

# THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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## THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON.

MAY 22

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### The Government Ration.

We call attention of all those now drawing rations of the government to the order of Maj. Gen. Schofield, to be found in our columns this morning. It will be seen from it that the gratuitous issue of rations will cease after the 31st of this month. It is, therefore, necessary for all those in this city, who are now drawing rations, to take some measures for their own support. If they do not do so, and do it promptly, there will be much suffering, and this notice is given by the government in order to allow them time to secure such employment as will ensure them a living.

We advise all who are drawing rations in this city, who do not live here, to go to their homes as quickly as possible. Let them get some kind of employment. Commence getting out turpentine, and bring it in the market. Cut wood and bring it down the river in flats. Cut timber and bring it here. In fact, do anything by which you can get provisions.

Merchants are now here with ample capital, ready to pay in cash or merchandise for naval stores, and for all products of the country. But let our business men bestir themselves in an effort to revive business, and no embarrassment will arise from this discontinuance of government bounty.

#### Theatre This Evening.

The Performances for this evening at the Theatre are for the benefit of Mr. John Davis. The play—Gay Manneering, is one of the best we have noticed as soliciting the patronage of the public. Every one is familiar with the work whose name it bears, and from which it was dramatized; besides its principal character, Meg Merrilies, is so closely associated with the name of Charlotte Cushman, as to render it forever famous to the American people. The weather being favorable we hope to see there an intelligent as well as a large audience, for we are satisfied that such an audience will be pleased. Mr. Davis has labored hard indeed, to please his audiences, and we should feel delighted to know that he will be greeted with a real benefit, a benefit that will reflect creditably alike upon his talents and pockets.

Particular attention is directed to the advertisements of Mr. Horace M. Barry to be found in this morning's issue.

Our Paper is only sold by newsboys, by J. T. Tully, at Custer & French's, and at our own counting room.

Some one will always be in the counting room to attend to business.

Old Papers for sale at this office. Price \$1 a hundred.

#### North Carolina.

North Carolina, as she was the most lukewarm of the Southern States in Rebellion, so she is most likely to be the first to voluntarily take her place in the Union again. Her people never were rabid on the matter of secession, and would have been very glad to have been left to their own choice in the matter; force, however, held the State. Now her people are holding meetings to express their joy at their deliverance. A considerable party are desirous that W. W. Holden should be constituted provisional governor by President Johnson, but an equally influential section of the people deem it better that the State should be for some time yet, at least, under military law, or until entire quiet is restored. The restoration of the rebel Legislature, or of any of the confederate leaders to power, however temporary, will be resisted, the people generally say, to the death. Hence his assumed, by a proclamation, to be the Governor, but his authority will be set aside with that of all the State functionaries in rebellion.—Phil. Ledger.

**Harpers' Ferry—Plunder Recovered.**  
A train of sixty wagons containing machinery and other property stolen from the Government arsenal at Harpers' Ferry at the commencement of the war by the rebels, has arrived here. It was found on Deep river, in Egypt, Cumberland county. The recovery of this property is of immense importance to the Government, as much of the machinery was of great value, pecuniarily.—Raleigh Progress.

#### HAIR OIL.

Pomade, Cologne, Thompson's Tooth Soap, Hair, Hat, and Tooth Brush, Dressing, Fine and Tuck Combs, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c., at

MUNSON & CO'S.

May 19th

### Pacification of Alabama.

In the Nashville Union of a recent date we find the following:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, April 22, 1865.

To the Citizens of Morgan, Marshall, and Lawrence Counties, Ala.:  
I hereby, through Mr. J. J. Giers, a citizen of Morgan county, authorize and enjoin upon you to establish civil law in your counties according to the Alabama code before the rebellion, at as early a day as possible. Through your courts I invite the citizens of your neighboring counties to do likewise, and thereby relieve the suffering and distressed of the communities in which they live—and give early assurances to the United States Government that your rebellion was forced upon you, and was not premeditated on your part.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comdg.

SOMERVILLE, ALA., April 23, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. G. H. THOMAS:—  
General: Through the kindness of J. J. Giers we have been placed in receipt of your letter to the citizens of this county. Having received it but a day before yesterday, late in the evening, time sufficient has not yet elapsed to allow of more than a limited correspondence with our people, consequently we cannot, at this time, give any definite response to your proposal. The people of our county are peculiarly situated, so much so that, at this date, it will be impossible to secure an expression of their sentiments, but we think that in twenty days, they may be prepared to act in this matter. Above all earthly bonds we desire peace, and nothing would prove so grateful to our ruined country, and we will not and cannot withhold our cooperation in any general movement of the people that will secure an end so desirable.

Permit me to express our unfeigned regret for the great calamity that has befallen our country in the assassination of President Lincoln, an act from which every noble and Christian heart must instinctively shrink with horror, nor can it be found in the spirit of a brave and magnanimous man or people to gloat over a crime so dark and dastardly.

Trusting that the required time to obtain an expression of the sentiments of our people, may be accorded.

We are, General, your obedient servants.

The letter closes with the signatures of thirty citizens.

This letter was taken by Mr. Giers to its destination under circumstances involving no small amount of personal danger, which he faced with unshrinking heroism. He left Decatur on the steamer Messenger on the 25th of April, which had troops on board bound for rebellion. Mr. Giers is a Union citizen of Alabama, his home is at Valhermosa, Morgan county. He has been a refugee for the last eighteen months, having to escape to avoid a threatened hanging for his Union sentiments. The troops were disembarked at Draper's landing, and a detachment under Col. W. H. Fairbanks, marched three miles to Valhermosa, where Mr. Giers was received with delight by his wife and family. The ladies at once placed the stars and stripes upon the upper balcony, where it waved in triumph for the first time in four years. Suddenly a volley told that the rebels were on the alert. The soldiers returned the salute, but as the mission was to make peace, a flag of truce was sent and the rebel commander, Capt. Hart, of the 5th Alabama cavalry stopped the fire and an interview took place. The rebel soldiers came forward and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Giers then bravely put himself under the protection of the rebel troops who took him safely to Summerville, the county town, where a Union meeting had been called. At Summerville Mr. Giers met an assembly of three hundred citizens and a hundred of Roddy's soldiers, when the reply to General Thomas's letter, given above, was agreed upon. It was written twenty miles from any Federal garrison, and in the presence of over a hundred rebel soldiers. Morgan, and adjacent counties of North Alabama, seem to have been always in the Union, as their vote was eighteen to one against secession, and their delegates in the Montgomery Convention never signed the act of secession—a proceeding for which they narrowly escaped hanging. Captain Hart escorted Mr. Giers safely back to Decatur. Let those who say there are no loyal Southerners remember the steadfastness of Morgan county, Alabama, and the counties adjacent.

### President Johnson to the Colored People.

President Johnson, on Thursday, received a deputation of colored men, and replied to their address by remarking that it was scarcely necessary for him to repeat what his course had been in relation to the colored man, as everybody within the reach of information had already been made acquainted with it. It was known that he was born and raised in a slave state, and had owned slaves. Yet he had never sold one, and they had all gone free. There was a difference in the responsibility which persons residing in slave states had to take on the subject of emancipation, from those who reside out of them. It was very easy for men who lived beyond their borders to get up sympathy, and talk about the condition of colored persons when they knew nothing about it. Their great sympathy was not reduced to practice. It was known that there were men in the South, notwithstanding the two classes once occupied the positions of master and servant, who felt a deep interest in their welfare, and

who did much to ameliorate the condition of the colored man. He repeated, it would be unnecessary for him to make a speech on the subject of emancipation, for which he had met with taunts, and frows, and jibes, and incurred all the dangers to life and limb. He claimed no merit for this, because it was only carrying out the principle he always maintained, namely, that man could not hold property in man; and he was the first who stood in a slave community and announced the fact that the slaves of the State of Tennessee had as much right to be free as those who claimed them as property. When the tyrant's rod is bent and the yoke broken, the passing from one extreme to the other, from bondage to freedom, is difficult, and in this transition state some think they have nothing to do but fall back on the government for support, in order that they may be taken care of in idleness and debauchery. There was one idea which those whom he addressed ought to inculcate, namely, that freedom simply means liberty to work and enjoy the products of a man's own toil, and how much he may put into his stomach and on his back. He meant this in its most extensive sense. Gentlemen in Congress and the people of the North and South talk about Brigham Young and debauchery of various kinds, existing among the Mormons; but it was known that four millions of people within the limits of the South have always been in open and notorious contumacious. The correction of these things is necessary in commencing a reform in social condition, and in this there must be the force of example. He would do all in his power to secure their protection and to ameliorate their condition. He trusted in God that the time might come when all the colored people would be gathered together in one country best adapted to their condition, if it should appear they could not get along together with the whites. He expressed hopes that the efforts for their social and moral improvement would be successful, and in this he promised his cooperation; and in conclusion, he thanked the audience for their manifestations of kindness, and the evidence of their friendship.

#### Letter from Parson Brownlow.

The following notice from Governor Brownlow expresses the sentiments of many others similarly situated:

To Whom it May Concern:

I take this occasion to say to all concerned, through the city papers, what I am weary of saying in the Executive Department of the State and at my private lodgings, twenty or thirty times in each day: I have nothing to do with the rents, or possession of houses and lots unoccupied, hire of laborers in and around Nashville—and a thousand and one other private and personal claims set up by contending parties, and daily and hourly crowded upon me for a judgment.

No man here to furnish the destitute with rations, or the unemployed with labor.

Now I here to procure papers for persons, by endorsing their loyalty, when I have never seen or heard of them before. I cannot, and will not, sign petitions to release rebel prisoners from confinement, setting forth who they are, what they have done, and what their future purposes are, when I know nothing of the prisoners, or the illegal facts in their cases. I will thank men and women who are crowding me, at the rate of twenty or thirty per day, with their petitions, not to say absurd applications, to take them before the courts of the country, or other parties who may have license or inclination to look into them. I will not be annoyed in this way.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,

Governor of Tennessee.

#### Gerrillas at work—Three Union officers Attacked and Robbed.

Last Saturday while Lieut. Col. Dewees, and Lieuts. Sailor and O'Shay, of the 31 Penn. Cavalry, were proceeding from Raleigh to Fayetteville they were attacked by guerrillas and robbed of their horses, watches, papers of value, money and some clothing. The outrage was committed about fifteen miles this side of Fayetteville and although the country has been thoroughly scoured since then, no traces of the scoundrels have been found. The officers were without arms and allowed the robbers to come close on them although they were clad in gray, because they supposed them to be paroled rebels, the country being filled with that class of individuals in that vicinity.

We hope that such outrages as this will not be repeated and advise our citizens as we have often advised them before, to discountenance such proceedings and assist in the capture of the miscreants. If any of our inhabitants are guilty of harboring these robbers they lay themselves liable to the same treatment and punishment as that inflicted on the actual perpetrators of the crime.—Raleigh Progress.

#### From Selma, Alabama.

We insert from the *Quintana Daily Rebel* of April 20th and 24th ult. the following extracts. They give a somewhat new phase of the feelings of the Rebels in regard to the late assassinations. The *Rebel* of the 20th ult. has the following:

If the news we published yesterday from Senafobia is true, William H. Seward, the cold-blooded and heartless political miscreant, who guided the infernal policy which plunged us into this bloody and desolating war, has been arrested by an angry God in the midst of his iniquities, and has paid the penalty of his crimes at the hands of an unknown assassin. His ambitious plans have been brought to a bloody, we

do not say fitting, conclusion. If it was right for Brutus to slay the despotic Cæsar, who shall say that the man who sits the throat of the arch-plotter against the lives and liberties of this people is not worthy of the laurel wreath?

And Abe Lincoln, too, the political mountebank and professional joker, whom nature intended for the ring of a circus, but whom a strange streak of popular delusion elevated to the Presidency, he also has fallen. His career was as short as it was bloody and infamous. He has gone to answer before the bar of God for the innocent blood which he has permitted to be shed, and his efforts to enslave a free and heroic people.

The same paper, dated 24th ult., continues:

The people of the North are now reaping the natural and inevitable harvest of crime growing out of the demoralization incident to a state of war. The late despatches exhibit a most shocking and horrible state of society. The President and his Prime Minister killed by assassins, and the new President and Secretary of War murdered by a mob, which has obtained and holds possession of the Capital of the nation. Other cities sacked and a great popular revolution against the rulers impending. While their armies are devastating our land their own down-trodden populace, infuriated by tyranny and driven to despair by want, burst the bonds of law, and a reign of terror and of ruin is established.

That nation which prided itself upon its strength and prosperity, finds three different Presidents occupying its Executive chair within the space of a single month, two of whom were murdered; discord and anarchy striking rampant and ruling the hour. Perhaps they may yet find it necessary to recall the armies they have sent to these States to ruin us to restore order and law among themselves. God grant it.

#### To the American People.

At a meeting of the citizens of the United States, held in the city of Washington, on Saturday, April 29th, 1865, an association was organized having for its object the erection of a monument at the National Capital to the memory of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

This association is called the "Lincoln Monument Association," and the following gentlemen were appointed a board of directors, to whom is entrusted the management of its affairs, viz: Hon. James Harlan, Iowa; Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster General; Richard Wallace, Esq., Mayor of Washington; Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate; Lewis Clephans, Esq., Washington, and H. D. Cooke, Esq., of Washington, of whom Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, was elected President, and H. D. Cooke, Esq., appointed Treasurer.

Upon notification of their acceptance, it is made my duty to announce the fact to the public, and to solicit subscriptions to the proposed monument.

All the above-named gentlemen having accepted a position upon the Board of Directors, except Mayor Wallace, now absent from the city, the association is announced as duly organized.

The patriotism of the American people is earnestly appealed to that the proposed object of the Association may be carried into effect in a manner worthy of them, and of the great patriot and Statesman whose private virtues and eminent public services are to be commemorated by this national work.

The press throughout the country is requested to copy this notice, and to encourage the object of the Association through its editorial columns.

The people of the United States are invited to contribute such amounts as they see disposed. It is not proposed by the Association to appoint agents for the collection of contributions, and all persons desirous of contributing to this monument are invited to send their donations direct to the treasurer, H. D. Cooke, Esq., of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., Washington, or Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia.

J. B. S. TOSD,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3, 1865.

#### An Important Order.

The following General Order, from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, is one of great importance to our people.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, (ARMY OF THE OHIO.)  
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.  
GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in his Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commissary, which order will be based upon an order of the person desiring to purchase, that the surplus purchased shall not be re-sold, but may be used for his or her own family, or to be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Post Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General S. R. R.

J. A. CAMPBELL,

Asst. Adj. Genl.