

and the second s At a late ball for dancing and carou sal, at the Government House, Hobert Town , Van Dieman's Land, four "Tasmanians," the only Tasmanians of the island, appear of as among the invited guests.

Advertising per square,

5

It is about fifty years ago only, that these Tasmanians or aboriginal inhabitants of that portion of Australasia, known as Van Dieman's Land, numbered some seven thousand souls. It was then that England began to use this island as a penal colony; and then that the savages of this far off island, in the division of Occanica, began to come in contact with European civilization. How advantageous it has been to them-this contact of two races-appears in the remarkable statement we have made above, and which we derive from a London Journal. Out of the seven thousand aboriginal inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land, the four-one man and three womanwho appeared at the last ball at the." Goverument House," to pay their respects to His Excellency, are all that are left of the Tasmanians. The man is the last man of his race ; and the women are but three. All the rest, with whatever of increase they may ever have had, are exterminated-perished out of existence-dead and clean gone forever. They were savages there-original inhabitants of Tasmania-very much after the kind and color of our negroes, before they are civilized by the institution of slavery. They were a dark-skinned people, with woolly or kinky hair; and are described as an artless and confiding race, who trusted in the strangers and welcomed their coming. They were, of course, inferior to the white Englishman, and were awed by his power. They were not only inferior, as barbarism is inferior to civilization, but they were of an intrinsically interior race; preving, in the very moment of their contact with the whites, their dependence and inferiority. Had they been duly subordinated and controlled, it is hardly to be doubted that they would, at this day, have numbered a population of thousands, with the natural increase of humanity; and might have been happy, and prosperous, and contented, under the supervision of a superior race. But British benevolence could not bear to make them slaves; and they have been only exterminated. An English paper, published in Hobert Town, called the Mercury, thinks there is something "serious, if not very affecting," about this spectacle of the " last men, and his three companions "-the remnant of the unhappy people of whom the race is all extinguished, under the influence of christian civilized associations. And we think so too. Not only "serious and affecting," but positively distressing. We know not ever to have before, come face to face with a more sad scene in the drama of life. It is net without an emotion of sympathy, or a pang of regret, that we have read of the discoveries of geology-upturned strata of once living, but long since extinguished races of animals, above whom, others, also extinguished lie burried on each other-stratum on stratum. But, here is a race of human beings, in their own country, in population adapted to the proportions of the Island; and its capabilities for subsistence; in their own clime, one benificently accommodated to their welfare-absolutely exterminated, and wiped out off the face of the earth. There is a mouraful lesson in this story .--The same effect is going on from the contact of two races in New Holland and Australia. It has been more swift in Tasmania, because the Island was of moderate size, and there

pear them, and by his own freedom from them ; while the swine answers to his morning call, and the white grain corn is uncovered, as he shucks and sings. Not only is this true of the negro; but he is a good judge of human character. He soon finds out who is his best friend. He has long ago discovered that his condition was rapidly improving, b:fore abolitionists began to meddle with his affairs; and he distrusts an abolitionist, and a yankee, while he confides in the Southern man. If similar promises were held out to him to-morrow, by us and the Yankces, nine hundred and ninety-nine negroes out of a

thousand, will prefer to trust their own home people. Fred. Douglas-a runaway negro, who left Maryland some years ago, and has been a pet of certain strong-minded abolition women of the North-made a speech the other day, in New York, which, we are bound to say, was a very sensible speech ; and in the course of it he said-"I am of opinion that such is the confidence which the master can inspire over his slave, if Jeff. Davis goes about in extnest to raise a black army, making them suitable promises, they can be made very effective in the war for Southern independence. If Jeff. Davis will hold out to the blacks of the South their freedom-gurrastee their freedom-the possession of a piece of land-the negroes of the South will fight, and fight valiantly for this boon." We believe that this negro speaks truly the sentiment of his people ; and we are satisfied that, if Congress and the States, had taken steps early last fall to have given Gen. Lee two hundred thousand negroes, we should scarce to day have had a Yankee foot print on Southern soil.

All to their conviction, say we. These are ours-they are honest. In the perils of this hour, a nation must be inventive, quick to discern, quick to reach, and quick to use its resources.

## Frem Richmond.

We had the pleasure of a conversation, on vesterday, with a very intelligent gentleman just arrived from Richmond, where he had opportunities for accertaining, with reliable accuracy, the condition of affairs. First, we are pleased to learn that Vice President Stethens is open and unqualified in his decunciation of reconstruction. He expresses the most unbeunded - confidence in our success, and is determined very soon to visit Georgia and address the people to urge them still further to resist the invador. Vice Persilent Stephens, by his present earnestness in the cause, is attracting the confidence of his asseciates, and his room is thronged with the eminent men of the nation. It is not too late for Mr. Shephens to do much good. He can at least do a great deal to remedy the mischief which his unfortunate views have contributed to work.

Our informant also had an interview with the President. He had not been prepared to be very partial to President Davis, but he was most agreeably disappointed. We would be glad to use the glowing eulogy passed by Agreed to. our informant upon the distinguished head of the nation. It was most elequent. Among other things, he said with deep feeling, "I left his presence after a most kind, courteous and agreeable reception, deeply impressed with the conviction that he is a whole souled, earnest, devoted, unselfish patriot, whose life, and heart and initial are yielded up to the cause."

This gentleman, after an association among the very leaders in Richmond, is satisfied | he was analterably opposed to placing arms in " that important events are about to transpire of the most encouraging character; that Lincoln's government and people know that our subjugation is impossible." "But," says he, I they are laboring might and main to throw their whole strength upon us in the next few weeks. Against this end preparations are to ground its arms, Sherman's to halt in its cabeing made.'

SENATE. TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1865. Mr. Wright, from the committee on the judiciary, reported upfavorably bills to allow

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

the making of certain contracts by soldiers wives : to prevent the collection of debts in specie, and to make the robbery of dwelling houses in the day time a capital offence. Mr. Leitch introduced a sill to allow citi-

zins to convolidate ti eir lands. Mr Bryson, a resolution as follows : "That the committee on propositions and grievances be instructed to enquire into the practicability of the supplying the families of soldiers in the field, or the families of these that have been killed in the field, and indigent families in the State with cotton yarn, or some material for the manufacturing of clothing, at cheaper rates than the present high marketable prices; and to report to this term of the Legislature by bill or ortherwise."

Mr. Ellis, a resolution proposing a committee of enquiry as to how many railroad companies in the State have forfeited or vialated their charters and in what way. Postponed till to morrow. Mr. Hall, a resolution that the Senate go

into secret session this evening at 7 p. m., and that the House be informed thereof .-Mr. E lis, a bill to prevent the collection of

del ts in specie. Mr. Wright, a bill to amend section 119,

chapter 34, Revised Code. Campation of Mr Courts, the resolution to go into secret session was reconsidered and

the hour changed to 3 p. m The u finished busidess of yesterday-resolutions protesting against emancipation for pub-

lic service-being before the S-nate, Mr. Ellis said he had at all times been the friend and supporter of the a initiatration. He was so now and would ever be, but as such friend the hands of the slavee. So far from putting negroes in the army he would have every one there new kicked out and sent where they coul t produce something for the support of the country. In his opinion such a measure as using the negro as a soldier would be a giving up of the whele question of slavery. So far from doing this belwould make slavery cause Grant's army reer, bring down the Lincoln goveroment, and

Let every one who fells disposed to give up the good cause, read the following noble and patriotic sentiment, and go and take new resolve to duty :

## (From the Montgomery Advertiser.) Christmas Eve on the Front. TRENCHES BEFORE PETERSEURG. ]

Christmas Eve, 1864. Enverywhere throughout Christendom, the

people are to-night repicing and 'making preparation for the morrow, "the happiest day of all the year." Little children go to bed deciming of the gifts of good St. Nicholes; maidens in soft whispered words breathe the invous re-union around the family fireside | Monroe : of many who have been long absent, and the some comrade of duty forever, and thinks dered. sadly of home, aml

The past floats up before him. And the lost come stealing back.

Yet the true and loyal man feels in his heart that he is doing his duty, and that, although he may have no merry Christmas in the assault. General Whiting and Colouel himself, yet is confident he is securing for his | Lamb are both prisoners and wounded. country, for his children, for posterity, many a joyous, free and happy Christmas holiday. At such an hour, with the stars shining as brightly and as gloriously beautiful as on that evening when the wise men of the East saw His s'ar in the heavens, and the angels sung " Peace on earth and good will to man," the Southern soldier dreams not of peace, thinks not of feasting, but memory calls to life the many brave comrades who will answer to roll call nevermore, of the cries of the widow and fatherless, and of the toe who still thirst for our lives, our homes and our freedom. If he prays at all, it cannot be for peace, it must be that God will avenge him on these who have chused all this misery .---No man can doubt that a violation of a great fundamental law abrays brings its own punishment. The Yarkee may escape for a time. and may think himself not only above all constitutional and international law, but also the unchangeable laws of the wise. Nemesis, though slow, is always certain, and as the ancients said, "walks with woolen in her shoes," that she may come si ently and surely. Schoolboy reading comes to my mind, and the dying prophesy of Cleoni. e. 'Tu cele justitiam teque a'que aloismanet ultor' s not forgo ten. " Cherisn justice " should be the motto of all. If any astempt to wrong yeu, resist with all your might, for rights that do not justify resistance, whoseever and by whomsoever assailed, are but meekery and laughter, and if you fall 'tis a glorious thing to know-"leque ique aliosmanet ullor,' for you and all others an avenger remains. At such an hour too, as this, the soldier can lock back on the brief but glorious history of Lis country. Four years ago the Confederate States, were but provinces of the Yankee Government, equals in name, but vassals and slaves in reality of a hated despetism. They had no past, they could look forward to no / fature. To-day, they stand before the worl das behalf of a great cause It is the people a nation of heroes, and although foreign nations | of these States which over and over have through either ignorance or timidity refuse to | lifted out of the perils ensuing from incompeacknowledge them, yet impartial history will | tent mal-administration the affairs of the counmake their names as immortal, as if they were written on yonder vault of heaven, of letters of gold, between Orion and the Pleaslides! Thank God we have made a name for curscives | An army may be defeated, a portion of our territory may be overium, private property may be destroyed; but so long as the people remain true to themselves, nothing can stop the enward march of the Coefederates to which are destroying us, and which must be freedom, to greatness and to glory. Sickly | eradicated by the action of Congress .- Selma sentimentalism is the habit of weeping over the fate of Polard, and shedding tears over the unhappy " Exiles of Erin," but sound philosophy teaches that no nation c n be sutjugated, except by a highborn and better type of civilization. Poland is a happier country under the Czar of Russia than with Stanislaus for her King, and turbulent Nobles for his councellors. Ireland is richer happier, freer to-day under Victoria, than she ever would have been under Phelim O'Neal, or the Earl of Tyrone. Are the Yankees a nobler race than we? Is their civilization, 11 at strange comyourd of fidelity, radicalism and mi-cegination b-tter and traer than ours ? Shame upou the destard who would for a moment admit such a slander on his name and race.

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REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Extered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No dispatches were received last night up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

> Northern News. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The American has the following from its special correspondent with the Wilmington "good night" to their levers ; parents think of expedition, who has just arrived at Fortress

FORTRES MONROE, Tues ay Jan. 17 .- 6.30 toil worn man of business forgets for the P M - After three days and nights of bemtime the counting house or his office. For it bardment, Fort Fisher is ours, with all the is a time of feasting, a time for greeting consignens works commanding New Inlet friends, a time for making good wishes and The assault was made by the army and the giving presents. For the soldier none of paval brigade at 8 o'clock oa' Sunday afterthese things exist, and of all Christian men, noon. One corper of the fort was secured in he alone lo ks for to-morrow with no pleasing | half an hour, but we had a hand to hand fight inticipation. For him no Christmas dinner | with the garrison, which lasted until 9 o'clock will be spread, no merry voices of children, at night. It was a very stubborn and bloody no smile of loving wife, no-welcome gather- resistance, and the fort appreaches were is g of absent friends ; but alone he sits by his | strewn with dead. The garrison had been camp fire, listens to the far off booming of the heavily reinforced. The number of prisoners heavy guns at Dutch Gap, that comes float- | taken was over 2,000. The number of guns ing over the hills and valleys; to the sharp captured was 72. All the forts, including crack of the tile, that has probably relieved | Mound and Seeks Islands batterie, surren-

> The rebel loss in the assault we 500 dead. beside the wounded. Our loss (army and pavy) is about 900 killed and wounded .-Fleet-Lieut, Preston and Licutement Perter, commandant of the flagship, were both killed

The rebel pirates Tallahassee and Chicamauge were both in the fight, and were driven up the river.

Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning.

Our prisouers will be immediately sent North.

We had several days of delight'ul weather. The magazine in the fort expladed by accident on Monday morning, killing and wounding two hundred of our men.

The Santiago de Cuba brings the bodies of Lieuts. Prestop and Porter, and the wounded of the navy.

Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resclution "to appoint a committee of three to prepare to the people of the Confederate States, an address, assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to continue, with all its energy, the struggle for independence, and assuring them of its final triumph," &c. Welly what will this address, or the resolution, be worth? The whole value of the resolution is destroyed by the fact that it passed unanimously. This, alone, shows plainly that it means nothing. . There were men who voted for it who are prepared to go back, by reconstruction, into the Yankee government to-morrow; and have as good as said so. Foote, himself, would have voted for the resolution-even before he started to Ocoquan.

Resolutions of Congress, declaring intentions to maintain the struggle, begin to grow insipid; they taste like weak gruel, without salt or sugar. They are emphasically bosh. If they were ever so long-long enough to make a ladder of folly to enable lunstics to climb from Richmond to the moon ; they are bosh. What the nation wants to see are " acts of Congress," not resolutions and addresses. The body has been in session near ninety days, at the most critical period of the nation's existence. It found the currency in a deep decline-sinking, day by day, into hopeless worthlessness. Has it arrested it, and restore I the financial health ? Where is its remedy ? The aggressive pressure of the enemy has been approaching "vital parts." All the military strength of the nation ought long since to have been ascertaineddrawn out-and by this time, cught to be ready to meet the pressure. Has the measure of relief been perfected? Is it even now being enforced.

The Confederacy is in its greates) danger from the destructive influences among our own people. Has ought been done to control and change these influences ? Why, reconstruction is beginning to be as common talk now as irregular peace agitation was months ago. Can the country stand up under conflict within and war without? Are they ignorant of it at Richmond ; or is Congress heedless'y indifferent? Will we be better able to r-pel the enemy after we shall have permitted his advance through these States, or prepare to meet Lim at the thresheid, and oppose him-not with the " precions few" who have borne the brant-but with the nation's strength ? Will it be easier to lose and then restore the popular hope and confidence, or to keep and preserve them ?? Let us see-and at once-" acts of Congress:"-a military bill, earolling the material of the land ; a bill surely to prevent desertion ; to punish conspiracy and sedition ; to prevent their commission, and, a bill, such as the Secretary of the Treasury gave the weight of his great financial ability in favor of-now three months ago-to save the national credit and currency-and the hopes of the people will revive ; confidence will be enkindied; and success will add comfort to our hopes. But these cannot be delayed. While the doctors are consulting, the pulse of the patient may grow weaker, and he may die under their consultation. In God's mercy, give us acts, and spare us the resolutions and address !

New Advertisements. Davennost Female College-Address A. G Stacey, President. Dr. L. C. Manly offers \$1000 reward for the apprehension of John. W. A. B okram advertises that his Tannery is now ready to receive bides. She ding at Auction, by J. M. Towles.

NEWS ITEMS.

ABOUT WILMINGTON. We glean the following items from the Wil-

mington Journal of the 23d : The Yarkees appear to have left their base

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in front of Maj-Gen. Il ke's forces on vesterday and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They of course held come to make use of the slave-that the salva-Fisher. Whether they have re embarked their tion of the country depended on its being done main body, we are unable to say. They occupy -and that even if they did run away from Smithville, it having been evacuated by our us we would have at least availed our-elves of forces.

There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson Saturday evening and Sunday | than a refusal to try its effect. merning. It is surposed the enemy are anxious to silence Andergon, in order to open the way up the river for their ganbeats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet with sad disappointment. All quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock ...

It appears to us that some steps should be It was unconstitutional, unnaccessary and he taken relative to the sufferings many of the | protested against it. poorer class of this town are undergoing. We are informed that there are many who have mittler food or fuel, and it is totally out of their power to precure the absolute necessaries of life at the present enormous prices asked. We de hope, it there is any humanity left in States. towa, some attention will be given to this important matter. It appears to us that something could be done even at this late day.

It is understood that the Yankees have sent of all the Confederate prisoners they captured at Fort lisher.

YANKEE DESERTERS .- We understand that two Yankee deserters who came into our lines in Suurday night, report that the enemy had re-embarked wi h the exception of a thousand men, constituting a garrison left in Fort Fisher.

This may be so; it is at least probable, since the main object of the enemy is already attained by the closing up of our main port. rything seems to favor the enemy, descritions | said district. from them to us ought to be regarded with much suspicion, and the tales of deserters received with a great deal of caution. One of two things would suggest itself. Either these men have been guilty of some crime, or they mean to deceive us. They may not, but it of Mr. Fowle, the report was laid on the table. would look like as though they did. We, at | This communication gives a list of the numleast, ought to be on our guard.

It will probably be the policy of the enemy to appear to conciliate. They may think that | signations have not been accepted, amounting, the L gislature of North Carnlina is in session | in the aggregate, to 4036, or about 45 on an and muy be open to their blandishments .- average to a county. Wake has 120, the

swell our ranks by accessions from Furpe, and this could be done by giving each present or future soldier in our armies a bounty of one negro fellow! At the conclusion of Mr. Ellis' remarks.

Mr. Hall addressed the Senate at some length arguing strenuously in favor of the employment of the negro in the military service, and dwelling in particular on the bluents which would ar se fron the formation of an engineer corps out of this material. Ten per cent. too, of the places now occupied by able-bodied detailed men could be filled by slaves, he believed, and as to their employment as soldiers lessening the productiveness of the country he would say that thinty-five per cent. of the negroes never make a bushel of grain or a pound of meat. The Speaker then combattled the assertion the army would throw down their arms if associated with negroes and closed by declaring the time had a chapee in our favor. It might succeed, and

even its failure would leave us no worse off Mr. Wiggins said he had always endeavored to support the Government in every way and regretted now, that he should have to oppose the Presidents idea of purchasing 40,000 slaves as soldiers and stimulating them to good behavior by a promise of emancipation.

Mr. Patten said conscription was nothing but the impressment of the services of white men, and, a fortiori if this could be done, he believed the Government had the right to imipress the negroes without the concent of the

Pending a further consideration, the Senate adjourned to 3 p. m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Craven, of the Methodist Churh. Mr. Little presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county praving the enactment of a law making land trespans a misdeheanor.

Mr. Fowle, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the claim of the Old D minion Trading Company.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution of enquiry as to whether the Judgeship of the 8th Judi-But we ought not to forget that now, while ve- | cial District be not vacant, he not residing ia

> A communication was received from the Secretary of State showing the number of Magistrates in the State, etc.

Mr. Brown moved it be printed. Not agreed to. Yess 46, nays 52, and on motion ber of Magistrates in eighty eight counties of the State, who have qualified and whose re-

Michelet, the French historian, in that memorable book "L' Amour " several years ago used the following language-" mark this well-The life of Europe is the life of the world, if it dies, the world dies. America flooded by an emigrant population at war with Catholic civilization is fast lapsing into barbarism." I quote from memory. They the peice or bale, and other goods. were prophetic words, not, it is true when

Special Dispatch to the New York Times. WA HINGTON, Tuesday, Jan." 17 .- Francis P. Biair, Sr., and his you, Montgomery, were with the President this morting, It Is stated that Mr. Blair, while in Richmond, succeeded in obtaining a portion of his papers, stolen from his house at Silver Springs by Breckinridge, but all idea of any other result arising from his visit is now completely exploded.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL -It is stated that there are one hundred thousand absenters from the armies of the Confederate States. In this Department, we are credibly informed, says the Charleston Mercury, there is a single corps of tweaty seven thousand on the rolls, which does does not turn out seven thousand eff clive men. These facts support the statement of President Davis, made in his Macon speech, upon his return from a review of the sullen Army of the West after his removal of General Johnston, the bloedy repulses of Houd, and the failot Atlanta. Why is it that men are not in the ranks and at the tront? Will any one say that the people of the Confederate States are not patriotic? History tells of no struggle for in dependence in which more general and heroic devotion was ever displayed -Our people have made greats exertions in try. It is the incorrigible intermeddling, mischievous dictation, malignant prejudices and petty partisanship which make sacrifices apparently endless and escless. It is these things which weigh like a pali upon t e heart of the country. It is these things which infuse inefficiency everywhere, and inspire selfishness and indifference. It is these things Disj.alch.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Johnston County; N. C., on the 13th inst., after a brief illness. JAMES AGRIPPA, voungest son of James and Eliza Mitchener, in his eighth year. Jimmy was a bright and promising child, the pride of all who knew him, and in him were clustered the fondest hopes of future vears. But alas ! the ruthless hand of death came, and in a few hwars, the nother's hope and father's pride, lay cold and stiff in death. No more will his lovely voice be heard, nor the noise of his feet fall on the threshold; but weep not dear parents, brother and sisters, for he has only been snatched from this world of suffering to the bosom of Him who said "suffer little children to come anto me for of such is the Kingdom of Keaven."

Cox. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SHEETING AT AUCTION. Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commis-

sion Store, on Friday evening # 71/2 o'clock : 4000 yds heavy Brown 4-4 and 7-8 Sheetings, by

jan 25-d2t\*

JAMES M. TOWLES,

Auctioneer.

were no means of escape. In New Holland, the same results are hastening on ; and, in Australia, in the small portions which have been occupied, the vicinity is just as fatal to the inferior aborigines.

The proof is irrefragable that two races cannot occupy the same territory, and meet in daily association, except on the condition of the final extinction of the inferior, scener or later. The only exception to this is found in the institution of slavery, which protects, cherishes and ameliorates the condition of the dependent race, under which it multiplies and prospers.

It is too late now to argue this before the bar of public opinion ; but the negro-the Southern negro in by far the larger number -the Southern negro-knows for himself this to be the fact; and, if he could have his wish he would rather be let alone; - be allowed to stay with his master and mistress to work. and to be clothed and fed; to have his wife and children on his perglabor's plantation, and to be allowed to visit them, carrying his wallet on his back and his pass in his pocket; occusionally to be allowed to do a job for himself and earn a little of his own money; and above all, to stay in his range, in the locality where he was born, where his father and mother grew up and died ;-we say if the negro could have his wish, this is the sum of he desires. The negro is not a fool. He is conscious of the bardens of care on those wh-

## Legislative Summary.

Mr. Davis was yesterday elected Engrossing Clerk of the General Ass mbly, on the sixth ballet for that office. Both houses met at 3 p. m. in secret session on, it is understood, the State of the country.

In the Senate, the arming of negroes was discussed for almost the entire session. In the House, an interesting communication on the subject of magistrates was recoived from the Secretary of State, and sevseveral bills were passed.

There is nothing new on the Richmond lines; and a general quiet has been restored since the ineffectual fire of the enemy upon our Chesterfield works, in front of Petersburg. -Rich. Examiner.

Their policy in Savannah appears to differ highest number; Chowan 8, the least.] very much from that pursued by them in A message was received from the S Northern Georgia. We have no fears for the loyalty of our State.

We understand that official information has been received that the explosion heard on lution. Friday night last was in the direction of Battery Lamb, some distance below Fort Anderson, and within the enemy's lines.

Grant's orders to Butler slow that the movement against this place was intended primarily to effect the capture of Fort Fisher, and the consequent closing of the port. Secordarily, the capture of the town of Wilmington seems to have been included as part of the programme if it could be done at once, but apparently not otherwise.

RESIGNATION OF JAMES A. SERDON, SEC-RETARY OF WAR .- We are enabled to state positively that Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, Cabinet. If any nomination has been made [ purpose. of his successor, it has not yet been acted on. -Richmond Examiner. There are many other rumors brought by

passengers from Richmond, but not yet sufficiently reliable for publication.

-----BLOCKADE RUNNING .- On the night of the capture of Fort Fisher, the steamer Owl, commanded by Capt. John Maffigt, with some other steamers, ran into the eld inlet and sent a pilot up to see what was the state of affairs. On learning that Fisher had fallen, the ships put to sea again, hoping to get in at Charleston, we suppose .- Fayetteville Observer.

ANOTHER FRESH - The waters have scarcely subsided, yet we have another deluge, which threatens to equal that of a fortnight since .-Fayetterille Oberver.

A message was received from the Senate stating that body would, at 7 p. m., (afterwards changed to 2 p. m.,) go into secret session, and on motion the House adopted a like reso-

The House then proceeded to vote for an Engrossing Clerk. No election.

Mr. Person introduced a bill to 'incorporate the trustees of the Hill Orphan Fond, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its varieus readings.

On motion of Mr. Grissom a bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed, the vote being upon its third reading yeas 57, mays 32.

Mr. McLean introduced a resolution to so amend the act authorizing the removal of the Salt Works from Wilmington to Saltville, or any other point, which passed its various has resigned his position in President Davis' readings, the rules being suspended for that

An election for Engrossing Clerk being heid, Mr. Davis was duly elected to that office.

The bill to allow a Clerk to the Secretary of State was then taken up, but pending its consideration the House -took a recess to 3 p. m.

At 3 p. m., the two Houses met in joint secret session in the Commons Hall. At 6 o'clock the Senate retired to its Chember and went immediately into secret session, continuing there till after 7 o'clock.

----An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a dector's bill, when he was asked why he refused to bay.

"What for should I pay !" said Paddy ; "shure he didn't give me anything but some emities, and the niver a one could I keep in my stomach at all, at all."

applied to us, but to what a European called America, the Northern States. Look at them well. Are the olden time? Their liberties have been thrown at the fest of Abraham Liocoln faster than he could pick them up. The eld sateguards of common law have been set aside, brute force is the only measure of has taken the place of the courtesies of civilization, and their war policy resembles that of Alaric, and his Northern Lorde. But there was life in America that Michelet knew not of, brave, strong, young life, that promised many days of usefulness and glory. This war has called it, not into being, but before the world, and the serpents will strive in vain to crush the infant Hercules. And now from my camp fire, with my brave comrades sleeping around, with the clear starry sky overarching both friend and foe, I bid this young nation, a merry christmas, and without one fear for the future, though, dark clouds may threaten and the simid hold back, spread ber sails, and promptly, triumphantly ride the storm. Peace, freed m, glory, happiness are before her ; degradation, slavery, misery, benind. Bave men are at the helm, and onward will be her prosperous course. Once more, merry christmas to the Confederate States, and ere another comes, may peace spread her wings over a free and independent people. MUSCOGEE.

NASHNILLE-REINFTRCEMENTS FOR GEN. BHER-

MAN.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17 .- Gen. Thomas F Meagher, arrived here last night from Chattanooga with several thousand veteran troops of the 15th and 17th Army Corps, organized as the Provisional Corps of Tennessee, en route to join Gen. Sherman at Savannah.

CE. HIDES! HIDES!! HIDES!!! The well-known Tan-yard, formerly occupied by J. W. C. Young & Perdue, is now open to rereceive Hides to tan on shares. All who wish to right; insolence towards all foreign nations have their Hides tanned at this Tard will please send them in as early as they can, and I will have their Leather out in good time and in good order. W. A. BOOKRAM. Tanner and Finisher. jan 25-dlt\* Franklinton, N. C.

AVENPORT FEMALE COL-LEGE,

L'NOIR, CALDWELL COENTY, N. C. Charges per Session or half year : Board \$800 ; Tuition \$175; Music, and use Piane, \$175, etc .-For Board and Tuition, per half year, if paid in Provisions at peace prices, \$63.50. An accomplished corps of Instructors will be at their posts. The undersigned will conduct pupils to the Col-ledge, leaving Charlotte by the evening train, February 20, and Salisbury, in the morning, February 21. Address A. G. STACY, President.

P. S. - Pupils will farnish lighte, sucets, pillowcases, towels and drinking cap. jan 25-d2t

REWARD. \$1000

The reward of \$500 heretofere offered by Chas. Manly, Esq., for the apprehension of his bey JOHN, is hereby revoked, and I hereby offer

One Thousand Dollars

for the apprehen ion of said boy JOHN, so that I get him. John is thirty-seven years of age, black, slender frame, walks as if weak in the knees, is about five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 135 pounds. He has a wile in Raleigh, and is probably lurking about the city. jan 25-c4t L. C. MANLY. Wilmington Journal and Danville Appeal copy one time and send bill to this office.