

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

THE WHARVES.—Since the occupation of our city by our army, among the many changes that have taken place, none is more observable than the change in the appearance of our wharves and docks. From Market street dock to the foot of Dock street the wharves have been thoroughly repaired and replanked with chafing spiles driven along the front. Vessels unloading and the hum of business remind us of "old times." The sanitary committee have also been busy with their brooms, giving the whole of water street a clear appearance highly creditable.

Town Improvements.—We are pleased to notice that through the efforts of our worthy Mayor, John Dawson, that the water pipes through our principal streets are undergoing repair, and that our thirsty population and soldiers will soon have an unlimited supply of pure water. While the present prohibition against the sale of any stronger drink remains in force, we predict good health and good spirits to all.

We suggest that when we have an ample supply of the pure element, that a few water carts be started and the dust laid that so afflicts us now; for the past few days it has been almost insufferable.

We committed an error in our paper of yesterday in saying that the meeting of stockholders of the W. & M. R. R. was called for the 25th. It should have read the 18th inst.

ARRIVED.—The steamer *Peit* arrived last evening about 4 o'clock, via Fortress Monroe, bringing dates to the 1st inst.

Cotton closed in New York on the 1st inst. at

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade in the Southern States East of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865.
The following order has been issued by the President:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.
Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:—
First—That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit:—Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured; grey uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE ASSASSINS.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS FORTHCOMING.
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.
The investigation of the cases of the conspirators is now in progress. When the time arrives for the publication of the details they will astound the loyal North, and disgust every high hearted Southern man, by the exhibition of the perfidy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the rebellion.
Demand for the Surrender of Conspirators in Canada.
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.
Notice has been given by our Consul General in Canada that all the criminals connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

CANBY.

The Return of Gen. A. P. Banks.

GENERAL HURLBUT'S RETIRING ORDER.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF FORREST.

INTERESTING MEXICAN NEWS.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, April 29, 1865.
The steamship *Fang Shuey*, Capt. Hudrath, arrived at this port yesterday, from New Orleans the 22d. We are under obligations to her officers for the prompt delivery of our despatches.

The news of the assassination of the President created great consternation among the people, and business was entirely suspended. Freight is very dull. Plenty of tonnage in port. City very healthy.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BANKS.
Major General N. P. Banks, so long expected, has at length arrived and assumed command. Although the reception of General Banks was most gratifying, yet there were no tumultuous demonstrations to mar the solemnity of the day. The General was accompanied by his family.—General Hurlbut has issued the following order:

General Order—No. 41.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, April 22, 1865. }

Major General N. P. Banks, United States Volunteers, resumes command of the Department of the Gulf at twelve M. of this day. The undersigned, in retiring from the temporary command of the department, tenders his personal thanks to the officers of the command, of all ranks, for the willing obedience and general soldierly conduct they have exhibited.

levee at twelve M., under the direction of Capt. Webster, Chief of Artillery.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major General Volunteers.
J. G. Jewett, First Lieutenant Seventy-seventh United States colored Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

CAPTURE OF BAGDAD, MEXICO, BY CORTINA.
I have learned from very good authority that a party of Liberals under Cortina attacked and captured the town of Bagdad, Mexico, on the Rio Grande. Bagdad had been occupied by a few French soldiers, and there could not have been much of an engagement. The men under Cortina were well equipped and in good spirits and condition. This news had a good effect on our troops at Brazos, who were much elated over the idea of the overthrow of Mejia.

CAPTURE OF MERIDIAN, MISS.
A despatch from Mobile of the 16th inst, informs us that General Wilson has captured Meridian, and that Forrest was captured by General Lucas, after a hard fight, at Eastport, Louisiana.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.
RETURN OF GENERAL GRANT.
General Grant returned here this afternoon. He is satisfied with the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and has come to headquarters convinced that the war is virtually over.
JEFF. DAVIS BOUND FOR PORTO RICO.
A letter was received here yesterday from Porto Rico, dated April 12, announcing that Jeff. Davis had already rented a residence there, formerly occupied by a prominent foreign official.

NEW MILITARY POSTS IN MARYLAND.
Military posts are to be established in the new military districts carved out of Southern Maryland, and the people of St. Marys, Prince George and Charles counties will for the first time begin to feel what is military rule. They have notoriously harbored and aided to the best of their abilities the murderer of President Lincoln, and now-repent. Their good intentions are too late. They must now take the consequences of their aiding and abetting the most heinous crime that has ever startled any civilized community. There is no doubt that many are innocent; but the fact that Booth and his fellow conspirators were harbored and concealed for a whole week in their midst requires that all should share the punishment, unless they will point out and give up the guilty ones.

LEE'S SOLDIERS ORGANIZED INTO GUERRILLA BANDS.
Guerrilla parties continue to infest the country between Washington and Richmond. Paroled soldiers from Lee's army have organized predatory bands, and prey alike on friends and foes wherever plunder invites them. The residents in the counties adjacent to Washington are disposed to adopt the new order of affairs, and go to work to get up crops, but are prevented by these rebel outlaws. Measures have been taken to clear them out, and teach them that there is a short shrift and long rope for all such plunderers.

ARRIVAL OF GENERALS INGALLS AND GIBBON WITH CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS.
General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the

Army of the Potomac, and General Gibbon, of the 5th Corps, arrived here from City Point on a boat to-day. The latter brought with him six rebel battle flags, which will be sent to the War Department.

ARRIVAL IN EXPENDITURES.
The War Department has already begun the work of retrenching with earnestness its expenses, and on the 1st of May a large number of clerks of the various departments will be dismissed.

TRAVELLERS TO RICHMOND.
Since the restriction on travel between this city and Richmond has been removed, hundreds of persons from the North have passed through here for the latter place on visits of curiosity or pleasure.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN BRAWLS.
Considerable disorder has existed here for the past few days among the numbers of troops who have passed through this city. Several have been killed by fighting among themselves.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Rebel Ram Webb Runs Out of the Red River Bound for the Gulf.

She Leaves our Gunboats and Ironclads at the Rate of Twenty-five Miles an Hour.

&c. &c.

MEMPHIS, April 28, 1865.
The *Wicksburg Herald* of the 20th inst has a despatch dated off the mouth of the Red river on the 2d, giving the following important intelligence:

At five o'clock this evening the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of the Red river, passing all our gunboats and ironclads here, and descending the Mississippi with lightning speed.

When first discovered she had no lights, emitted no smoke, and looked like a huge mass moving on the water.

She was fired on from the Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life, and shot her way through the fleet.

The Lafayette then started in pursuit of her. The officers of the Manhattan estimate the speed of the Webb to twenty-five miles an hour.

The steamer *Saratoga*, from New Orleans, met the Webb at Tunica Bend, at a quarter to ten o'clock. She then attempted to run down the *Saratoga*, but was unsuccessful.

It is believed that the Webb intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi, and probably make an attempt to escape to the Gulf.

Some assert that it is very likely that Jeff. Davis is on board of her, endeavoring to make his escape to Havana or some other foreign port. If nothing happens to her, the Webb can reach New Orleans by daylight to-morrow, and the mouth of the Mississippi.

CAIRO, April 28, 1865.
The steamer *Dolphin* reports seeing the rebel ram Webb fifty miles above New Orleans at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. She was then going along without doing any damage to boats of any kind. The telegraph wires leading to New Orleans had been cut.

The ram Webb mentioned in the above dispatch, passed New Orleans safely, but afterwards some accident happened to her, when she was abandoned by her crew and blown up. So says *N. Y. Herald* of the 1st inst.—[EDITOR HERALD OF THE UNION.]

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE

[From the New York Herald, April 30.]
Our special correspondence and files from Europe, dated to the 15th of April, contain the following interesting details of the summary of the news by the Africa, telegraphed to the Herald from Halifax.

A correspondent of the *London Post*, writing from Rome, says:—The dinner given by the Baron de Meyendon to General McClellan was not such a public piece of homage as was represented by Reuter's telegram. It was nominally a return for the civilities received by Russian officers at New York. General de Montebello and the General Commandant de la Place were present, as well as three or four Russian generals, the United States Minister, General King, and the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Hooker; but the entertainment appeared to have no political meaning, nor were any after dinner speeches made.

Captain Pogram, the commander of the *Nahaville*, the first American rebel cruiser which crossed the Atlantic has left Southampton (Eng.) for the Confederate (?) States.

Late letters from Australia say that the rebel privateer *Shenandoah* was last seen off Capt. Schanck, and was believed to be waiting off the coast to intercept American ships, several of which, from New York and Boston, were then due.

Letters received in Madrid from St. Domingo say that the Spanish troops there are being carried off by disease in hundreds. In one garrison of one thousand men, four hundred and fifty-eight soldiers and seventeen officers have

been obliged to leave their quarters, and there are still a large number in the hospital.

A *Tralee* (Ireland) paper has jumped to the conclusion that, because Captain Oliver Stecker, R. E., and Mr. Edward Mears, R. N., have been engaged in marking out the site for a new fort in Ventry Harbor, the British government has taken alarm at the stories of a threatened Fenian invasion, and is preparing to resist it.

M. Drouyn d'Luys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a despatch to the French Ambassador in England, requesting him to express officially to the Minister of the Queen the mournful sympathy which the death of Mr. Cobden has excited in France. The Minister for Foreign Affairs eulogizes Mr. Cobden as one of the rarest examples of the solid qualities inherent in the English character. "He is, above all, in our eyes," says M. Drouyn d'Luys, "the representative of those sentiments and those cosmopolitan principles before which national frontiers and rivalries disappear. He knew what mutual relations could accomplish in our day for the propriety of people. Cobden, if I may be permitted so to say, was an international man."

The *London Lancet*, at the close of an elaborate article, says it may be concluded that the public need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England.

SHERMAN.

JOE JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Movements of Jeff. Davis.

&c., &c., &c.

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* has the following:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.
The surrender of Johnston to General Sherman took place yesterday afternoon.

PRELIMINARIES.
In compliance with the request of General Johnston for an interview, General Sherman yesterday morning proceeded by special train to Durham, where he met General Johnston's staff. He was accompanied by Mr. Darby's staff and Howard, and representatives of the staff.

The place of conference, the same at which the previous meeting took place, was the farm house of Mr. Bennett, on the side of the railroad, nearly five miles beyond the station. It is a small frame cottage, with garden, and surrounded by shade trees. In the front room, which was used by the family both as parlor and bed-room, the meeting took place. General Sherman was the first to arrive. The train conveying General Johnston from the other direction met with an accident, which detained it a few hours. He made his appearance about two o'clock, and, greeting General Sherman very warmly, they entered the house, and in the apartment above mentioned, were in earnest discussion for upwards of an hour. At the end of that time the general officers present were invited in, and the stipulations were read, signed and delivered. The officers of both armies were now called in and a general introduction took place. The interchange of conversation was unattended with any outward symptoms of animosity. The various battles between Sherman and Johnston were discussed with great earnestness, and a tone of polite deference to the rival claims of the contending armies marked the opinions on either side.

THE TERMS.
The terms of surrender are substantially the same as those granted to General Lee. The surrender will take place formally at Greensboro', and the details will be arranged to-day. The surrender furthermore embraces all the rebel troops in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The number in this State under the immediate command of Gen. Johnston is twenty-five thousand.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S APPEARANCE.
General Johnston, throughout the interview, seemed much depressed; but he expressed his desire for peace. The struggle was now entirely hopeless, and the further effusion of blood was not only in vain but criminal. He said that all the rebel armies would surrender as soon as that of Lee's and his army was known. It is a fortunate thing for the country that such humane and Christian soldiers as Lee and Johnston had control of the waning fortunes of the rebellion, or otherwise perhaps the land would have been deluged with further and useless blood, shed in the vain hope of the success of the rebellion.

THE INTERVIEW TERMINATED.
about sunset and both the commanding generals and their staffs and the accompanying officers separated. General Sherman arrived in town about nine o'clock, and as soon as the news of the surrender was made known the brigade bands around the city burst forth into music, while those who were possessed of the requisite material indulged in a pyrotechnic display.

GENERAL GRANT
goes North to-day. He is eminently satisfied. [Continued on the 4th page.]