

L. 1.—NO. 52.

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 2, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THEATRE.—We were not present at the theatre last night and of course know nothing of the performances. We have seen Mr. Davis as Hamlet and feel ready to vouch for his playing the character as well as circumstances will allow.

TO-NIGHT.—Mousetrap and the Rendezvous will be performed, with Mr. Davis in both parts.

TO-MORROW.—Wednesday, the united service dramatic club, composed of officers of the army and navy, now in this city, give a performance. We understand that invitations have been extended to the different commandants of departments here, and that every arrangement will be made for the accommodation of ladies, who it is hoped will, in grace the performance with their presence, as the gentlemen forming the association have volunteered their services for the purpose of creating an elevated taste for dramatic literature in this city. The piece selected is the domestic drama of Luke the Laborer, together with a selection of singing, dancing, &c. Tickets may be procured at Mr. Whitaker's Book Store.

THANKS.—We are again placed under obligations to Brig. General Dodge for late northern papers. His kindness upon more than this occasion will be long remembered.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.—Mr. J. Kyttenberg, 33 Market street, has been appointed agent at this place for the 7-30 loan. He may be found at McCormick's old stand.

THINGS NEEDED.—Whitaker at the Bookstore advertises to-day stationery, &c., at old prices. He is expecting a lot of new books also.

TULLY. at Cutter & French's, has received another lot of late northern papers including the editorials.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Notice to Visitors to City Point, Richmond and Petersburg.

The Condition of Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:—

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO CITY POINT, RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

No passes are required from Washington or Baltimore by persons desiring to visit Richmond and Petersburg; but transportation on government vessels will not be furnished except to persons in the government service.

All persons visiting City Point, Richmond or Petersburg will be required to register themselves on landing at the office established for that purpose, and will be subject to the police regulations established by the military authority.

By order of the

SECRETARY OF WAR
JAMES A. HARRIS, Brevet Brigadier General Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

THE DAILY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the daily expenses of the government have since the surrender of Lee's army. The clerical and other force of the Quartermaster's Department is to be immediately reduced fifty per cent.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PRESENTED TO THE FAMILY OF LINCOLN BY MARSHAL O. ROBERTS.

Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, has subscribed ten thousand dollars to the fund for the family of the late President Lincoln. It is now proposed to increase the fund to half a million dollars.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY GUARD.

The President's body guard is still on duty here, in attendance on the President at the executive mansion and elsewhere, and all visitors are scrutinized, and more than usual caution observed in admitting those who apply for an interview.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

upon the number of barrels distilled, with a special provision for the distillers of apples, grapes and peaches; but where persons manufacture spirits not for sale they are liable only to license as manufacturers if their products exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

TRADE REGULATIONS WITH THE REBELS.
The new trade regulations have not yet been approved by President Johnson.

THE CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON—MORNING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 26—9 A. M.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—
SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is regaining his strength rapidly, and was able to leave his room yesterday.

Mr. Frederick Seward's condition is becoming more hopeful.

Very respectfully,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

EVENING REPORT.
WASHINGTON, April 26—P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—
SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State rode out to-day, and was benefited by it.

Mr. Frederick Seward is gaining strength as rapidly as is desirable.

Very respectfully,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

THE ASSASSINS.

Official from Secretary Stanton.

BOOTH SHOT AND KILLED

HAROLD IN CUSTODY.

Booth's Body in Washington.

Arrest of Junius Brutus Booth.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 27—9:20 A. M.

Maj Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New York:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col Baker's force.

The barn in which they took refuge was fired.

Booth was shot and killed, and Harold captured.

Booth's body and Harold are now here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Late Tragedy—Arrest of Junius Brutus Booth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1865.

Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in this city at eight o'clock this morning, and taken to Washington, where he is now confined in the Old Capitol prison.

It is understood that his arrest was caused on suspicion of his knowledge of the intention of his brother to assassinate President Lincoln, based upon his letter to Wilkes, published in yesterday morning's papers, regarding Richmond and oil.

The reporters of Forney's Press furnish the following regarding the arrest of Junius Brutus Booth:—He was arrested at the private residence of a friend in this city. The detectives had been on the qui vive for him for several days past. He was placed in a close carriage and driven to the Baltimore depot, and taken in the first train to Washington. The arrest, it is stated, was procured upon the evidence of a document in possession of the United States authorities, an extract of which was published in the M. O. This extract alluded to the "oil business" as not likely to be profitable as the mind had been captured and Lee had surrendered. Those who are well acquainted with the chirography of the prisoner, believe it to have been written by him. "Alice," who also concurs in the recommendation to the assassin, to abandon the "oil business," is said to be a woman who is intimately acquainted with the assassin.

The Ledger reporters say the rumors that Junius Brutus Booth was arrested here on Tuesday is not a fact. It is ascertained from a relative of his that he visited the vicinity of New York, where his mother is represented as suffering from her son's misconduct. He was arrested at New York and taken to Washington.

BOOTH AT BUFFALO.

He was badly cut about the head and lost a large quantity of blood, but he is not seriously injured.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROPOSED ASSASSINATION.

[From the Marcher Mirror, April 24.]
Miss Hannah M. Gillespie, of Huntingville, Canada, seven miles from Sherbrooke, writes to her sister in this city as follows:—"A copperhead, a species of humanity, came here the other day. He said there was a plot laid to put Abraham Lincoln out of the way. I immediately told it to a union man. His reply was that he had heard of the plot, and he had no doubt they would put it in execution if they could. I proposed having this fact sent to Washington, but ere our conversation ended the despatch came and like an electric shock, told us that the plot had been consummated."

FROM MOBILE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL THATCHER.

FOUR HUNDRED GUNS TAKEN.

Correspondence between the Mayor and General Granger.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following:—

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
U. S. Flag-ship Stockdale,
Off Mobile, April 15, 1865

SIR—In my last despatch, of the 12th inst, I had the honor to inform the department that General Granger and myself had demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of the city of Mobile, and that it would undoubtedly be accorded, as the city was at our mercy and we were in possession of the outside forts.

The officers detailed by General Granger and myself were met by the Mayor and other authorities near the entrance of the city, and a demand for its surrender was there made. The parties then repaired to the City Hall, where the Mayor addressed the following communication:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City of Mobile, April 14, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at the hands of Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Laughlin, of the staff of Major General Granger, commanding the Third Army Corps, and Lieutenant Commander E. R. Franklin, United States navy, of the staff of Admiral Thatcher, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city.

The city has been evacuated by the military authorities, and its municipal authority is now within my control. Your demand as been granted, and I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity that all the safeguards you can throw around our people will be secured to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. SLOUGH.

To Major General Gordon Granger, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps; Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, commanding West Gulf Squadron.

The flag of the United States was then hoisted on the City Hall, and a portion of the troops immediately advanced to prevent pillage.

The Provost Guard being established, the works around the city—which are of immense extent and strength—were then garrisoned.

The Navy Yard has been seized in behalf of the navy; but most of its contents had been destroyed except some lumber and a quantity of soft coal.

The Octoroc and three river Monitors are now at anchor in front of the city and down the Tensas. The former and one of the iron clads will be sent up the Tombigbee river, where the rebel iron clad Nashville and gunboat Morgan have fled; but the Huntsville and Tuscaloosa—two powerful rams—were sunk in Spanish river, before the evacuation.

Our naval forces are now busily engaged in blowing up and removing the obstructions in the main ship channel, which have proved to be very formidable and full of torpedoes, although we are removing them rapidly.

I regret to inform the Department that the tug Ida has been destroyed by a torpedo while engaged in this work, as well as a launch of the Cincinnati and that the brig Althea was destroyed while dragging for torpedoes in Bakely river. Also that the gunboat Sciots was sunk yesterday, while under way, running across the bar, in twelve feet of water.

There is a prospect of raising this lost vessel and repairing her damages.

The reports of the commanding officer of the vessel thus lost, together with the list of killed and wounded, will be forwarded as soon as received.

So far as ascertained the number of guns captured by the army and navy will not fall short of four hundred, many of them new and of the heaviest calibre. The amount of ammunition and ordnance stores is also very large.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

To Hon Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy
Washington.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND ANNOUNCED IN ENGLAND.

Intense Excitement in London, Liverpool, Manchester and the Country.

Advance in American Securities. Decline in Cotton and Heavy Fall in the Rebel Loan.

Trade Suspended in Manchester.

Leopold, of Belgium, Palmerston, and Russell Anxious about Maximilian.

RIOTING ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Africa, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th instant, arrived at Halifax at five o'clock yesterday evening.

She has fifty seven passengers for this port and fifty-two for Boston. Her news is three days later.

Very serious popular disturbances had occurred in Madrid. On the evening of the 12th inst. an assemblage in the street was suddenly dispersed by a volley of musketry. The troops fired right and left. M. Navas, who was going to the Casino, was killed. Another gentleman, who was wounded, died in a few minutes.—Some other persons were killed and fifteen wounded, some more or less seriously. There was no provocation given on the part of the people. The cavalry charged through the streets and used sabres. No proclamation had been issued to warn the public, or to forbid the moving about the streets as usual.

In the French Chambers M. Thiers declared himself adverse to the unity of Italy, in which he saw danger and no utility to France. He defended the Papal government, and favored an alliance with Austria.

The law throwing open the navigation of the Danish coasts to the nations reciprocating the convention received the royal sanction in Copenhagen April 15.

Advices from India dated Bombay, April 7, report market inanimous. Freight on cotton 4 1/2. At Acute's, April 6, piece goods were nominal. Exchange 2s 1/4.

There had been a serious disturbance on the Suez Canal between the Egyptians and the foreign laborers.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND—THE EXCITEMENT OVER ITS FALL, &c.

The news of the fall of Richmond created intense excitement in England, but it arrived too late to admit of the papers generally commenting on it; and as most of the markets had closed from the 13th to the 17th inst. (Easter), the effect of the news could not be fully developed until they reopened.

The London News says that the army of Virginia, so long deemed invincible, the pride, the hope, the centre, the citadel of the confederacy, has been not only beaten but shattered. The Davis government is now vagrant and fugitive Richmond, which received it and gave it for a time a dignity which it could never have acquired while it remained among the cotton plantations, where it had its life, was set on fire by its departing guests. At the confederate army fought with all its old tenacity and élan we cannot doubt; but it has been broken up by men who, as we have often been told, were the sweepings of Northern cities. Davis began the war by declaring he would carry it where found for the torch and the Southern armies in densely populated cities, but the attempt to burn New York ended in nothing but an execution, while Davis set his borrowed capital in flames and despatched.

The London Globe of April 16 says:—The fall of Richmond leaves the confederates threatened on every side. It is a tremendous price to pay for the luxury of pushing an army to Nashville, and retreating until the seventh hour to free and arm the negroes.

The London Advertiser says:—The further circumstances and consequences of this heavy blow will be looked for in its own way, as the close of the war or the inauguration of a new and widespread guerilla conflict of unknown duration may spring from the conflict.

The other English papers are silent, as yet, upon the news.

THE EFFECT IN LIVERPOOL.

Our despatches from Liverpool, dated on the 15th of April, in the evening, report the effect of the news from America thus:—The fall of Richmond is the universal topic to day. The friends of the North are greatly elated at Grant's successes, and are strengthened in the conviction that the final triumph of the North is near. Even those who have manifested the strongest faith in the rebel cause show unmistakable signs of despondency.

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