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THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MAY 12

Appointment of Keeper of Public Archives at Richmond.

A Bureau of Public Archives has been established in this city to-day, by command of Major General Halleck, and Colonel R. D. Cutts, Adjutant-General of the military division of the State, appointed "Archive Keeper."—Since our occupancy of the city an almost incredible number of books, maps, pamphlets and other matters appertaining to a connected history of the rebellion have been surreptitiously removed from this city, by persons ambitious of preserving mementoes of the captured capital, to fill libraries or ornament walls at the North. For these reasons Major General Halleck has established this most important bureau, and he will receive for it not only the thanks in general of the American people, but of the future historians of the mammoth rebellion in particular. Archive bureau rooms are at once to be opened and fitted up in the United States customs building, where will be collected and arranged all captured papers, books, maps and public documents, which will be taken charge of by Colonel Cutts and a competent force of clerks.

In consummation of the undertaking, all of officers and men in the service of the United States, all citizens, and all persons heretofore in the service of the so called Confederate States having in their possession such documents are required to immediately deposit them in the archive rooms. All such articles belonging to officers of the alleged Confederate government, who have fled this jurisdiction and these lines, are held to be now the public property of the United States. As another indication of the comprehensiveness of this attempt to preserve records of the rebellion, it may be stated that Adjutant General Edward W. Smith, by command of General Ord, commanding Department of Virginia and Army of the James, has ordered that all documents of this character in any public office of the department to be carefully preserved, with a view of turning them over to Colonel Cutts, with whom all officers and men are ordered to co-operate to the end that complete records of the rebellion may be secured for future use.

By the Governor of North Carolina—A Proclamation.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Executive Department,  
Greensborough, April 28th, 1865.

Whereas, By the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States, further resistance to the forces of the United States, as become vain, and would result in a useless waste of blood; and whereas all the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness, to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities, or doing anything whatsoever calculated to cause excitement; and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to retire quietly to their homes, and exert themselves in preserving order. Should it become necessary for the protection of citizens, I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State, under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof, to arrest or slay any bodies of lawless and unauthorized men who may be committing depredations upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so. And I would assure my fellow-citizens generally, that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:  
A. M. McPHERSON, Private Secretary.

The bronze statue of Professor Wilson has recently been placed on its pedestal in East Princess street garden, in Edinburg. The operation of lifting the statue was performed in the same manner and by the same machinery as in the case of Allen Ramsay's statue. The Wilson statue is eleven feet eight inches in height, and weighs between three and four tons. This grand mass was safely hoisted to the top of the pedestal, and securely fixed into the stone.

A new-married bride in Lawrence Co., Pennsylvania, set out on horseback to ride to the railway station, her husband going across the fields to meet her at the station. As she did not come to the station, her husband went back to meet her, and in the road, having been

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### A DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE.

#### The Military Convention between Austria and Mexico.

##### THE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

DIPLMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND HIS BROTHER.

(From the London News, March 19.)  
The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Senor Murphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified to Austria Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his renunciation of his agnatic rights, executed by him at Miramar on 9th April, 1864, to be null and void.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND MEXICO.

The full text of the convention concluded on the 19th of October last year between the Emperors of Austria and Mexico for the recruitment in the Austrian States of volunteers for the Mexican service has just appeared. Its tenor may be summarised as follows:—

1. The Austrian volunteers to be recruited for the Mexican service shall not for the present exceed six thousand infantry and three hundred sailors. They may consist of persons who have fulfilled their time of service and civilians not liable to military duty. No expense shall be incurred by the Austrian treasury.
  2. After their six years' service in Mexico, six months' leave shall be allowed the recruits, in which to return to Austria, or apply to the Austrian authorities for leave to remain in the country.
  3. States the division of the corps into infantry, hussars and Uhlans, artillery and engineers. They are to be men of good character, not over forty, strong, and professing the Christian religion.
  4. Soldiers and sub-officers of the Austrian army allowed to enlist among the Mexican volunteers may re-enter that army after completing their term of service.
  5. A certain number of Austrian infantry, juger and cavalry cadets will be permitted to enter the Mexican service.
  6. Provides for the return of officers to the Austrian army.
  7. Stipulates for their being passed by a commission as fit for service.
  8. Declares they have no claim to re-enter the Austrian service if they leave Mexico before the appointed six years have expired.
  9. States that they lose all claim upon the Austrian government if they fail to report themselves to its agents within six weeks after quitting the Mexican service.
  - 10, 12. Stipulate that pensions and wounds-money are to be paid by the Mexican government to volunteers of all ranks who become invalid in its service, and that provision shall be made for their widows and children.
  - 13, 14. Refer to the position of officers returning from Mexico as to pensions.
  15. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition will be supplied by Austria to Mexico for cash payments.
  16. Provides for the subsistence of the volunteers until they leave Trieste.
  - 17, 19. State that pay, emoluments, grants of land, &c., to be made by the Mexican government to volunteers of all ranks after expiry of their term of service.
  20. The stipulations of the convention apply equally to sailors.
  21. Officers and men shall take the oath of fidelity to the Mexican colors, and acknowledge the Emperor Maximilian as their temporary military chief.
- It is stipulated that the enlistment shall be completed at latest by the 15th of January, 1865, and that the ratifications of the convention shall be exchanged within four months from its date.

##### THE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

### FRANCE GROWING CAUTIOUS IN THE NEUTRALITY.

One of the Paris journals of April 17, says, on semi-official authority:—The French government having had difficulties about the steam ram built by M. Arman, of Bordeaux, for Denmark, but which became the property of the Confederate States, has, in order that no such case may occur again, refused to M. Arman authorization to give up the steam ram Cheops, built for the Prussian government until a complete guarantee shall be given that it shall reach its destination. An understanding having been come to between the French and Prussian governments, a commission composed of two naval officers and a Prussian engineer is about to go to Bordeaux to receive the Cheops.

THE STONEWALL AT TENERIFFE.  
The arrival of the rebel iron-clad Stonewall at Teneriffe is announced (without date) in the London shipping journals.

##### THE SURGEON OF THE ALABAMA.

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.  
(From the Wilshire (Eng.) Independent, April 118.)  
The memorial to the memory of David Herbert Llewellyn, late surgeon of the Confederate Alabama, was last week erected in the parish church, Easton, Wilts. It may be remembered that this gallant man refused to imperil the

safety of the wounded when the Alabama was sinking by taking a seat in the boat with them, and went down with the ship amid the balls of the federal Kearsarge. The east window, of Gothic architecture, in the perpendicular style, is filled with stained glass, the centre compartment representing the birth of Christ and the Crucifixion, and the Ascension in the quatrefoil. The side lights have figure subjects—the Good Samaritan, Christ walking on the water to save the sinking Apostle Peter, Christ healing the sick, the Apostles at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple, and Faith, Hope and Charity in the tracery. The monument consists of a handsome black marble slab of pyramidal form, upon which is placed a Latin cross in white marble, of prominent size; at the foot rests a naval anchor and cable, with shot of varying sizes. Leaning against the side of the cross is the wand of Esculapius, and beneath an entablature, with the inscription.

### Mexican Affairs in France.

#### Interesting Paris Letter.

##### THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Paris Letter to the New-York Herald.]

PARIS, April 11, 1865.

The opposition in the Corps Legislatif led off yesterday with M. Jules Favre in an attack upon the Mexican policy of the Emperor. The following is the amendment proposed by the opposition to the paragraph relative to Mexico:—  
"In Mexico, we deplore more than ever, the blood spilt for a foreign prince, the national sovereignty denied, and the future of our policy compromised. Conformably to the declarations of the government, we await the recall of our troops." M. Favre delivered an eloquent protest against the interference in Mexico, and closed as follows:—  
"I close by calling the attention of all serious men to a danger which all must see, and which is of too grave a character to be dissimulated. In 1862, when the expedition sailed, I took the liberty of warning the Chamber of the dangers and the eventualities which might lead to a war with the United States. It is difficult to form an idea of the wound made in the very heart of true Americans by our expedition to Mexico, and have we not reason to fear that in emerging from a terrible war, which has called all the available men to the field of battle, have we not reason to fear that these hordes, rendered free by peace, will precipitate themselves upon Mexico. Let our troops return then, and return promptly—this is the true wish of France, and we demand that it shall be realized."

I have just received a letter from an officer of one of our ships at Lisbon, which, although a week old, and containing no actual news, still give some particulars of late occurrences there which have not been published. My correspondent says:—"We found our friend, the 'Stonewall,' here on our arrival, and the authorities who boarded us informed the Commodore that she had been notified to leave the port immediately, and that we would be obliged to remain until twenty-four hours had elapsed.—She did not sail, however, until the next morning, when she went out at the rate of about nine knots. She passed very close to us, and we had a fine opportunity of looking at her, and I came to the conclusion that, in smooth water, she would prove a match for three vessels like this. We were prevented from anchoring at the usual anchorage on her account, and that afternoon we shifted our berth, but unfortunately our movements were misunderstood, and the Balem Castle opened upon us with three guns. We dipped our colors at the first fire, but did not succeed in suppressing the zeal of the officer at the fort, and he blazed away at a furious rate. We were struck only twice, and little or no damage was done. We have no clue to the whereabouts of the Stonewall, but it is rumored that she awaits us outside. If so, so much the better, as it is generally rough on this coast, and we will then have the choice of sea. The Stonewall shipped several men here and took in a supply of coal. The day she started it blew half a gale, and if she went out she must have fared badly. A blockade runner, the Amy, left the port on Saturday flying the rebel flag, at her fore. She is bound for Liverpool."

Nothing has been heard here of the Stonewall, and at last advices the Niagara and Sacramento were still at Lisbon.

Here is an interesting letter from an individual who I believe is somewhat well known in New York in relation to the affairs of the Stonewall. It appears in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* of a few mornings since, and will well repay a perusal. Riviere was the man through whom all the negotiations for the transfer of the Stonewall were conducted. It was he who went with her to Copenhagen, and he it was who handed her over to the rebels at the Island of Houat:—

Sir—In your article of this morning I find myself sufficiently designated by the initials H. A. R. to claim the right to demand the insertion of the following letter:—

The journals state that an investigation is in progress at Lorient against me, my brother and my brother-in-law, and we are accused of having violated the interior and exterior security of the State, in having prepared and assisted in the

armament of the Stonewall, a Confederate corvette-of-war. This is the first I have heard of it.

I declare in advance that all the responsibility of this affair rests upon me alone, my brother and brother-in-law having only executed my orders without knowing their object, which they were obliged to do from the position they occupied in my house.

I will respond to the demands of justice when called upon to do so, and I will prove, without difficulty, that I have carefully avoided any violation of the law. As to any attack of the Northern States or their friends, I await it firmly, and I will follow them wherever they choose to lead me—as far as they will dare to go.

I have lived too long in North America to allow myself to be deceived by the fanfaronades of the Yankees; and I have the confidence to believe that my country has no fear of this phantom of force, before which England trembles and by which Brazil is insulted.

We have all applauded the Portuguese shot which punished the audacity of the American frigates and established a limit to their impertinence. I know from good authority that the Stonewall is waiting for them. With three cannon, two of them of seventy pounds, and a crew of eighty men, she will accept the combat against their twenty-three pieces of two hundred. I regret not to be able to be on board of her to participate in the *fete*.

##### HENRI ARNOUX DE RIVIERE.

M. de Riviere does not confine himself within the strict limits of truth in regard to the respective armaments of the vessels. The guns of the Stonewall are one three hundred and two one hundred and twenty pounders; while her crew consists of one hundred and ten, instead of eighty men. The Niagara carries ten two hundred pounders, the Sacramento six sixty-eight, three one hundred and one fifty. The little circumstance of the Stonewall being an iron-clad and bearing on her bow an iron plough share thirty feet long, while the others are wooden vessels, M. de Riviere does not seem to consider of sufficient consequence to even refer to. Notwithstanding M. de la Riviere's ignorance of the fact, I am very well convinced that a prosecution is to be commenced against him and his associates for arming and equipping this vessel.

The *Moniteur* officially denies the truth of the rumor which has been spread about during the past few weeks that the Empress had turned her attention to literature, and was engaged in writing a life of Marie Antoinette. Notwithstanding, however, this formal denial, people persist in believing that there is something in it, and that her Majesty, either personally or by proxy, intends emulating the example of the Emperor, and handing down her name to posterity as an author.

The Emperor has decided that a bust of the late Richard Cobden shall be placed in the Gallery of Versailles.

The first representation of Meyerbeer's *Africaine* is finally fixed for the 21st inst.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.

#### Letter from the American Minister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

As nearly all the telegrams and statements sent from this city in regard to a recent occurrence in the Tagus which have been published in the *Times* and other newspapers, while professing to give an honest version of that event, reflect in the most unjust and unworthy manner upon the conduct and alleged purposes of the United States ships-of-war Niagara and Sacramento, I ask the privilege of stating the exact facts, in order that they may be compared with those which have been drawn from morbid imaginations.

The ram Stonewall came into the Tagus on Sunday morning, the 26th of March, and moored at the anchorage assigned to ships-of-war. Notice was soon afterwards served by his Majesty's Government, requiring the ram to quit the port within 24 hours, which limitation expired on Monday, the 27th, about 2 P. M. The vessel remained in the Tagus until 10.30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 28th of March, that is to say, some 20 hours beyond the time fixed by the notice. There was no pretence of force majeure to warrant this delay, for the ram had just issued from the port of Ferrol after a stay of several weeks for repairs; had made the voyage between the two places with remarkable speed, and the weather was fine.

The United States ships Niagara and Sacramento entered the Tagus on Monday evening, the 27th of March, five hours after the time for the departure of the Stonewall had expired, and came to anchor at seven o'clock, about three quarters of a mile above Belam Castle, which marks the conventional line of inner entrance to the port, and is some two and a half miles below the regular anchorage of ships-of-war. Fort St. Julian guards the outer entrance at the bar, five miles beyond Belam Castle.

His Majesty's guardship Sagres was moored above Belam Castle when the Niagara and Sacramento entered, and a subordinate officer of that ship came off and conveyed by means of a person called an interpreter, a verbal request to the effect that as the presence of the Stonewall had excited much anxiety, it was desired that the two ships should remain near the Castle, and should not go out for twenty-four hours after the Stonewall.

Commodore Craven, commanding the Niagara,

(Continued on 4th page.)