

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

SEE AUCTION SALES ON 4TH PAGE.

A NEW CARRIER has been placed on our Upper Route, from North side of Market below Front Street, all above. Subscribers on said route failing to receive their papers, will please notify us at the counting desk.

We do wish that Col. THRASHER could only realize the fact that more than one half of the long-winded dispatches to the press, dated at Richmond, and signed "SMITH," could be very easily dispensed with. Look at the stuff sent to-day. What do we care about the number of patents granted to subjects of the King of Bavaria? That surely could very well have waited the regular course of the mails. Expenses are already heavy enough without being taxed for Mr. SMITH'S lubrications. We don't think it essential that we should pay telegraphic rates for the private opinion of any member of the SMITH family.

It is almost impossible for the same generation which effects a revolution, to pay all its expenses, and the attempt, if made, is almost certain to fail. The stoppage of production incidental to a state of war—the derangement of business and currency—the physical hardships necessarily entailed upon a people so engaged are of themselves hard enough to be borne, without trying to pay the enormous expenses of a wasteful and destructive war.

Congress should tax with the view of reducing the volume of the currency, and of giving a guarantee to the holders of the evidences of public debt, but, at the same time, Congress must be aware that there is a limit to the power of the people to bear taxation, and a sudden and violent depletion may have the effect of paralyzing the energies of the country, and so far weakening its recuperative power as seriously to jeopardize the cause of Southern independence.

There is no reason why the present generation should pay all the cost of Confederate independence, but, on the contrary, the generation that comes after should bear its full proportion, for it will be much better able to do it. Under all circumstances the people now in the Confederacy must and will suffer their full share.

S. W. WHITAKER, Esq., has purchased the *Charlotte Bulletin* from E. H. BRITTON, Esq., and now appears editor and proprietor of that paper. We think Mr. WHITAKER will make an interesting publication. He is a good business man, and an intelligent writer. We wish him the best success.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—MR. F. G. DEFONTAINE—"Per senné"—has become the editor and proprietor of the *Columbia South Carolinian*, having purchased that establishment from DR. H. W. GIBBS.

MR. DEFONTAINE is well known to the country as one of the best writers in the Confederacy. His associate is HENRY TIMMONS, Esq., a true poet. The *Carolinian* will, no doubt, assume and hold a high position.

THERE would appear to be no doubt of the death of Archbishop HUGHES, of New York. He was to have been buried on Thursday of last week.

God even in the field of battle. Their politics were their faith, their reign a prayer, their death a psalm.—One bears, sees, feels that God was in all the movements of these great people.

But cross the seas, traverse La Mancha, come to our times, open our annals, and listen to the last words of the great political actors of the drama of our liberty. One would think that God was cleft from the soul, that His name was unknown in the language. History will have the air of an atheist when she recounts to posterity these annihilations, rather than deaths, of celebratory men in the greatest year of France! The victims only have a God; the tribune and victors have none.

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death. "Crown me with flowers," said he, "intoxicate me with perfumes, let me die to the sound of delicious music!" Not a word of God or of his soul. Sensual philosopher, he desired only supreme sensualism, a last voluptuousness in his agony.

Contemplate Madame Roland, the strong-hearted woman of the revolution, on the cart that conveyed her to death. She looked contemptuously on the besotted people who killed their prophets and sibilas. Not a glance toward heaven! Only one word for the earth she was quitting—"O Liberty!"

Approach the dungeon door of the Girondins.—Their last night, a banquet; the only hymn, the *Marseillaise*.

Follow Camille Desmoulins to his execution. A cool and indecent pleasantry, at the trial and a long imprecation on the road to the guillotine, were the two last thoughts of this dying man on his way to the last tribunal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaffold, at the distance of a line from God and eternity. "I have had a good time of it; let me go to sleep." Then to the executioner, "you will show my head to the people—it is worth the trouble!" His faith, annihilation; his last sigh, vanity. Behold the Frenchman of this latter age!

What must one think of the religious sentiments of a free people whose great figures seem thus to march in procession to annihilation, and to whom that terrible minister, death itself, recalls neither the threatenings nor promises of God!

The republic of these men without a God has quickly been stranded. The liberty won by so much heroism and so much genius has not found in France a conscience to shelter it, a God to avenge it, a people to defend it against the atheism which has been called glory. All ended in a soldier and some apostate republicans travestied into courtiers. An atheistic republicanism cannot be heroic. When you terrify it, it bends; when you would buy it, it sells itself. Who would take any heed? The people ungrateful and God non-existent. So finish atheist revolutions.

The new iron steamer *Virginia Dare*, Captain Skinner, from Bermuda, in attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., was discovered by two of the blockading squadron, who immediately gave chase. The *Dare* ran down the coast, hotly pursued by the Yankees, throwing shells every few minutes, until, on approaching Georgetown, about 2 P. M., the blockading steamer off that port threw herself directly in her path, and also commenced firing. Captain Skinner thereupon turned his vessel's bow to the shore, and ran her on the beach, about six miles from Georgetown—the passengers, officers and crew escaping in the boats. Two launches were sent from the Yankee steamers to take possession of the *Dare*, but one of them was swamped in the surf, and three of her crew drowned. The other succeeded in boarding the vessel, and after remaining on board for a short time, landed on the beach, where they had been but a few minutes when they had been surrounded by a detachment of our cavalry, and the entire party, consisting of a lieutenant, a subordinate officer, and twenty-four seamen, made prisoners. The three Yankee steamers then commenced shelling most furiously, and succeeded in setting the *Dare* on fire, but the tide being out, the Confederates boarded her and extinguished the flames. Next morning the blockading pursuers again vented their impotent spite by throwing shells, which was continued, without doing any damage, until the evening, when they withdrew, completely baffled in their designs, and with the loss of a considerable portion of their crews, and two fine launches, which are in our possession.

Capt. Skinner deserves much credit for his courage and seamanship in eluding his pursuers. During the chase of nine hours, upward of a hundred shells were thrown at his vessel, many of which passed over her, and five passed between the steam tunnels.

The *Dare* had an assorted cargo, which is now being landed on the beach, and will be ready all saved in good condition. The prisoners were expected to arrive by the Northeastern Rail Road Tuesday evening.

The prisoners mentioned above arrived by the Northeastern Rail Road train. They belong to the U. S. steamers *Montgomery*, *Aries*, and brig *Perry*, blockading off Georgetown.

The officers captured are as follows: George H. Pendleton, Master U. S. steamer *Montgomery*; George M. Smith, Ensign; G. M. Smith 3d Assistant Engineer; J. E. Parkman, Captain's Clerk. *Charleston Courier*.

The difficulty of getting volunteers for the levy of 300,000 is well displayed in the New York papers. In the Herald we find fifteen advertisements, of which the following are specimens:

\$852.—I AM NOW PAYING \$350 CASH in hand for Volunteers before being sworn in, making with Government and State bounties \$852. Also wanted 109 sappers, 3 miners for the Engineer's corps, 4 tailors, 3 farriers, 5 bakers and 3 harness makers, to whom extra pay will be given. Non-commissioned officers needed. Also wanted fifty colored volunteers, to whom the highest bounty will be given. All persons bringing recruits to this office will be paid the highest premium. Apply at 114 Centre street. Capt. JAS. W. FIRMAURICE.

\$852 BOUNTY.—RECRUITS WANTED.—For infantry, cavalry and artillery. \$852 bounty; \$525 cash. Recruiting agents will receive from \$15 to \$25 for every able bodied man from J. W. WELCH and F. H. SHULIZ, authorized recruiting officers, office 147 Forsyth street, basement. Also, colored men wanted.

Other advertisements offer \$950 a head for heroes to serve "the best Government in the world." Suppose we average these temptations to patriotism, and putting them down at \$700 each, see what the sum total of the cost of the 300,000 will be. We foot it up as only \$210,000,000. That much to get the men to sign their names! It is a wonderful extravagance, which implies a monstrous superabundance of money and a plentiful lack of love of country and disinterested heroism.—*Mobile Tribune*.

For the first time for, we might say months, we have a bright and genial day.

Memphis Intelligence.—We clip the following items from the Memphis Bulletin, of the 19th ult.:

JUST IS HIS HAND.—A gambler was brought up by the "press gang" yesterday, and after some questioning, ordered into a room, whereupon he said to the officer: "I do not threaten, but if you know me as well as I know myself, you would not put me in any regiment.—I am a safe man to have around."

He was taken at his word and ordered through the lines. He retorted by saying, that was just in his hand as he had been trying to get through for two weeks.

COAL.—Fuel has gone up to a frightful price. Ten dollars a cord is the lowest figure at which you can buy the greenest, sappiest wood, and Caswell's coal is \$2 75 a barrel by the quantity, while the better sorts are correspondingly high! The lowest price at which you can build a fire to boil a tea-kettle is twenty five cents, and it is contemplated to charge ten cents for looking at a wood yard.

DECAPPED.—We have heard of very many persons who have decapitated since the improvement commenced, doubtless, escaping through the lines as best they could, to avoid conscription. These are usually men who have deserted from the rebel army, and who dare not take up arms on the other side, for fear they might be captured by the Confederates and shot for desertion.

TRAVEL.—The recent militia order has had the effect to deter travel in this direction. Many of our citizens who are absent stay away to avoid conscription, and strangers who contemplated visiting the city before, have changed their plans, and determined not to rush into the very jaws of imprisonment.

A SCARE AMONG THE WOOD CHOPPERS.—A large gang of negroes, who have been engaged chopping wood for the Government in the bottoms of the Wolf, were driven into town yesterday by guerrillas. We have heard that some forty-one of them were captured, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.

A BALL AT FORT PICKERING.—There are many balls at Fort Pickering—cannon balls—but this particular one is of the sort where they do with the dance and let joy be unconfined. On Christmas eve the gallant boys intend to celebrate the festival in an appropriate manner. They have a floor ball, have engaged the best of music, and invited some of the highest dames in Memphis. We wish them a merry Christmas.

CONSCRIPTION.—The business of picking up those who do not carry the necessary papers, is being vigorously pushed.—There is no doubt that several dangerous characters have been sent through the lines into the Confederacy. It is no place for avowed enemies to be, within the lines of a city which is in imminent danger of attack.—One secret foe is worse than ten in the open field.

COTTON MARKET.—MEMPHIS, Dec. 19, 1863.—There was a little more cotton sold yesterday than for a day or two past, but there is no animation, and prices show no improvement, notwithstanding two rises in New York. Buyers show no disposition to operate, and currency is very scarce. The sales reported to us were: 1 at 25; 1 at 29; 9 at 80; 34 at 62½; 70 at 63; 110 at 63 1/2; 23 at 65; and 62 at 68 cents. Total, 270 bales.

THE FIRING INTO CHARLESTON.—A letter from Charleston published in the *Petersburg Express*, speaking of the firing into the city, says:

The enemy's fire into the city seems to form almost a complete semi-circle. Beyond a certain point they have not reached. There is no harm, perhaps, in saying that their best shot has only reached to within a few yards of Beaufain street, and that their shortest fell in Water street. Beginning then at Water street, near the battery promenade, and describing a half circle, including the Mills House, Charleston Hotel, and then going down to the Bay again, will give you the exact area exposed to the Yankee fire. Many of the huge missiles find a lodging place without harming any one, in what is known as the "Burnt District." After all, that frightful conflagration of two years back, was in many respects a godsend. It afforded a resting place for Yankee shells—it afforded debris, &c., enough to obstruct six harbors like ours—and material enough for the case work of batteries, bomb proofs, &c., innumerable. I took a stroll through the portion of the city exposed to the shells two days since. It was an instructive and interesting stroll, though one necessitating some exposure. My way lay first up East Bay to Broad, up Broad to King, up King to Hasell, down Hasell to the Bay, and back. Splintered glass, scattered bricks, large holes in the pavement, the perfect desolation and silence of death, all marked the spot as well deserted. No footfall, save my own, awoke the echoes in the cheerless streets—and when once again I neared the precincts of a busy, breathing population, I sighed, as having a mighty weight from my breast. The effect of the shells there is no denying are serious and destructive. But very few strike the houses, and at this rate, years would be consumed in knocking to pieces even this small portion of the city exposed to Yankee malice.

HEAVY LOSS.—As will be seen by a telegram from Wilmington, the steamer *Dare*, bound for Wilmington, has been run ashore near that place, by the Yankee blockading fleet, and has no doubt either been captured or destroyed. She had on board a valuable cargo, a considerable portion of which was intended for the Virginia Military Institute, the State Armory and the Capitol. These stores consisted of hats, boots and shoes, stationery, emery, sand-paper, &c. The part of the cargo intended for the State was purchased in Europe by a special agent of the State government. The loss to the Virginia Military Institute alone amounts, if we are correctly informed, to £2,000, English currency.—*R. Whig*.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—In public and in private, upon thoroughfares and at social circles, at all times and in all places, where citizens are accustomed to speak their minds freely, any man who is not willingly or actually deaf may hear Abraham Lincoln denounced as a low, cunning, fanatic, an unscrupulous partisan, and a perjured magistrate.—*N. Y. News*.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

RICHMOND, January 14th, 1864.

Discussions in secret session was continued this morning.

Communications from the President, conveying late reports of General Hindman, and the names of soldiers promoted from the ranks for distinguished conduct on the field, were presented to the House, and ordered to be printed.

The Military Committee reported a bill to repeal the existing law organizing bands of partisan rangers.

The House took up, discussed, amended and passed the general appropriation bill to carry on the operations of Government for six months, ending first July next, amounting to over four hundred and fifty millions. The rules were suspended, and the bill sent to the Senate at once.

In the Senate the Military Committee was discharged from the consideration of the petition of dentists, to be declared exempt.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to grant a special copyright to General Hardee, with slight amendment. The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The same committee reported a bill authorizing district attorneys to investigate the accounts of all disbursing officers and Government contractors, and when he has reason to believe they have realized money from Government funds other than those of their salary, or failed to execute their contracts, he shall commence suit against them in the District Court, and no transfer of property shall defeat the collection of the awards of courts against them.

The same committee reported back the bill to limit the time of Cabinet officers to two years, unless re-nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with an amendment, that the term of those who in office expire on the eighteenth of February next, and recommend that the bill pass. Majority and minority reports of great ability and research were presented. The former by Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, and the latter by Mr. Hill, of Georgia. They were ordered to be printed. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was made to Congress this morning. Last year there were 114 applications made, 47 caveats filed, 19 patents issued and 13 United States patents and assignments thereof, in whole or in part, recorded and revived. 1 patent granted a citizen of Bavaria; 33 to Virginia; 11 to Georgia; 9 to Missouri; 8 to Texas; 7 to North Carolina; 6 to Alabama; 4 to Mississippi; 4 to Louisiana; 3 to Kentucky; 2 to South Carolina; 1 to Arizona. 31 are for improvements in fire arms, projectiles, implements of war and machinery. Of their manufacture a fair proportion has been adopted by the Government and proved to be practicable to the service. More than a third of the applications for Patents are for inventions of this nature. A great number of illustrations, far from sources of information have arrived at facts which the science of the world has discovered through much toil and investigation, and sometimes never discovered till since this war, by men without the aid of science or information. The office is self-sustaining and no expense to the Government. The whole number of patents granted since the organization of the Government is 223.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14th, 1864.

Information has been received here that a force of Yankees estimated at five thousand, landed at Kinross on the 12th inst., destroyed provisions and committed other depredations upon the defenceless people of Westmoreland county.

GRANGE C. H., Jan. 14th, 1864.

Mosby attacked Garrison (?) at Harper's Ferry a few days since with his whole command, but was repulsed with severe loss, owing to the precipitancy of the attack on the part of his advance Guard.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14th, 1864.

The enemy have kept up a lively shelling all day. The number of shells fired at the city since Tuesday night to half past five this afternoon were four hundred and seventy one, causing some damage but no further casualties. The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrott guns at battery Gregg. The shelling is still heavy this morning.—No movement of the fleet.

AFairs in Norfolk.

The Norfolk (Va.) "Old Dominion" says that the "First United States Colored Cavalry" is nearly enlisted in that city. The officers is taken from the 3d New York cavalry. There are about 100 prisoners in Fort Norfolk, embracing merchants, farmers, soldiers, citizens, women and negroes. The "Old Dominion" says it has leaked out that the exact number of rebels now in the field is 190,000. Butler has appeared in a new character—that of a founder of a Magdalen Asylum, on Craney Island. The paper says:

We are informed that Gen. Butler is contemplating, if he has not already accomplished a grand reformatory, industrial and charitable enterprise, whereby the "social evils," which are so numerous in these two cities may be transformed into social blessings. It is said that the number of fallen women now in Norfolk and Portsmouth, who make a living by their shame, is not less than twenty three hundred! This appears almost incredible, but the effect of war, it must be remembered, is "horribly demoralizing." Be that as it may, however, it is now reported that Gen. Butler intends transporting all these unhappy women to Craney Island, where they will be furnished with sewing to do for the soldiers in this department, and enable them to earn a livelihood in a reputable and honest fashion.

Charleston.

A despatch from Charleston announces that the movements of the enemy indicate another desperate effort to recapture Charleston. In referring to this matter, the *Savannah Republican* says: "All the signs indicate that the enemy design making their last attempt against Charleston by way of James Island, and that a movement in that direction will take place at an early day. To this end heavy batteries are being erected at points that will command the landing on the island, and they hope to get a foothold under the cover of their guns. Once on this side, they will dig as Yankees only can dig, and thus attempt by regular approaches, as at Vicksburg and on Morris Island, to work their way eventually to the north end, where their guns would have complete command of the city, and at the same time enable them to assail our batteries in the rear."

Such is no doubt the programme for the future—we shall see how it works out.