

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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WILMINGTON, APRIL 28

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DAY OF MOURNING.—According to the orders issued from Headquarters, Wednesday was observed as a day of mourning in view of the death of President Lincoln. All places of business were closed; the flags of the vessels, and upon public offices and private houses were at half mast; and at intervals of every half hour, from sunrise to sunset, a gun was fired.

The gun was stationed upon Castle street, near the river bank; it was draped in mourning; and was placed under a handsome arch of evergreen; from the top of which were suspended the words, formed of evergreen, "We mourn." The whole arrangement reflected credit upon the ingenuity and good taste of those having it in charge; who were, we understood, members of the 23d Indiana Battery.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.—The death of President Lincoln was commemorated yesterday by the colored people. The procession was formed according to the order announced in the published programme, and must have been at least a half mile in length. The arrangements were in good taste; the fire companies are especially to be noticed for the becoming style of all their arrangements. We hear that the church was handsomely decorated. Of the performances at the church we know nothing except what was announced in the handbills. We heard of no instances of disorder. Everything passed off quietly.

THEATRE.—A great crowd was out last night at the Theatre to attend the complimentary benefit given to Mr. Griffith—old uncle Jack—late policeman of the city. Every one present seemed to enjoy the performance, and the acting was very fine, indeed.

To-night, Friday, we have a new name on the bill—Mr. A. M. Sherman, who appears in the interesting and exciting drama of *Momentous Question or the Poacher's Doom*. Let all go and see him. Cousin Joe, with Dan Townsend as Joe and Miss Ida Morton as Margery, is the after-piece.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Surrender of Moseby to Gen. Hancock—Rosser Ready to Give Up the Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865. Advice from Winchester of the 18th instant, state that Colonel Moseby, of guerrilla fame, surrendered his forces to General Chapman, at Berryville, at 12 o'clock yesterday. A Lieut. Colonel of Moseby's command came to Winchester on Sunday and arranged with General Hancock the terms of the surrender. They are similar to those accorded to General Lee's army. It is understood that General Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in Moseby's command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred.

Great numbers of rebel soldiers are arriving within our lines—a few direct from Lee's army. They scout the idea that any portion of their army had gone to Johnston, and say that when it is fairly understood that they can return to their homes without molestation, it will be impossible to keep any considerable number of them together.

A review of all the artillery in the department took place yesterday.

Vice President Hamlin on President Johnson.

The *Boston Advertiser* says: Mr. Hamlin assures us that from a most intimate acquaintance with his successor for eighteen years, he knows the country has no reason to doubt that in Mr. Johnson's hands the cause which all loyal citizens now have so much at heart will receive no harm—that the new President has a soul full of the good of his country, a will to enforce it, and a determination which no sympathy with rebellion can jar or swerve a tittle from its true object. No recent occurrence has had the effect on Mr. Hamlin's mind to diminish in the least the confidence he has always felt that in the selection of Mr. Johnson the people made no mistake. Considering the position of Mr. Hamlin and his connection with Mr. Johnson on the occasion alluded to, the assurance has great weight.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to day reported by J. Cooke amount to \$3,052,300, including a single subscription from Pittsburg of \$304,500; one from Chicago of \$210,000; one from Memphis of \$100,000; one from New York of \$170,550; and one from Washington of \$200,000.

STONEMAN.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, CAPTURED.

Nineteen Cannon and More than a Thousand Prisoners Taken.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES SECURED.

Seven Thousand Bales of Cotton Among the Spoils.

&c., &c., &c.

The Official Dispatches.
SECRETARY STANTON TO GENERAL DIX,
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

Major General Dix, New York:—
The following despatches, containing details of the expedition under command of Major Gen. Stoneman, have been forwarded to the department by Major Gen. Thomas:—

H'DQRS NASHVILLE, April 18—1:30 P. M.
Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:—
I forward the following report from Major General Stoneman, just received, for the information of the Secretary of War and the Lieut. General, and take pleasure in specially inviting their attention to the importance of the work performed by General Stoneman, who, in spirit, fully executed the orders given him before starting on the expedition.

The officers specially mentioned by General Stoneman—Major Keogh, Captains Morrow, Allen and Chamberlain—have heretofore on many occasions distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.

GEN. STONEMAN'S DESPATCH,
H'DQRS, EAST TENN. IN THE FIELD,
CAMP AT STATESVILLE, N. C., April 13,
VIA JONESBORO, Ala., April 18—7 A. M.
To Major Gen. Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland:—

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last despatch from Boone, N. C. From Boone it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin river bottom, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. There we were detained three days by freshets. From thence we struck for Christiansburg. On the route I detached Col. Miller, with a portion of his brigade, to Wytheville, and Major Wagner, with a portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Palmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Col. Palmer attacked, and after some fighting, captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and also at Mair's Meadow. Major Wagner after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on towards Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over the Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg with the main body, and effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro on the North Carolina Railroad.

Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro, and between Greensboro and Yankin river and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of four hundred prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades, Brown's and Miller's, and the artillery under the command of Lieutenant Reagon, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about three thousand troops under the command of Major General W. M. Gardiner and fourteen pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel (late Lieutenant General) Pemberton, the whole formed behind Grant's creek, about two miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, one thousand three hundred and sixty-four prisoners, including fifty-three officers.

All the artillery and one thousand one hundred and sixty-four prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed fifteen miles of railroad track and the bridges towards Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba river, and be in a position to operate towards Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving south.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us:—Four large cotton factories and seven thousand bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing ten thousand stand of small arms and accoutrements; one million rounds of small arm ammunition, one thousand rounds of fixed artillery ammunition, and seven thousand pounds of powder, thirty-five thousand bushels of corn, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of cured bacon, one hundred thousand suits of gray uniforms and clothing, two hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of harness leather, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre; also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the rebel medical directors at one hundred thousand dollars in gold. In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury, the military workshop was being fitted up, and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond; all of which was destroyed.

The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville. We have a surplus of lead animals, and sufficient besides to haul off all of our captures, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a thousand contrabands; and this after crossing Stone Mountains once and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of five hundred miles, and much more by portions of the command.—The rapidity of our movements in almost every instance caused our advance guard to herald our approach and make the surprise complete. General Gillem, the immediate commander of the division, who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties in my staff was Captain Morrow, Assistant Adjutant General, who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my aide-camp, leading the Eleventh Kentucky cavalry, in the fight at Salisbury, was on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as was also Major Bascom, Assistant Adjutant General, my chief of staff; Captain Chamberlain, my chief quartermaster, and Captain Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, I wish to bring to your special attention, and through you to the General-in-Chief.

GEO. STONEMAN, Major General.
G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

The Press Despatch.

LENOX, Tenn., April 16, 1865.

The expedition under Major General Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee road on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem, Va. Between these places thirty-three bridges were burned, and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed. Many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed.

On the 6th Gen. Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danbury and Manksville, arriving at Grant's creek, three miles from Salisbury, N. C., the rebel line for the defence of the town, at six o'clock A. M. on the 12th inst. This line was defended by artillery and infantry, but was soon forced and our forces entered Salisbury at ten o'clock A. M., capturing eight stand of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, eleven hundred and sixty-five prisoners, one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, one million rounds of small ammunition, and one thousand rounds of fixed ammunition (shells) sixty thousand pounds of powder, seventy-five thousand complete suits of clothing, three hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, one hundred thousand pounds of salt, twenty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-seven thousand pounds of rice, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred thousand dollars worth of medicinal stores and seven thousand bales of cotton.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all the other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large arsenal, with the machinery complete; six depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro and Danville, and also some on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed.

We lost very few in killed and wounded.—Among the latter was Capt. R. Morrow, Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Stoneman's staff.

STATE OF TEXAS TO SECEDE FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

Meeting Between Gen. Lew. Wallace and the Rebel Gen. Slaughter.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 12.]
"A trustworthy gentleman, who has just returned from the Rio Grande," give the following important facts:

The steamship Clinton carried out to Brazos Santiago Major General Lew. Wallace, who was sent to the Rio Grande on a special mission, supposed to concern the expulsion of our Consul at Matamoras, by Maximilian, and the return of Rebel deserters by Mejia.

The result of the Consul affair is not known. It is not even known that any explanation whatever was demanded; but the conference with Mejia was entirely satisfactory. That officer had simply entered into an arrangement with the Rebel Gen. Slaughter for the delivery of murderers and thieves escaping from their respective States.

Gen. Slaughter sent a note to Gen. Wallace, requesting an interview, which was granted, and the meeting took place at Point Isabel, Texas. The best feeling existed between the Un-

ion and Rebel parties, and a good social time was enjoyed.

The result was that the Clinton, bearing Colonel Wallace's Staff, with despatches for General Canby, was sent back to New Orleans, with orders to land at the wharf of Galveston on her return.

General Wallace remained in Texas. He probably now at Galveston awaiting the arrival of the Clinton. She sails for that port to night.

The same informant states that the Rebel leaders of the Trans-Mississippi Army, fully convinced of the utter hopelessness of the cause, have resolved to secede therefrom and proclaim the independence of Texas as a sovereign State, preparatory, probably, to seeking readmission into the old Union.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* bitterly denounces this scheme, which proves that there must be some foundation for it.

FALL OF MOBILE.

Naval Operations Preceding It.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

West Gulf Squadron.
U. S. FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE,
OFF MOBILE, April 12th, 1865.

Sir—I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and the Spanish Fort, despatch No. 53, dated April 9th, the gunboat Octorora, Lieut. Commander W. W. Law, and the iron-clads were enabled, in consequence of the rough-dragging of Blakeley river, through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierre Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieutenant Commander Low, with his rifle gun shelled with great precision the forts Huger and Tracy, and with such effect that both these forts were captured on the evening of the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh.

The sea forts I shall hold until General Canby can garrison them with his troops. This morning I moved with the gunboats conveying 8,000 men of General Granger's forces to the west side of Mobile Bay for the purpose of attacking Mobile. On our arrival it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all the defences, and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama river. The gunboats will in a few days unquestionably be captured unless destroyed by the Rebels themselves.

General Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the Mayor for its immediate surrender, which will undoubtedly be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy. The navy has already hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish River Battery. We also have entire possession of Choctaw Point Battery, and three new forts below it, within Lawren's Bend.

I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats directly in front of the city to give efficient protection to loyal inhabitants, of which, I learn, there are a great number.

Gen. Canby, with the forces under his immediate command, is at present at Blakeley; though I have constant telegraphic communication with him.

I send this despatch by Lieutenant Commander J. H. Gillis, whose vessel, the *Miwaukie*, was, as the Department has already been informed, destroyed by a torpedo. I subsequently gave him charge of a naval battery on shore, with which he rendered very effective service in shelling of Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort. I commend him to the attention of the Department for zeal and gallantry.

I am also much indebted to Commander Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing the Blakeley river of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing over one hundred and fifty—a service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,

Acting Rear Admiral.

Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy

A Reminiscence of General Palmer.
General John M. Palmer, recently appointed to command the military District of Kentucky, was a delegate to the famous National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in 1856, and nominated Fremont for the Presidency.—After the Convention had made a choice of a Presidential candidate, Owen Lovejoy arose and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for Vice President. J. M. Palmer seconded the nomination in an admirable speech, during which he said he had known Mr. Lincoln a long time, and could testify to his noble qualities of head and heart. Mr. Lincoln was an admirable lawyer, a profound statesman and an honest man. "Sir," said Mr. Palmer, "I know and appreciate his great abilities, having often met him on the stump in Illinois when Lincoln was a whig and I was a democrat." Then looking comical and confused, he continued, addressing Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, who was in the Chair, "Mr. President, did I say I had met Mr. Lincoln in debate. If I did, I want to take it back, for when Old Abe came around John M. always took to the woods." It was a compliment from one great man to another, and course "brought down the house."