."

"The President most earnestly desires the prosperity of our people, and to this end there is nothing that he would not do to bring back to us the order and good fellowship which rebellion and civil war has broken up."

"I hope the people will receive and read this letter in the same spirit which prompted the President to write it, and that they will not only carry out its timely suggestions, but co-operate also with the civil and military authorities, both at home and in Washington, to prevent a recurrence of those scenes of strife and disorder which disgraced Missouri the last year."

"I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JAMES S. ROLLINS."

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1865.

His Excellency Governor Fletcher:

"It seems that there is now no organized military force of the enemy in Missouri, and yet that destruction of property and life is rampant everywhere. Is not the cure for this within easy reach of the people themselves? It cannot be that every man, not naturally a robber or cut-throat, would gladly put an end to this state of things. A large majority in every locality must feel alike upon this subject; and if so, they only need to reach an understanding, one with another. Each leaving all others alone solves the problem; and surely each would do this 'but for his apprehension that others will not leave him alone. Cannot this mischievous distrust be removed? Let neighborhood meetings be everywhere called and held of all entertaining a sincere purpose for mutual security in the future, whatever they may heretofore have thought, said or done about the war or about anything else. Let all such meet, and waiving all else, pledge each to cease harassing others, and to make common cause against whoever persists in making, aiding or encouraging further disturbance. The practical means they will best know how to adopt and apply. At such meetings old friendships will cross the memory, and honor and Christian charity will come in to help."

"Please consider whether it may not be well to suggest this to the now afflicted people of Missouri."

"Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

### The Cotton in the Rebel States.

The supply of cotton on hand in the rebel states has been, and must remain a mooted question at least. Parties who have made the subject a study, and who have, perhaps, good opportunities for compiling such information, set down the supply at 1,200,000 bales; others put the amount as high as 2,000,000. The question of the supply is discussed by the Memphis Argus as follows:

"We believe 1,500,000 bales a liberal estimate. If the rebel authorities are really determined to prevent cotton from falling into our hands, they can doubtless manage to destroy several hundred thousand bales, which would materially lessen the supply. Besides, comparatively little cotton is raised in the South this year, and the country must depend upon what the rebels exempt from the torch to supply the wants of trade until the stock is augmented by the crop of 1866. These facts induce the belief among many well-posted business men, (and not without reason,) that as soon as the present panic, which cannot much longer endure, subsides, cotton will again take the upper tendency and materially advance. That it will attain the high figures of two months since we presume few believe, and prices will doubtless further descend; but we can find no reason for the belief that the present low rates will long prevail."

This, however, may be taken as a "bull" view of the cotton question.

## The Richmond Victory—How the News was received in New York.

[From the N. Y. Herald, April 4.]

It would be impossible through the medium of pen, ink and paper to convey to our readers anything like a full description of the unbounded enthusiasm that prevailed in this city yesterday. To do so would require more than a hundred editions of the Herald. To do so it would be necessary to call into the service a hundred vigilant reporters, each with more eyes than an Argus to view the exciting scenes in every part of the city, and more arms and hands than a Brasens "to take a note on it." To do so we should have to record the sayings and doings of the crowds on every street corner; we should have had to travel in every railroad car of the several lines that run through the crowded streets of our metropolis; we should have had to remain in all the hotels from eleven o'clock yesterday morning until bedtime last night; we should have had to enter all the private residences of our citizens to see the joy expressed, the opinions uttered and the prayers offered up for the grand triumphant close of the bloody drama of the rebellion. In short, we should have possessed the power of ubiquity, which is an attribute of divinity and not of humanity.

There is no language capable of expressing the wild scenes of excitement and the joyful demonstrations of patriotism, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvel creek. People fairly danced, in the excess of enthusiasm. To state that they howled would sound harshly and flat, but it would nevertheless be a simple truth. Some are so organized that under extraordinary emotions, words will not suffice for their purpose; they must roar, or choke in the effort to express themselves through the customary channels.—This scientific theory is the best we can offer, in explanation of the patriotic exhaustion of lungs that occurred yesterday. Huzzing and cheering were heard as never they were heard before. Singing also formed part of the popular mode of letting off the exuberant feelings of the masses. Down in wall street a chorus, which Maretzek can never hope to rival, almost made the ancient piles of stone and brick tremble in sympathy. More than ten thousand human beings, chaunted, as with one voice, the now favorite national hymn of "Glory Hallelujah," with an accompaniment of shouting and jumping and stamping beyond all description. Those who did not hear it will have to imagine the effect of such a union of throats in a locality where such different performances are generally witnessed.

The rage for flags was immense. The news of Saturday and Sunday had the effect of inducing hundreds to make a raid on the flag stores early yesterday morning, and the consequence was that the supply on hand was very nearly exhausted before the intelligence of Richmond's fall arrived. Half an hour after the receipt of the capture of the rebel capital there was not a single large flag of a national character in the whole city left unpurchased. Every housekeeper showed his loyalty and satisfaction by exhibiting the Stars and Stripes from some portion of his establishment. The City Hall proudly displayed her usual quota of national, State and municipal banners. The Custom House, Post Office, exchanges, hotels, churches and all public buildings were crowned with the victorious ensign of the Union. Some houses had a flag from every window, two or three on the roof and more over the stoops and doorways. The railway cars and horses were decorated with miniature flags. Carts, stages and wagons all over the city displayed the same symbol of loyalty, and indeed it would be more difficult to enumerate the places that did not have flags on them than those which did. Every spot where a piece of bunting could properly be fastened was so decorated.

## One of the Last Crows of the Rebel Game-Cock.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 31.]

A yankee campaign was never known to fail on paper; and why should they fail—these splendid monuments of strategical skill? It would be a shame to mar their elaborate and harmonious propositions by the introduction of any disturbing element. They look so fair, they are so captivating, they involve so many delicate combinations and movements, that they must be the works of genius; and must inevitably be successful, unless some unforeseen disaster should intervene. To be sure, this unforeseen disaster has invariably happened just at the time when yankee hopes were at their culmination; but, as such accidents are not by any means to be considered in the future, however often they may have happened in the past, no account is to be taken of them in these beautiful plans which yankeedom is always so busily constructing. If the confederacy could have been conquered by a programme, its fate would have been sealed long ago. Nothing was ever conceived more perfect, more consistent, more logical, than the various programmes which have been constructed for the capture of Richmond and the subjugation of this obdurate confederacy. And perhaps, nothing has had a greater effect in stimulating yankee hatred against us than our obstinate persistency in marring and bringing positively to naught all these splendidly conceived plans and these magnificently irresistible programmes. What, for instance, could have been more perfect, more harmonious, more beautiful in design than the grand plan of last year, Grant crossing the Rapidan with one hundred and forty thousand men at his back, and marching straight on Richmond from the north. Butler, with an army of thirty thousand, coming up the James River