

# THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

VOL. 1.—NO. 67.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1859.

PRICE TEN CENTS

## THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON.

MAY 19

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THEATRE.**—We again have the pleasure of drawing the attention of our readers to another performance by the members of the United Service Dramatic Club, (their third appearance,) which takes place this evening. The piece selected is Douglas Jerrold's fine domestic drama of the Rent Day; and, judging from the cast, we shall be much mistaken if its representation be not given in a style to merit the approbation of all patrons of the drama—whom, by the way, we hope to see in such numbers at the Theatre this evening as the exertions of all engaged, we feel assured, will justify. The afterpiece will be a clever little sketch entitled a Comfortable Day, in which Mr. Frank Melford will play the part of Oliver Codrin, a character he has made (we understand) entirely his own.

**ADVERTISING.**—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Mr. Horace M. Barry, to be found in our paper to-day. Mr. B. must sell a good article, and cheap, for his sales are very rapid. In this too, the merchants of the city might take a hint. Mr. Barry came here with a large lot of articles, and his good sense prompted him first to let the public know it by advertising, and he reaps the reward of all such men by quick sales. We are acquainted with merchants doing business here that many of our citizens do not know that there are such firms in existence. Cutter & French, Cohn & Ryttenberg, and a few others have the attention of every buyer. It is yet time to profit by such examples, and we invite their attention to this fact. If there is any article worthy the attention of the public it will be found advertised in our paper.

**THE STREETS.**—We would call the attention of the authorities to the condition of one or two alley ways near our office. Some persons are determined to keep them filthy, the orders of the military to the contrary notwithstanding. We know the authorities have labored faithfully to put these places in proper order, and it must be annoying to do over again what has been done so well once. The offending parties should be caught if such a thing be possible, and made to suffer, as the health of every one depends almost entirely upon the sanitary condition of the city.

We conclude this morning the publication of the list of letters. They will hereafter appear in our paper once a week.

### MALLORY NOT CAPTURED.

### HIS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

On Saturday the gunboat Florida, Volunteer Lieutenant Commander William Budd, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from New Orleans, via Pensacola and Key West. She sailed from Pensacola on the 29th ultimo, at which time no knowledge of the surrender of ex-Secretary Mallory, of the late Rebel Navy, existed among either the navy or army officers at that place. It was rumored there that he had been seen in Pensacola, and had succeeded in effecting an exit from the country in an English schooner, but the report could not be traced to any responsible source. It was very certain that he had not given himself up to Captain Gibson, of the frigate Potomac, as that gentleman knew nothing of him further than the above rumor circulating in the town.

It is more than likely that the pugnacious Secretary is not far from Jeff. Davis, to whose fortunes he will probably attach his own. Mr. Mallory's intimate acquaintance with Florida and its innumerable harbors and rivers, frequented by small blockade-running sloops, is favorable to his escape, and we need not be surprised to learn at any moment that he has safely reached Havana or Nassau. The only hope of his capture must be placed in our blockaders of the East Gulf Squadron. It will do no harm now to announce that General Gillmore at an early moment despatched an officer of his Staff from Hilton Head to Key West, to notify the authorities of the situation of affairs after the evacuation of Richmond, and to suggest certain steps which would close all avenues of egress which can be covered by such force as the navy and army at that point have at their disposal.

Among the deaths in the Sherman Hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina, we find that of Mr. George Gillespie, of Hudson street, of this city, late second assistant engineer on the steamer General Lyon, destroyed by fire. He was formerly a resident of Troy New York, where, as well as in Albany, he was well and favorably known.—N. Y. Herald.

## The Mexican Furore.

### THE D. M. D.

#### Presid't Juarez Head of the Order.

The deep interest felt by American citizens in the fortunes of our sister Republic is shown by the sensation which has been suddenly excited in all our cities by the reports that agents of the Republic had arrived here, and were offering inducements to gallant spirits to go to the aid of the Liberal cause. The appearance of mysteriously worded advertisements has clinched the conviction that recruiting had actually begun; and, amid the general excitement, people have jumped to conclusions which possess a spice of exaggeration.

Some of our public journals have at once sounded an alarm, fearing that we are immediately to be precipitated into a war with France by an open and palpable violation of neutrality; but we suspect that both the friends and the enemies of the movement have traveled beyond the record, and been too hasty in their inferences.

On examination it will be seen that none of the advertisements which have appeared in the journals lay claim to any authority from the Mexican government, or make any distinct offers. This fact may seem to have an obvious reason, but we have cause to think that the supposed obvious reason is not the real one, and that in truth the advertisers have no actual authority from the Mexican government, and have no inducements to offer, as yet, certainly, beyond the general considerations which lead Americans to take an interest in a sister Republic, struggling against foreign invasion. The Mexican government respects itself, and respects the friendly government of the United States, and will not lay itself open to the charge of "fist-busting" so hastily brought forward by the Imperialist organ in this city. We have reason to believe that whenever the Mexican government formally undertakes to offer inducements to emigrants, in order to lead them to Mexico, its action will be in accordance alike with the public sentiment of this country, and with its laws.

We suggest, accordingly, that both the friends and the enemies of republican Mexico be patient a little while, and wait for further developments. General Ortega, we learn, goes to Washington to-day, and in a short time, doubtless, we shall know more.

Concerning the apparently mysterious organization known under the cabalistic designation of "D. M. D." however, there need be no mystery. The real significance of these letters we understand to be "Disciples of the Monroe doctrine"—not *defenders*, as heretofore announced. The order had its origin in New Orleans, in January, 1854, and its defenders were Col. Burdon, and Col. George Coolbaugh, then recently of Maj. Gen. McPherson's staff, who organized a lodge in New Orleans, where a constitution and set of by-laws were established, Major General N. P. Banks elected President for the State of Louisiana, and Col. Coolbaugh chosen Grand Secretary. Thence the order spread to Texas, where Brig. Gen. A. J. Hamilton, Military Governor of the State, was elected President for Texas, and accepted the post in an eloquent speech, denouncing the attempt of the crowned heads of Europe to put down Republicanism on the American Continent and insisting upon the right of American citizens to go to the aid of their republican brethren. Resolutions were at the same time passed, appointing Benito Juarez the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, also President of the Order. Copies of these resolutions were forwarded to Major General Banks, then in command at New Orleans, President Juarez, Minister Romero, and the First French National Club of New York. Colonel and Grand Secretary Coolbaugh then came on to New York and assisted in the organization which followed in the Northern States.

Here is, of course, only a brief outline of the origin of the order, but it affords some hints of its character and purposes, of which the French Emperor, the Austrian Hapsburgs, and Belgian Leopolds, and their mercenaries, will learn more in due season.

#### Old John Brown's Raid into Virginia.

Interesting correspondence exhausted—Fernando Wood sues Gov. Wise for clemency. For John Brown—Wise's punishment for traitors.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO GOVERNOR WISE.

[Private.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—On yesterday afternoon a gentleman called to see me, and presented his card, of which the following is a copy:—"Col. James Patton, patentee of Patton's self-balancing cash-raiser and lock combined, Post office box 651, Troy, N. Y. Residence 32 Seventh street Troy, N. Y." He came with another gentleman. They remained a few minutes during the hour of reception and went away. After he had left he returned and said he felt it his duty to make an important communication to me, and I told him to speak on. He said he knew a company of men had been formed in Troy to rescue John Brown, and he had no doubt they would make the attempt. I cross examined him closely, but he could give no satisfactory explanation on the subject, but still expressed his conviction that such a company existed. I did not regard it of any consequence at that moment, nor do I now

look upon it in a different light. Still, upon reflection, I deem it best to state the circumstance to you. I have no doubt your active vigilance will prevent the danger of any rescue. I am, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD TO GOVERNOR WISE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—Read this letter over carefully, and, whether concurring or not in its view, believe it emanates from your friend, and a man who has a thorough knowledge of the pulse of the free States.

Your proceedings and conduct, thus far, in the matter of the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, meet with general approval, and elicit commendation from your enemies. The firmness and moderation which have characterized your course cannot be too highly applauded, and to-day you stand higher than any other man in the Union.

Now, my friend, dare you do a bold thing, and "temper justice with mercy?" Have you nerve enough to send Brown to the State prison for life instead of hanging him? Or rather I should ask whether such a course would be consistent with your own sense of duty, for I know that that is the sole controller of your official conduct. Brown is looked upon here as the mere crazy or fool hardy emissary of other men. Circumstances create a sympathy for him even with the most ultra friends of the South. I am of this latter class, as by recent speeches you may have observed. No Southern man could go further than myself in behalf of Southern rights, but yet, were I the Governor of Virginia, Brown should not be hung, though Seward should be if I could catch him; and in such a course my conduct would be governed by sound policy. The South will gain by knowing that it can be magnanimous to a fanatic in its power. We who fight its battles can gain largely by pointing to such an instance of "chivalry." You can judge of Southern sentiment better than myself; I can judge of Northern sentiment better than you. If the South will sustain such an act, the whole North will rise up en masse to applaud it.

I have thus briefly and frankly discharged my duty as your friend, to give advice under trying circumstances.

Very truly yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

ANSWER OF GOV. WISE TO FERNANDO WOOD.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR—I have duly received, and weighed every word of your letter. I give it all credit for good motive and good morals, and as suggesting what, perhaps, is good policy.—Now, listen to me, for my mind is inflexibly made up.

Had I reached Harper's Ferry before these men were captured, (and I would have reached there in time had I been forwarded as I ought to have been from Washington and the Relay House), I would have proclaimed martial law, have stormed them in the quickest possible time, have given them no quarter, and if any had survived I would have tried and executed them under sentence of court martial. But I was too late. The prisoners were captives, and I then determined to protect them to the uttermost of my power, and I did protect them with my own person. I escorted them to prison, and placed around them such a force as to overawe Lynch law. Every comfort was given them by my orders. And they have been scrupulously afforded a fair and speedy trial, with every opportunity of defence for crimes which were openly perpetrated before the eyes of hundreds, and as openly confessed. They could escape conviction only by technical exceptions, and the chances for these they had to a greater degree by the expedition of prosecution. And the crimes deliberately done by them are of the deepest and darkest kind which can be committed against our people. Brown, the chief leader, has been legally and fairly tried and convicted, and admits the humanity of his treatment as a prisoner, the truth of the indictment, and the truthfulness of the witnesses against him. He has been allowed excess of counsel and the freedom of speech beyond any prisoner known to me in our trials. It was impossible not to convict him. He is sentenced to be hung; that is the sentence of a mild code, humanely adjudged, and requires no duty from me except to see that it be executed. I have to sign no death warrant. If the Executive interposes at all, it is to pardon; and to pardon him I have received petitions, prayers, threats from almost every free State in the Union. From honest patriotic men like yourself, many of them, I am warned that hanging will make him a martyr. Ah! Will it? Why? The obvious answer to that question shows me above anything the necessity for hanging him. You ask:—"Have you nerve enough to send Brown to the State prison for life instead of hanging him?" Yes, I didn't think he ought to be hung, and that I would be excusable for mitigating his punishment, I could do it without flinching without a quiver of muscle against a universal clamor for his life. But was it ever known before that it would be impolitic for a State to execute her laws against the highest crimes, without bringing down upon herself the vengeance of a public sentiment outside of her limits and hostile to her laws? Is it so that it is wisely said to her that she had better spare a murderer, a robber, a traitor, because public sentiment elsewhere will glorify an insurrectionist with martyrdom? If so, it is time to do execution upon him and all like him. An I therefore say to you, firmly, that I have precisely the nerve enough to see him executed with the certainty of his condemnation. He shall be executed as the law sentences him, and

his body shall be delivered over to surgeons, and await the resurrection with a grave in our soil. I have shown him all the mercy which humanity can claim. Yours, truly

Hon. F. Wood.

HENRY A. WISE.

### M. THIERS ON ITALIAN UNITY.

He Opposes Napoleon's Plan of "Regeneration" and supports the Temporal Power of the Pope—Holland and America Ungrateful for French Aid—Danger to the Empire from Powerful Neighbors.

In the French Legislature on the 14th of April the order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address (paragraph IV, relating to Italy.)

M. Thiers said:—The subject we have now to discuss embraces the Italian and Roman questions, which are so closely connected that it is impossible to separate them. I will therefore treat of both to the best of my ability. I have always thought that Italian unity was a political conception which France would sooner or later have reason to regret. I am also convinced that a collision with the church will ever be a peril and a danger for any regular government, and that any change in the government of the Catholic Church will be regarded by Catholics as a violation of the liberty of conscience. (Hear, hear.) I have taken my place here on the benches of the opposition without any other object than to aid in reestablishing the liberties of my country; but on this present question I shall neither vote nor speak in the same sense as my colleagues. I respect their convictions as they respect mine. I will first speak on the Italian question, which will lead me by a natural sequence to the Roman question. After the war in the Crimea, I thought that the friendly feeling of the Western Powers would have sufficed to enable Italy to secure the liberty which she desired. The Italian princes had resisted the liberal aspirations of their subjects, because they relied on the support of Austria which they could no longer expect when the Russian war had led to the isolation of that Power. Time had effected changes among the Italian sovereigns. The King of Naples had died, leaving the crown to his son, who had not the means to resist the legitimate demands of his people. The Grand Duke of Tuscany had also abdicated in favor of his son. Everything, therefore, seemed to favor the establishment of constitutional government in the two principal Italian States as it already existed at Turin. If, under these favorable circumstances, the Western Powers had taken care to extend the territory of Piedmont when an opportunity should offer, Italy, constitutionally governed, would have realized its destinies more securely than in the course which she now follows. But war was considered a more expeditious means for effecting what it called the regeneration of Italy. From the very first I have always been opposed to that war, for I was convinced that it would lead to an attempted unification which I considered desirable neither for France nor Italy. The whole range of history does not contain any instance of a Power attempting to raise in its immediate proximity a State almost equal to itself and likely to become its rival or enemy, whereas contrary instances are very numerous. From all antiquity, prudent States have been anxious to prevent the smaller States around them from becoming powerful, and therefore dangerous.—I shall be told that Italy will be for us a useful and devoted ally. I do not believe it. She will be faithful so long as she is weak and wants our aid, but when she becomes strong she will wish to be independent, and will be right in so doing. France powerfully contributed to the independence of Holland, and not long after Holland was one of our bitterest enemies. You all know how America acted soon after the treaty of 1783. In this there is nothing to call for either astonishment or blame. The new Powers we create are not meant to be slaves but independent; it is, however, no less a folly to raise up enemies against one's self.—(Hear, hear.) The future history of Italy is written in the history of the house of Savoy, which at all times has been guided by the interests of the moment. All Europe is at present anxious for peace, but there is more than one cloud in the horizon. The first danger that demands the attention of Europe is the ambition of Prussia, which has been roused by the example of Victor Emmanuel. One of my greatest grievances against Germany is that it will be the mother of German unity. For when Prussia shall have united for my millions of Germans, and shall hold the ports of Dantzic, Kiel, Bremen and Hamburg, she will be able, if supported by England, to inflict the most serious injury on France. The second danger is in the Eastern question, which may one day cause torrents of blood to flow, and change the European equilibrium to the advantage of the Northern Powers. A third danger is the evident tendency of the continental Powers to reconstruct the union destroyed by the Crimean war. In the presence of such a state of things, it is necessary for France to have Austria as her ally. Thirty years ago such an alliance would have been impossible, but now Austria, has a government, I will not say more liberal, but less liberal as our own. (Interruption.) Whether we wished to resist the ambition of Prussia, to act in the east, or to prevent the renewal of the union of the three Powers, the aid of Austria would be essential to us. But the unity of Italy makes France

[Continued on the 4th page.]