

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, FEB 17, 1863.

Single copies of the DAILY JOURNAL for sale at the Office, at 5 cents per copy.

It would appear to be perfectly evident that the enemy is concentrating a heavy force in the waters and upon the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, with the view of making an early attack upon the leading cities of both States.

For reasons referred to in a former issue, we believe that the main designs of the Federals point to an attack upon Charleston rather than Savannah, since Charleston is the main inlet through which supplies and munitions of war find their way into the Confederacy for the support of our armies, and the prosecution of the war. As previously remarked, Savannah has virtually ceased to be a port, no vessel having gone in there for months.

But although Savannah has ceased to be a port of entry, she still possesses a large measure of importance by means of her road connections, especially the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, extending some 180 miles into Southern Georgia, which section, formerly devoted to cotton, turned out in 1862 a most magnificent corn, wheat and hog crop, being in fact, our main dependence for the bread and meat necessary for feeding our forces on the Southern Atlantic coast. This Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, crosses the Ogeechee River a few miles above Genesis Point, and it is more than probable that the object of the attack on Fort McAllister was in fact to burn the bridge and destroy the connection of Savannah and Charleston with Southern Georgia. The attack failed, but there is no assurance that it will not be renewed, nor can we disguise the fact, that we feel somewhat anxious in reference to the result, for although one iron-clad was driven off, we cannot say whether the event might not have been different had there been five or six of them. That the enemy would like to get possession of the Ogeechee River is perfectly natural since such possession would be apt to give them control of the most important public works in the State of Georgia, to say nothing of the Nashville, now known as the C. S. Steamer Rattlesnake, which the Federals are blockading in the Ogeechee. Of course we give the enemy no information by stating this fact, since they have been watching the Nashville for months, and know where she is better than we do.

The reports of sympathy for our cause in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois keep coming, but we confess that if the people of the States in question have any such sympathy, they have a queer way of showing it. The Northwest has turned out more men to fight against the Confederacy, in proportion to population, than any other section of the North, and, as a rule, they have fought harder than any others.

The people of the upper valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries have certainly more interests in common with the people of the South and Southwest than they have with the people of the New England States, but for all that we confess that we think the preponderance of their sympathies and prejudices is opposed to us. The native inhabitants of most of the States referred to are of New England descent, while the last twelve or fifteen years have brought in a large accession of population from Europe, imbued with the Red Republican notions of men like CARL SCHURZ, HECKER, SIGEL and others who contribute largely to swell the ranks of the abolition armies in the North West, especially in Missouri, and the other trans-Mississippi States.

That mysterious lady that has been coming on as an embassadress—that portentous meeting of the Conventions or Legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, all look very encouraging on paper, but that is evidently all the place they do exist. Until the people of the Northwest make up their minds to abandon the idea of reconstruction, we need look for no assistance nor sympathy from them, but on the contrary, the very reverse. We might as well make up our minds to that first as last.

We would call attention to the Auction Sale of valuable wharf property and real estate situated in desirable locations in this city, as advertised by Wilkes Morris, Auct'r, in this issue.

SHAKESPEARE'S SHYLOCK.—We find in the *Jewish Record*, a journal devoted to the interest of American Israelites, and published in New York, a new version of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." The writer, who is himself a Jew, says:

The play is founded on fact, with this important difference, that it was the Jew who was to forfeit the pound of flesh if he lost the wager. The circumstance took place not at Venice, but in Rome, during the pontificate of Sixtus the Fifth. The Jew lost; the noble demanded the pound of flesh; the Jew demurred, and offered money, which was refused. Sixtus decided in favor of the noble, with the provision that he should have not exactly one pound of flesh—not one grain more or less, on pain of being hanged. The noble naturally declined the risk; the pope fined both parties in heavy sums for making such a wager. The old Shylock's memory is vindicated at last. We fear, however, notwithstanding "the truth of history," that Shakespeare's will continue to be the popular version of the story.

Fort Hudson.

Fort Hudson has been put on a war footing, on a grand scale, and the troops at that point, from all we can hear, intend to place side by side in history, the name of Fort Hudson with that of the heroic "Bill City." Major Gen. Frank Gardner is in command there, and the army have the utmost confidence in him. He is an efficient and energetic officer, and is in the saddle daily examining the works, and visiting the different Brigades. General Gardner has seen considerable service in our war for independence, having commanded an Alabama brigade in Kirby Smith's advance into Kentucky, and subsequently in the army of General Bragg in Tennessee, he having been promoted and sent to Fort Hudson just before the bloody battle of Murfreesboro'. He is an old army officer, and served in the Utah expedition under the lamented hero of Shiloh, Albert Sidney Johnson, as a Lieutenant.

THE RETRIBUTION.—The *New York Herald* says: Another rebel piratical craft, the steamer *Retribution*, is plying her trade in the vicinity of the Island of St. Thomas. She has just been chasing two United States vessels, and boarded one of them. She came originally from Wilmington, North Carolina, about a month or two ago, loaded with turpentine and cotton, carrying her guns concealed in the hold.

The description given of the *Retribution* is that she is a fore-and-aft schooner, of about one hundred and twenty tons burthen. Her armament consists of four heavy guns, with a long Tom amidships. Her sailing qualities are described as very fine. She is under the command of Captain Parker. She is painted black, and, it is said, possesses all the graceful outline and symmetry so necessary in regard to speed for one of her calling. While lying at St. Thomas discharging her cargo, those who saw her speak in unqualified praise of the peculiarities which point her out as a swift and saucy craft.

THE BATTLE OF GENESIS POINT.—Gen. Beauregard has issued the following order, conveying a well-merited tribute to the skill and gallantry of the garrison at Fort McAllister:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. SO. CA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 6th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 23.

The Commanding General announces to the forces, with satisfaction and pride, the results of the recent encounter of our battery at Genesis Point, Georgia, with an iron-clad of the Monitor class, results only alloyed by the life blood of the gallant commander, the late Major John B. Gallic. For hours the most formidable vessel of her class hurled missiles of the heaviest calibre ever used in modern warfare, at the weak parapet of the Battery, which was almost demolished, but standing at their guns as became men fighting for honor, and for independence, the garrison repelled with such effect as to cripple and beat back their adversary, clad though in impenetrable armor, and armed with 15 and 11-inch guns, supported by mortar boats, whose practice was of uncommon precision.

The thanks of the country are due to this intrepid garrison, who have shown what brave men may will and accomplish, despite apparent odds.

"Fort McAllister" will be inscribed on the flag of all the troops engaged in the defence of the Battery.

By command of General Beauregard,
(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

TO PREVENT PITTING BY THE SMALL POX.—Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, in a communication in the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*, recommends the following to prevent pitting by the small pox:

Get from the apothecary a little vial of stuff called liquid cuticle, and as soon as the pustules are fully formed, apply a little of the liquid with a little brush or feather to each one. As fast as they get ripe, remove the scab and wipe away the matter clean, and apply the liquid again. If any one of them fill a second time, you must remove the covering, and repeat the process. It will smart like fire for a moment, but, my word for it, when you recover you shall not find a mark upon that pretty face of yours to prove you ever had the disease. I am told the article is made of gun-cotton, dissolved in chloroform. It forms an artificial skin over a wound just as good as the real one.

From the *London Times*, 27th.

Separation of the North and South.

It is matter of notoriety that, while the Unionists can find no partisans in the South, the Disunionists count their active adherents in every town in the North. The upper classes of American society are said to be acceders everywhere; the women are found so wherever a test is applied. The very Cabinet of the President is said to be divided in opinion on this point, and we well know that the venerated founders of American independence did, in forecasting such a schism as this, record their convictions that separation, was better than civil war. We ask, therefore, whether we can be reasonably blamed for participating in sentiments which nearly one half of the American people have in some way expressed.

The Federals are indignant at our views of their impending destiny, but they should recollect that precisely the same destiny has awaited all other communities. The state of things which the Unionists desire to perpetuate is a state of things that never yet existed. An enormous aggregate of States covering an entire continent, exempt from the inconveniences of political division, and released from the obligations of international society, has never been seen yet. When Mr. Lincoln describes and explains the impossibility of admitting more than one State on the American Continent, he shuts his eyes to what has actually happened in all other territories of the world.

His arguments, if acceded, would prove that there could be only one nation on the Continent of Europe. If every community has a natural right to the whole course of every river, and to a free run from every point in the interior of the country to any point on any sea-board, it is clear that Europe must be wrongly constituted.

We do not say but that, if such unions could exist, it might be beneficial to mankind. We only say that their existence has never yet been found possible, and that the Americans, when they separate, will be but illustrating the universal tendency of such things. Great federations have often been imagined by politicians, as well as poets, but they have never been established. We have had to get on without them, and to mould our politics and our proceedings in accordance with those passions of human nature which have forbidden any better system. The Americans will have to do more. It will be a descent as well as a disappointment for them, and on this point the Northerners are correct in their views; but we can hardly be exposed to censure for regarding as tolerable what is simply the common lot of mankind.

Trouble in Banks' Army.

A few days ago General Banks issued a proclamation to his troops in New Orleans, and vicinity, relative to Lincoln's proclamation. He instructed them to the effect that he would not require them to trouble themselves about stealing the negroes from their masters' plantations, but when any of them came into the camps of the Federal soldiers and claimed protection, Lincoln's edict must be carried out. Upon the strength of this, we learn from a good source, a Colonel of an Indiana regiment rode before his men, made a speech to them, and in the presence of the entire regiment, broke his sword in two, stating that he was done fighting for the Abolition tyrant at Washington. He told his troops that they could do as they pleased. Whereupon, the entire regiment laid down their arms, cheering the Colonel vociferously and swearing they would follow his example.

We also learn, from the same source, that three hundred resigned Federal officers are now confined in Carrollton, for alleged disloyalty or mutiny. It is believed that the Commanding General considers it unsafe for them to mingle with the common soldiers.

The report also reaches us through a gentleman from Baton Rouge, that at a council of war, recently held by General Banks at that city, the naval forces announced themselves ready to begin the attack upon Fort Hudson. The land forces, however, were against it. General Banks said they must either fight or evacuate, on account of the alarming and constantly growing dissatisfaction among the troops. They are said to be deserting every day. Over fifty deserters are now at Port Hudson.

Jackson Mississippi, 6th inst.

Alleged Cure for Small-Pox.

A correspondent in Covington sends the following "alleged cure for small-pox." He says he cut it from a paper some years since. The remedy may be a good one, and if so, its publication at this time may be attended with benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to contract that loathsome disease, now becoming so prevalent in different portions of our Confederacy:

The United States Consul at the Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, has transmitted to the Department of State a very interesting communication from Dr. R. Landell, of Post Alegre, claiming the discovery of a cure for the small-pox. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of the disease in 1827; but that he first administered it in 1842, since which time his success, and that of his son, Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues in the treatment of small-pox, has been most flattering. As the Secretary of State has communicated Dr. Landell's paper entire to the leading journal of the medical profession in the United States, (says the *Washington Union*, from which we copy,) it is only necessary for our purpose to extract that portion of the paper which discloses the remedy and its proper exhibition:

Dissolve the vaccine that is contained in a scab on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six ounces of cold water, and give to the patient a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

The favorable result of this exhibition is, that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species, and cures the small-pox.

I recognize that as vaccine applied externally prevents the small pox, so, also, being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the small pox in all its stages.

Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and, finally, the secondary fever, disappear.

Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption, the small pox becomes as variola or varioloid; although the epiderm is thickened and in a state of congestion, and in five days becomes dry without suppuration.

Apply the same treatment on the fourth or fifth day of the eruption, the small pox become as if they were the true vaccine; fill and dry in the space of ten days, with suppuration.

Considering then that the vesicles and pustules ought to be opened, for two or three times, always that they contain any liquid, and beginning the third day to prevent the secondary fever. I have had since 1842 more than thirty cases, and in fourteen paid particular attention; there were three severe confluent cases, eleven less severe, although distinct.

Since I had recourse to this treatment I have not lost a single patient by the small pox. At my request, some of my colleagues are using this system, and they, as well as I, have reaped the most flattering results.

These effects are superior to my expectation, and even to my comprehension; in fact, the vaccine neutralizes the variolic virus, or one morbid action destroys the effects of another. By this treatment I have seen disappear the fever, delirium, hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and the secondary fever.

It may be mentioned here that the use of emollient clysters, or castor oil internally, to keep the bowels loose, and in children calomel, is very necessary, as also gargles of nitrate of silver and chloruret of lime.

After the fifth day give baths of warm water, with a little chlorate of lime, or chloruret of soda, or sponge the body.

Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in whooping cough, and with benefit; in some cases the whoop or convulsion cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguishes in four or twelve days.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—During yesterday the greatest anxiety prevailed among our citizens, with reference to a probable attack on the city. It was the general subject of talk and preparation, and the dispatch from Charleston announcing the presence of an immense fleet at Port Royal, added still more to the general interest. The enemy have announced their intention to attack Savannah first, and the military authorities are of the opinion that the threat will be executed. Everything is astir, as it should be, and come when they may, even with their mighty hosts and terrible iron-clad fleets, we shall give them a reception that the world will write down as glorious, be the result victory or defeat.

There is no alarm felt, or at least apparent, among our people. We are not sure that it would not be better were the fact otherwise. We lack practical energy outside of the army, and the emergency necessary to call it forth seems not to have happened. We may or may not be attacked before Charleston, but in any event we shall be wise to be fully prepared. We cannot comprehend the motive of a first assault on Savannah, for even if victorious the enemy is sure to be weakened for what he considers his greatest undertaking. The Yankees discard all rule, and we should be prepared for them at every point. In this alone is there safety.—*Savannah Republican*, 10th inst.

COMMITTEE OF MAJOR REID SANDERS TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Major Reid Sanders, who fell into the hands of the blockaders off Charleston with the "intercepted dispatches," was examined in New York on the 1st inst., and committed to Fort Lafayette. The *Herald* says:

He was then under the assumed name of George A. Sherman, and claimed to be a British subject. He was dressed in mechanics' apparel, and, on being searched, documents were found secreted on his person, which confirmed the suspicion that he was bearer of rebel dispatches. Sanders was conveyed to this port, and transmitted from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the custody of the United States Marshal, where it was thought he would be a valuable witness in condemning the prize vessel on board of which he was when captured. He here denied his identity, insisted that his name was Sherman, and that he was a British subject. This subterfuge was, however, detected by Prize Commissioner Elliott, who recognized him as Reid Sanders, son of George Sanders, with whom he (the Commissioner) had been well acquainted.

The Marshal said he was also acquainted with Sanders' father and mother, and that the movements of the accused were watched from the time he left home until he was brought to this city. Sanders ultimately acknowledged his name, and admitted that he was known at home as Major Reid Sanders, of the Confederate army. He asked that he might not be sent to Fort Lafayette, as he was in bad health. A physician, however, was consulted, and he was transmitted to Fort Lafayette on Saturday, under the charge of Deputies Peel and Buckley. Major Reid Sanders is somewhat like his father, stout and stunted, ruddy complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. His apparel was an excellent disguise, and completely transformed the man of military bearing into the laborer in search of hire.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced making Columbia a port of entry. A bill was passed authorizing the employment of pilots. The Exemption question was discussed by Mr. Yancey and Mr. Phelan; pending the question to lay the Senate bill on the table and take up the House bill which simply repeals the clauses of the act of last session relative to police on plantations;—decided in the negative. The Senate bill was then considered by clauses until adjournment.

The House passed a bill to refund Alabama the amount overpaid on account of war tax for 1862; also, a bill to allow minors to hold commissions in the army. Went into secret session on Currency bill.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE HATTERAS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16th, 1863.

A letter from a gentleman of high respectability at Nassau says that the Alabama sunk the Hatteras, and the Florida sent the Annie Bonnell, with troops for New Orleans, to the bottom.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16, 1863.

The *Esquiver* has dates to the 14th. The Etna has arrived. The French Emperor is endeavoring to perfect a new plan of mediation or intervention with the North and the South. Drouyn D'Esquys, had addressed a circular to the French Ministers at London and Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, directing them to sound the feeling of the Cabinets of those countries on the propriety of tendering their councils.

LATER FROM EUROPE—FROM THE UNITED STATES.

—FIRE IN NORFOLK.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17th, 1863.

Articles published almost simultaneously in the *La Nation*, *La France* and the *Opinion Nationale*, newspaper organs of the Emperor and Empress and Prince Napoleon, show that France is exceedingly anxious to bring about peace in America.

The new Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral letter, attacks Russia and England for refusing to join Napoleon in his first effort at mediation.

The Steamer *Georgiana*, tender of the Alabama, was in the harbor of Holyhead, England, and went to sea on the 24th of January, for Nassau, with a formidable crew.

The Russian Constriction in Poland resulted in a general uprising against the authority of the Czar in that ancient kingdom. The latest dispatch, dated Vienna the 25th, says that sanguinary conflicts continue to take place in Poland.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular on the 29th, at a decline of half penny. The Bank of England advanced its minimum rates of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Missouri Legislature has been unable to elect a United States Senator and has adjourned its joint session until November next.

A great portion of the business part of Norfolk, Va., has been destroyed by fire. The entire loss is estimated at upwards of three hundred thousand dollars.

Gold in New York is quoted at 164; Exchange 169 to 171.

THE FRENCH PROPOSITIONS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17th, 1863.

Seward in a dispatch to Mr. Dayton, dated 6th inst., says, Drouyn De L'Huyes suggests that this government shall appoint Commissioners to meet on neutral ground Commissioners of Insurgents. If it were possible for this government to compromise national authority so far as to enter into such debates, 'tis not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The Commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand or voluntarily dissolve, or else they must leave the vital question unsettled. Seward closes by remarking that the Congress of the United States furnish constitutional forum for debates between the alienated parties.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* writes:

The New York press of yesterday teems with rumors of speedy French intervention in American affairs. It is positively asserted also that the British Parliament, which is to meet to-morrow, embraces a large majority in favor of immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is well known that all Europe assumes as a fact that the separation of the United States is final. Governments will, of course, act upon this assumption, and pursue their own ends in their action towards us without fear of the Federal Government or favor to the Confederate Government.

It is stated that the French Government has arranged with Mr. Silldell for the delivery to its order of a large quantity of cotton, and will request the United States Government to permit its delivery, promising that no contraband goods shall be introduced in exchange. It is somewhat singular that an overture for a similar supply of cotton to Eastern factories has been made by some private citizen. They propose to obtain, by purchase in the cotton States, fifty thousand bales of cotton, abstaining from trade in contraband of war; but require the assent of the government for the operation, which they declare to be perfectly feasible. If these facilities demanded by France be accorded to her, they will not be withheld from our own citizens.

A HARD LICK.—As one instance among many others equally significant of the revolution brewing in the North-west, we give the following sledge-hammer lick dealt at the Paritan New Englanders by the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. It is clipped from a lengthy article, which is full of truth and honest indignation, long pent up, but now escaping like steam from the whistle of a locomotive. Verily, the days of the dynasty are numbered:

When the West was annihilated by the British and Indians in the war of 1812, and when our women and children were being murdered, who came to our relief? Did New England? No! She was meeting in the Hartford Convention to concoct measures to withdraw from the Union, and to ally herself with Great Britain.—The South-west came to our relief most gallantly, and our plains drank up the generous blood of its sons on the Raisin, Tippecanoe and the Thames.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Information has been brought to the North-west from New Hampshire, by a prominent citizen of that State, that the election on the second Tuesday of March will be severely contested by the peace Democrats. Ex-President Pierce is manager of the campaign, and is outspoken in his opinion of the war. He has taken position with Vallandigham, Ben Wood, and others. The Republicans claim there must be a military success for them to carry the election.