

THE DAILY REVIEW.

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More ineffectual ballots yesterday for U. S. Senators in the New York Legislature. The dead-lock gives no promise of being broken and we think that an adjournment will follow very soon. The objection to this, however, is the fear held by the Republicans that the next Legislature will be Democratic and that will bury half-breeds and Stalwarts in one common grave. The hot weather, however, will, we prophesy, prove a potent argument in favor of adjournment. Conkling is reported as still carrying a stiff upper lip.

The aspect of affairs in Ireland is becoming worse and worse every day. The Gladstone government has utterly failed in all that it has undertaken with regard to that sorely afflicted land. Evictions and arrests continue and these culminated in fearful riots on Tuesday. The report, not without foundation, that Rev. Father Murphy, of Scull, had been arrested, naturally threw the people into a frenzy of fury. Riots followed, a police station was destroyed, telegraph wires were cut and the constabulary were attacked while on their rounds of eviction. Blood was shed, of course, and more troops have been found necessary. What the eventual result will be, unless wiser counsels prevail, it is as difficult as ever to foresee.

IN MEMORIAM.

STORY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Jefferson Davis' Book, which will probably call for several other books.

The "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," by Jefferson Davis, has been given to the public. It is meeting with extended reviews from the press. We condense, but give sufficient to enable the reader to form some idea of the style and scope of the work.

The author pays special attention to Gen. Joe Johnston, whom he holds responsible for the surrender, and the consequent failure of the Confederate cause. We quote:

General Johnston communicated to me the substance of the above information received by him from General Sherman, and asked for instructions. I have neither his telegram nor my reply, but can give it substantially from memory. It was that he should retire with his cavalry and as many infantry as could be mounted upon draught horses, and some light artillery, the rest of the infantry to be disbanded and a place of rendezvous appointed. It was unnecessary to say anything of the route, as that had been previously agreed on and supplies placed on it by his retreating army. This order was disobeyed, and he sought another interview with Sherman, to renew his attempt to reach an agreement for a termination of hostilities.

On the 26th, the day on which the armistice terminated, General Johnston again met General Sherman, who offered the same terms which had been made with General Lee, and he says: "General Johnston, without hesitation, agreed to, and we executed the following," which was the surrender of General Johnston's troops, with the condition of their being paroled and the officers being permitted to retain their sidearms private horses and baggage.

It is true that these were the terms accepted by Lee, but the condition of the two armies was very different. Lee's supplies had been cut off, his men were exhausted by fatigue and hunger, he had no reinforcements in view. Notwithstanding the immense superiority in numbers and equipments of the enemy pursuing he had from point to point fought them in rear and on both flanks, and had, the day before his line of retreat was closed, rejected the demand for surrender, and only yielded to it after his starving little army had been surrounded by masses through which he tried to, but could not, cut his way.

Johnston's line of retreat was open and supplies had been placed upon it. His cavalry was superior to that of the enemy, as had been proved in every conflict between them. Maury and Forrest and Taylor still had armies in the field—not large, but strong enough to have collected around them the men who had left Johnston's army and gone to their homes to escape a surrender, as well as those who under similar circumstances had left Lee. The show of continued resistance, I then believed, as I still do, would have overcome the depression which was spreading like a starless night over the country, and that the exhibition of a determination not to leave our political fate at the mercy of an enemy which had for four years been striving to subjugate the States would have led, as Mr. Lincoln had indicated—give any terms which might be found necessary speedily to terminate the existing war.

Had General Johnston obeyed the order sent to him from Charlotte, and moved on the route selected by himself, with all his cavalry, so much of the infantry as could be mounted, and the light artillery, he could not have been success-

fully pursued by General Sherman. His force, united to that I had assembled at Charlotte, would, it was believed, have been sufficient to vanquish any troops which the enemy had between us and the Mississippi river.

Had the cavalry with which I left Charlotte been associated with a force large enough to inspire hope for the future, instead of being discouraged by the surrender in their rear, it would probably have gone on, and, when united with the force of Maury, Forrest and Taylor, in Alabama and Mississippi, have constituted an army large enough to attract stragglers and revive the drooping spirits of the country. In the worst view of the case it should have been able to cross the trans-Mississippi department, and there uniting the armies of E. K. Smith and McGruder to form an army, which, in the portion of that country abounding in supplies and deficient in rivers and railroads could have continued the war until our enemy, feiled in the purpose of subjugation, should in accordance with his repeated declaration, have agreed on the basis of a return to the Union; to acknowledge the constitutional rights of the States and by a convention or quasi treaty to guarantee security of person and property.

Speaking of the Atlanta campaign he says: The following were among the considerations presented to General Johnston, at my request, by Brigadier-General W. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the army of northern Virginia, on April 16, 1864:

- 1. To take the enemy at disadvantage while weakened, it is believed, by sending troops to Virginia and having others still absent on furlough.
2. To break up his plans by anticipating and frustrating his combinations.
3. So to press him in his present position as to prevent his heavier massing in Virginia.
4. To defeat him in battle and gain great consequent strength in supplies, men and productive territory.
5. To prevent the waste of the army incident to inactivity.
6. To inspire the troops and the country by success, and to discourage the enemy.
7. To obviate the necessity of falling back, which might probably occur if our antagonist be allowed to consummate his plans without molestation.

General Johnston cordially approved of an aggressive movement, and informed me of his purpose to make it as soon as reinforcements and supplies, then on the way, should reach him. As soon as reinforcements he declared his purpose to advance to Ringgold, attack there, and, if successful, as he expected to be, to strike at Cleveland, cut the railroad, control the river, and thus isolate East Tennessee, and, as a consequence, force his antagonist to give battle on this side of the Tennessee river. To enable General Johnston to repulse the hostile advance and assume the offensive no effort was spared on the part of the government.

Almost all the available military strength of the South and West in men and supplies was pressed forward and placed at his disposal. The troops, encouraged by the large accessions of strength which they saw arriving daily, and which they knew were marching rapidly to their support, were eager to advance and confident in their power to achieve victory and recover the territory which they had lost. Their position was such as to warrant the confident expectation of successful resistance at least. Long mountain ranges, penetrated by few and difficult roads and paths, and deep and wide rivers, seemed to render our position one from which we could not be dislodged or turned, while that of the enemy, dependent for his supplies upon a single line of railroad from Nashville to the point where he was operating, was manifestly perilous. The whole country shared the hope which the government entertained, that a decisive victory would soon be won in the mountains of Georgia, which would free the South and West from invasion, would open to our occupation and the support of our armies the productive territory of Tennessee and Kentucky, and so recruit our army in the West as to render it impracticable for the enemy to accumulate additional forces in Virginia.

After detailing the retreat of Johnston with his splendid army of nearly seventy thousand men from the strongest positions to be had, the author says: "When it became known that the army of Tennessee had been successfully driven from one strong position to another until finally it had reached the earth works constructed for the exterior defense of Atlanta, the popular disappointment was extreme. The possible fall of the Gate City, with its important railroad communication, vast stores, factories for the manufacture of all sorts of military supplies, rolling mills and foundries, was now contemplated for the first time at its full value, and produced intense anxiety far and wide. From many quarters, including such as had most urged his assignment, came delegations, petitions and letters urging me to remove Gen. Johnston from the command of the army and assign that important trust to some officer who would resolutely hold and defend Atlanta. While sharing in the keen sense of disappointment at the failure of the campaign which pervaded the whole country, I was perhaps more apprehensive than others of the disasters likely to result from it, because I was in a position to estimate more accurately their probable extent. Still I resisted the steadily increasing pressure which was brought to bear to induce me to revoke his assignment, and only issued the order relieving him from command when I became satisfied that his declared purpose to occupy the works at Atlanta with militia levies and withdraw his army into the open country for freer operations would inevitably result in the loss of that important point, and where retreat would cease could not be foretold. If the army of Tennessee was found to be unable to hold positions of great strength like those at Dalton, Resaca, Etowah, Kennesaw and on the Chattahoochee, I could not reasonably hope that it would be more successful in the plains below At-

lanta, where it would find neither natural nor artificial advantages of position."

He speaks freely of the other Generals, blames some of them for mistakes, but speaks kindly, makes but brief reference to Gen. Toombs, rather complimentary, and makes no attack upon Mr. Stephens.

Of Albert Sydney Johnston he had a high opinion, and thinks the Confederacy received a mortal blow when he fell at Shiloh. He says: "Sydney Johnston fell in sight of victory; the hour he had waited for; the event he had planned for, had arrived. His fame was vindicated, but far dearer than this to his patriotic spirit was it with his dying eyes to behold his country's flag, so lately drooping in disaster, triumphantly advancing. In his fall the great pillar of the Southern Confederacy was crushed, and beneath its fragments the best hopes of the Southwest lay buried.

Not for the first time did the fate of an army depend upon a single man, and the fortunes of a country hang, as in a balance, on the achievements of a single army. Take an example far from us in time and place, when Turshnee had, after months of successful maneuvering, finally forced his enemy into a position which gave assurance of victory, and had marshaled his forces for a decisive battle; he was, when making a preliminary reconnaissance, killed by a chance shot. Then his successor, instead of attacking, retreated, and all which one had gained for France the other lost.

To take another example, not quite so conclusive, it was epigrammatically said by Lieutenant Kingsbury, when writing of the battle of Buena Vista, that if the last shot, fired at the close of the second day's conflict, had killed General Taylor, the next morning's sun would have risen upon the strange spectacle of two armies in full retreat from each other, the field for which they had fought being in possession of neither.

The extracts which have been given sufficiently prove that when General Johnston fell the Confederate army was so victorious that had the attack been vigorously pressed General Grant and his army before the setting of the sun would have been fugitives or prisoners.

I believe that again in the history of the war the fate of an army depended on one man; and more, that the fortunes of a country hung by the single thread of the life that was yielded on the field of Shiloh.

It often happens that men do not properly value their richest gifts until taken away. Those who had erroneously and unjustly censured Johnston, convicted of their error by the grandeur of his revealed character, joined in the general lamentation over his loss, and malignity even was silenced by the devoted manner of his death. My estimation of him was based on long and intimate acquaintance; beginning in our youth, it had grown with our growth without check or variation, and when he first arrived in Richmond, was expressed to some friends yet living, in the wish that I had the power, by resigning, to transfer to him the Presidency of the Confederate States.

Of the battle of Gettysburg Mr. Davis says: The battle of Gettysburg has been the subject of an unusual amount of discussion, and the enemy has made it a matter of extraordinary exultation. As an affair of arms it was marked by mighty feats of valor, to which both combatants may point with military pride. It was a graceful thing in President Lincoln if, as reported, when was shown the steep which the Northern men persistently held, he answered: "I am proud to be the countryman of the men who assailed these heights."

The consequences of the battle have justified the amount of attention it has received. It may be regarded as the most eventful struggle of the war. By it the drooping spirit of the North was revived. Had their army been defeated there, those having better opportunities to judge than I, or any one who was among them, have believed it would have ended the war. On the other hand a drawn battle, where the army of Northern Virginia made an attack, impaired the confidence of the Southern people so far as to give the malcontents a power to represent the government as neglecting for Virginia the safety of the more Southern States.

(CONCLUDED TO MORROW.)

Advertisement for 'The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.' A combination of Hops, Bechm, Mandrake, Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of the Hop Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life Saver. It is a safe and reliable cure for all diseases of the blood and liver, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

Advertisement for 'VIA-SANO' medicine. It is described as 'The Great Blood Purifier' and is used for treating various ailments such as skin diseases, rheumatism, and general debility. The advertisement includes a list of symptoms and a testimonial from a satisfied customer.

Advertisement for 'Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters'. It is a 'Purely Vegetable Medicine' that is 'A Perfect Spring and Summer Medicine'. The advertisement features an illustration of a man holding a bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments, including kidney and liver issues.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but 'WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.' It stands UNRIVALLED. Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. We offer 'Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters' with equal confidence. H. H. WARNER & CO., and 20-daw nymto Rochester, N. Y.

Advertisement for 'Hagan's Magnolia Balm'. It is described as a 'delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.' The advertisement also mentions 'For You, Madam' and lists various skin conditions it treats.

Advertisement for 'The Sun, Baltimore 1881'. It is a daily newspaper published except on Sundays. The advertisement lists subscription rates for various terms (one year, six months, three months) and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'Job Printing'. It offers 'Lowest Prices!' and 'Satisfaction Guaranteed!'. The advertisement lists various printing services, including business cards, brochures, and books, and provides contact information for the printer.

Advertisement for 'Health is Wealth!'. It promotes 'Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment' for various neurological and mental health issues. The advertisement includes a list of symptoms and a testimonial from a patient who has benefited from the treatment.

Advertisement for '\$1000 REWARD' for 'Fertilizers--Fertilizers!'. It is for 'The Wilcox Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano'. The advertisement claims it is the 'Best, Most Reliable and Cheapest Fertilizer in use for Cotton and other Crops' and provides information on where to purchase it.

Advertisement for 'The Baltimore Weekly Sun'. It is described as '\$1. Baltimore Weekly Sun \$1. As good a Family Paper as is Published in this Country.' The advertisement lists subscription rates and highlights the paper's content, including news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'The New York Herald'. It is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The advertisement lists subscription rates and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'The Scientific American'. It is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The advertisement lists subscription rates and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'The New York Weekly Herald'. It is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The advertisement lists subscription rates and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'The Home'. It is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The advertisement lists subscription rates and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'The Product Market'. It is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The advertisement lists subscription rates and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.

Advertisement for 'The Best Paper Try It!'. It is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The advertisement lists subscription rates and includes information about the paper's content, such as news, editorials, and local reports.