

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1865.

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VOL. 1.—NO. 64.

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON.

MAY 16

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reading matter on every page.

THEATER LAST NIGHT.—The benefit of Mr. Townsend last night was not such as his talents and the bill called for, yet quite large. The parts were well played indeed, and we would not be justified in drawing a distinction, except in the character assumed by Mr. Townsend. We well know that every one present will agree with us when we say that his *Solen Shingle* is not to be excelled even by Mr. Owens himself. In fact, it was the finest piece of comedy acting seen on the Wilmington stage for years. The piece was such a decided success that it is to be reproduced to-night, when all should avail themselves of a chance to enjoy a good, hearty laugh. We were glad to see the ladies out in such numbers last night. We hope they will be there again to-night, and women add grace to all things.

CORRESPONDENTS.—A young Poet sends us a specimen of his writings for publication, but we can only give the last verse. It is to his lady and reads:

I sing her praises in poetry;
For her at morn and eve—
I cry whole pints of bitter tears,
And wipe them with my sleeve.

The following recipe for the cure of hydrophobia, sent us by a friend, is earnestly recommended to the young genius above. We felt assured that it would come in some time:

The *Progress*, of Lyons, mentions a new remedy for the bite of a mad dog, discovered by a German veterinary surgeon of Magdeburg, named Hildebrand, by which the painful application of a red-hot iron is avoided. This remedy consists in bathing the place with hot water. M. Hildebrand has ascertained by experience that hot water has the effect of decomposing the virus, and, if applied in time, renders cauterization unnecessary. In that case, all that is to be done, after well bathing the parts as stated, is to apply a solution of caustic potash to the wound with a brush, and afterwards anoint it with antimony ointment.

OLD TIMES AGAIN.—The advertisement of the steamer *Commander*, Capt. Powell, which leaves New York on Thursday morning reminds us of old times again. The amount of good done to this city by the establishment of the steamers cannot be estimated at the present. Business will revive and everything wear a more cheerful aspect. We already hear of quite a number of northern business men that have arrived in the last few days for the purpose of establishing themselves amongst us. We can certainly predict for Wilmington a great and glorious future which will develop itself in a short time.

MERCHANDISE FOR SALE.—By reference to another part of to-day's issue it will be seen that Mr. Barry, at the store of Harris & Howell, has for sale on consignment a large lot of merchandise. Parties wishing any of the articles enumerated had better call at the earliest opportunity.

MAILS.—We have received two large mails within the last forty-eight hours. To whom we are indebted for them we don't know, but hope better times are ahead in the mail line.

Surrender of Guerrillas in Missouri.
St. Louis, May 9, 1865.
Major Cooper's rebel battalion, one hundred and fifty strong, surrendered to Gen. Sandborn at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday. They took the oath of allegiance.
Thirty of Price's men took the oath at Cross-town day before yesterday. Considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

Personal Intelligence.
Bishop Simpson, in his funeral oration over the remains of Mr. Lincoln, alluded to the Hon. Mr. Bell as having "miserably perished." It is true, however, that Mr. Bell is not dead, but is still a refugee in Northern Alabama, and Governor Brownlow says in a letter to his partner that he has written him to come home, assuring him he will not be molested.

Jeff Davis.
CHATTANOOGA, May 9, 1865.
Jefferson Davis was at Powelton, Hancock County, Georgia, on Friday night last. General Sherman has printed handbills announcing the capture of his captives scattered through the country.

Which Way?
There's two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself as he stood musing and waiting for a horse. "If I save me \$2,000, I must lay up \$100 a year for twenty years, or I can put up \$200 a year for one hundred years—now which shall I do?"

THE NEW ERA.

Opening Trade with the Southern States.

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE ORDER.

&c., &c., &c.

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:—

First.—That the restrictions upon internal and domestic commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by act 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, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators for operating telegraph lines.

Second.—That all existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade 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 vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1865.

With a view of carrying out the purposes of the Executive, as expressed in his Executive Order, bearing date of April 29, 1865, "To relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, the following regulations are prescribed, and will hereafter govern commercial intercourse between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, heretofore declared in insurrection, and the loyal States:—

First.—All commercial transactions under these regulations shall be conducted under the supervision of officers of customs and others acting as officers of customs.

Second.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.—The following articles are prohibited, and none such will be allowed to be transported to or within any State heretofore declared in insurrection, except on government account, viz:—Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Third.—AMOUNTS OF PRODUCTS ALLOWED, AND PLACES TO WHICH SUCH MAY BE TRANSPORTED.—It having been determined and agreed upon by the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments, in accordance with the requirements of section nine of the act of July 2, 1864, that the amount of goods required to supply the necessities of the loyal persons residing in the insurrectionary States, within the military lines of the United States forces, shall be an amount equal to the aggregate of the applications therefor, and that the places to which such goods may be taken shall be all places in such lines that may be named in the several applications for transportation thereto, it is therefore directed that clearance shall be granted, on application by any loyal citizen, for goods not prohibited, in such amounts and to such places which, under the revenue and collection laws of the United States, have been created ports of entry and delivery in coastwise trade, as the applicant may desire.

Fourth.—CLEARANCE.—Before any vessel shall be cleared for any port within the insurrectionary States, or from one port to another therein, or from any such ports to a port in the loyal States, the master of every such vessel shall present to the proper officer of customs a manifest of her cargo, which manifest shall set forth the character of the merchandise composing said cargo, and, if showing no prohibited articles, shall be certified by such officer of customs.

Fifth.—ARRIVAL AND DISCHARGE OF CARGO IN AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.—On the arrival of any such vessel at the port of destination, it shall be the duty of the master thereof forthwith to present to the proper officer of the customs the certified manifest of her cargo, whereupon the officer shall cause the vessel to be discharged under his general supervision, and if the cargo is found to correspond with the manifest a certificate to that effect shall be given to the master. If there shall be found any prohibited articles they shall be seized and held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officer shall forthwith report to the Department all the facts of the case; and any such vessel arriving from any foreign port, or from any domestic port, without a proper clearance, or with contraband articles, shall with the cargo, be seized and held as subject to confiscation under the laws of the United States.

Sixth.—LOADING WITHIN AND DEPARTURE FROM AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.—Vessels in ports within an insurrectionary State not declared open to the commerce of the world shall be laden under the supervision of the proper officer of this Department, whose duty it shall be to require before any articles are allowed to be shipped satisfactory evidence that upon all merchandise the taxes and fees required by law and these regulations have been paid, or secured to be paid, which fact, with the amount so paid, shall be certified upon the manifest. No clearance shall be granted. If upon any article so shipped the fees and internal revenue taxes or either shall only have been secured to be paid, such facts shall be noted upon the manifest, and the proper officer at the port of destination of such vessel shall hold the goods till all such taxes and fees shall be paid according to law and these regulations.

Seventh.—SUPPLY STORES.—Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon being convinced of such loyalty a license for such supply store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other supply store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point as he may select. The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue law.

Eighth.—EXEMPTED ARTICLES.—All articles of local production and consumption, such as fruits, butter, ice, eggs, meat, wood, coal, &c., may, without fee or restriction, be freely transported and sold at such points in an insurrectionary State as the owner may desire.

Ninth.—SHIPMENT OF PRODUCTS OF AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.—All cotton not produced by persons with their own labor or with the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them must, before shipment to any port or place in a loyal State, be sold to and resold by an officer of the government especially appointed for the purpose under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and before allowing any cotton or other product to be shipped, or granting clearance for any vessel, the proper customs officer or other persons acting as such must require from the purchasing agent or the internal revenue officer a certificate that the cotton proposed to be shipped has been resold by him, or that twenty-five per cent of the value thereof has been paid to such purchasing agent in money, and that the cotton is thereby free from further fee or tax. If the cotton proposed to be shipped is claimed and proved to be the product of a person's own labor, or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them the officer will require that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be paid or secured to be paid thereon. If any product other than cotton is offered for shipment the certificate of the internal revenue officer that all internal taxes due thereon have been collected and paid must be produced prior to such products being shipped or cleared, and if there is no internal revenue officer then such taxes shall be collected by the custom officer, or he shall cause the same to be secured to be paid, provided in these regulations.

Tenth.—INLAND TRANSPORTATION.—The provisions of these regulations, necessarily modified, shall be considered applicable to all shipments inland to or within the insurrectionary States by any means of transportation whatsoever.

Eleventh.—CHARGES.—Goods not prohibited may be transported to insurrectionary States free. The charges upon all products shipped or transported from an insurrectionary State, other than upon cotton, shall be the charges prescribed by the internal revenue laws. Upon cotton, other than that purchased and resold by the government, three cents per pound, which must be credited by the officer collecting as follows, viz:—Ten cents per pound as the shipping fee. All cotton purchased and resold by the government shall be allowed to be transported free from all fees and taxes whatsoever.

Twelfth.—RECORDS TO BE KEPT.—Full and complete accounts and records must be kept by all officers acting under these regulations of their transactions under them, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs.

Thirteenth.—LOYALTY A REQUISITE.—No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any transportation held with, any person or persons not loyal to the government of the United States. Proof of loyalty must be the taking and subscribing the following oath or evidence, to be filed, that it, or one similar in purport and meaning has been taken:—viz: I, —, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance therein.

Fourteenth.—FORMER REGULATIONS REVOKED.—These regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the 10 day of May, 1865, and shall supersede all other regulations and circulars heretofore prescribed by the Treasury Department concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, all of which are hereby rescinded and annulled.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

The foregoing rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared in insurrection, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with the acts of Congress relating thereto, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

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LATEST FROM MEXICO.

CORTINA'S REVOLT CONFIRMED.

ALL MATAMOROS UNDER ARMS

Reported Warlike Preparations in France.

THE WAR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Complicity of Belgium in the Invasion of Mexico,

&c., &c., &c.

One of the most interesting points in Mexico just at present, is Matamoros, where, at the last news, an attack was momentarily expected from Cortina's troops, some of whom had skirmished with the garrison in the suburbs of the town. The Spanish mail steamer *Barcelona* arrived on the 29th ult., but though she brought dates to the 23d from Vera Cruz, there was not one word of intelligence from Matamoros, and some had begun to suppose that the story of Cortina's pronouncement was a *canard*, particularly since the latest papers from New Orleans said nothing about it. The arrival, however, yesterday of the steamer *Mexico* from Matamoros confirms fully the original statement, and removes all doubt about the important movements there transpiring. The dates by this steamer are not later than the 16th, only two, or at most three, days later than those already received by you, in which short space of time nothing very serious had occurred. In consequence of the slender garrison of regular troops under Mejia's orders, the foreign residence had volunteered and organized themselves into companies, amounting to about fourteen hundred men, distributed as follows:—Six to seven hundred Germans, three hundred French, two hundred Spaniards, one hundred English and two companies of the civil guard, under the command of the Prefect of the department, Don Pedro J. de la Garza, already quite an old man, but very energetic. The newspapers of Matamoros—the *Monitor* and *Daily Express*—are naturally eloquent over the enthusiasm and all that sort of thing displayed by the people of the town. The editor of the former came within an ace of losing his life in one of the suburbs while riding around probably in search of items, a most unexpected variety of which commodity he found in a party of Cortinistas, who fired at him, killing his companion by his side. Four individuals of Cortina's forces were captured, one of whom, a Lieut. Colonel Rodriguez, was immediately shot. The others are in confinement. The stages leaving Matamoros and Bagdad have been robbed as a matter of course, though the *ranchero* of Brownsville, of the 15th ult., says that Cortina has disapproved of those and many other acts of robbery committed by these under his orders. This paper and the *Monitor* agree that the number of these latter does not exceed three hundred men; and, though this estimate may be an exaggeration, it is certainly nearer the truth than six thousand—the number first reported; for, if Cortina had anything like so respectable a force, he would have undoubtedly attacked Matamoros without delay.

It is stated in the *Monitor* that Captain Most of the French war steamer *Adonis*, had arrived at Matamoros, with despatches to Mejia from Marshal Bazaine. It is added—whether as part of the despatches or not I cannot say—that the French government had transportation prepared for the embarkation of eighty thousand men, who would be sent over on the first intimation from Marshal Bazaine in regard to the intentions of the United States in Mexico.

The 10th of April, the anniversary of the acceptance of the Mexican crown by Maximilian, was signified by the publication of a number of edicts or decrees. Among them is one of general amnesty; half a dozen relate to various charitable institutions, while another half dozen relate to various orders and corresponding decorations, such as the Mexican Eagle, Guadalupe, the Cross of Constance, &c., and one creates an Order and Cross of St. Charles, for ladies. One of the most important provides that in case of the Emperor's death, or other disabling cause, the regency shall *ipso facto* devolve on the Empress.

Guerilla warfare continues with varying success. Saltillo was occupied by the "dissidents" on April 1, and remained some ten days in their possession—attention probably being called

Continued on the 4th page.