CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

There are many conflicting reports with reference to the numbers, movements and intentions of the enemy in the Eastern part of the State, and some of these reports are evidently sensational. For instance we were amused this morning by finding an interior cotempary just at hand, parading the following flauling captions :- ation of these States from the former Union. From Wilmington, N. C."-" The Fight Commenced."-" The Fleet attacks Fort Caswell."-" An Important Rumour."-This is all introductory of a dispatch dated Charleston, Jan. 14th, and the whole is predicated upon the fact that the usual blockakers the other. In the year 1778 they formed a Union with threw a few shell ashore, a not unusual circumstance.-The "important Rumour" is in the words following :- " Passengers by the morning's train state that it was reported that four of the enemy's vessels had 1789, and these eleven seceding States formed a second passed the Fort." This is all news to us here, that union, although by the terms of the Articles of Confedeven such a thing was thought of. We can assure our cotemporaries of the Associated Press, that anything really occurring in the Cape Fear District will be States from which they separated, nor made the subject promptly communicated, where not incompatible with o! discussion with any third power. When, at a later ration " of principles: the interests of the public service. They need not depend upon reports of passengers received via Charles- Lers of this Confederacy, became also members of the ton, or any other point.

Eastern part of this State, mainly concentrated around Newbern, and between that point and Beanfort Harbor; and that the indications are, that Wilmington, Goldsboro' and other points are threatened. What the bostile force is, or who is to command it, or that Bur-LER is to have saything to do with it, are all open questions which time only can salve. There is one thing certain, however. We may expect to hear thunder all along our seaboard, now that the campaign in Northern Virginia may be said to have closed for the season. We must be watchful, firm, but neither too apprehensive, nor too self-confident; and we may indulge a reasonable trust that all will yet be well, and the town be

THE U S. Steamer Columbia, commander Courti-NEY, 12 (fficers and 28 men, ashere at Masonboro' Inlet, surrendered to Col. LAMB yesterday. Col. LAMB kept off tour blookaders that had come up to the Co lumbia's assistance. The prisoners are expected here

Since writing the above we have received the following official particulars of the capture of the Columbia FORT FISHER Jan. 17th, 1863.

The U. S. Steamer " Columbia," carrying 7 guns, Commander Coutchney, grounded off Masonboro'

in the office of Commissary, occasioned by the resignation of Capt. HENRY M. DRANE. Mr. SCHENCK, or rather, as we should now say, Captain Schenck, is familiar with the duties of the position, as well as with the various operations of the Department, having been of the two parties as to the true nature of their previous committed by the United States with unceasing and happy influence in preventing any serious disturbances they owe their escape from consequences now apparent fate of the Confederacy under the blessing of Divine the Confederacy under the Confederacy under the blessing of Divine the Confederacy under the Confede employed in the business of the Commissary's office from the first. He is an excellent business man, and will, no doubt, make a good Commissary.

WM. SEARS, of the 25th S. C. (Entaw) regiment, was severely injured in the leg just below the knee, by stumbling (probably in the dark) over the broken fragments of a large rifled cannon, lying near the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Depot. His knee came with great force on the rail, causing the injury alluded to .-The cannon is the one exploded at Fort Caswell, we

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the Confederate States At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehension of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after your departure from the seat of government, and the armies of the United States made simultaneous advance on our frontiers, on the western rivers and on the Atlantic coast in masses so great as to evince their hope of overbearing all resistance by mere weight of numbers. This hope, however, like those previously entertained by our foes, has vanished. In Virginia, their fourth attempt at invasion by armies whose assured success was confidently predicted, has met with decisive repulse. Our noble defenders, under the consummate leadership of their general, have again, at Federicksburg, inflicted on the forces under General Barnside the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Generals McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West obsumate battles have been fought with varying for unes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides, but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have efforts to accomplish our subjugation. To the continagain been baffl d, while at Vicksburg another formidable expedition has been repulsed with inconsiderable loss on our side and severe damage to the assailing forces. a loofing beyond the protecting shelter of his fleets, and the city of Galveston has just been recovered by our forces, which succeed d not only in the capture of the parations for attack.

triumphantly vindicated and firmly established.

In this connection, the occasion seems not unsuitable for some reference to the relations between the Confederacy and the neutral powers of Europe since the separ-

Four of the States now members of the Confederact were recognised by name as independent sovereignties in a treaty of peace, concluded in the year 1783, with one of the two great maritime powers of Western Europe, and had been, prior to that period, allies in war of nine other States under articles of Confederation. Dis satisfied with that Union, three of them, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, together with eight of the States now members of the United States, seceded from it in should be perpetual. Their right to secede, not withstanding this provision, was neither contested by the period, North Carolina acceded to that second union. and when, still later, the other seven States, now memsame Union, it was upon the recognized footing of equal It is settled that the enemy has a heavy force in the and independent sovereignties, nor had it then entered into the minds of men that sovereign States could be compelled, by force, to remain members of a confederation into which they had entered of their own free will, if, at a subsequent period, the defense of their safety and honor should, in their judgment, justity withdrawal I'be experience of the past had evinced the futility of any renunciation of such inherent rights, and accordngly the provision for pepetuity c ntained in the Articles of Confederation of 1778 was omitted in the Constitution of 1789. When, therefore, in 1861, eleven of the States again thought proper, for reasons satisfactor o themselves, to secrede from the second union, and to form a third one under an amended constitution, they exercised a right which, being inherent, required no jis hibited privateering, declared that the three remaining I have hitherto retrained from calling to your attenification to foreign natious, and which international law did not permit them to question. The usages of inercourse between nations do, however, require that official communication be made to friendly powers of all organic changes in the constitution of States, and there was obvious propriety in giving prompt assurance of our desire to continue amicable relations with all mankind. It was under the influence of these consid rations that your predecessors, the provisional government, took early messures for sending to Europe Commissioners charged with the daty of visiting the capitals of the different powers, and making arrangements for the opening of more formal diplomatic intercourse.

Prior, however, to the arrival abroad of those Commissioners, the United States had commenced hostilities dressed to our sense of justice, and therefore met imme- the justice of its cause, felt no need to appeal for the ter under what pretext, as among the gravest crim s." against the Confederacy by despatching a secret expediate favorable response in the resolutions of the Fro- maintenance of its rights to other earthly aide, and it Nor was this deceration of the want of power or dis its heat postul year, while the expenses were greatly de-Government to represent them in foreign intercourse published by the Government, usually called "Blue aided the shock of hosts which would have sufficed to and Paris, under date of 10th and 22d April, 1861. have a distinct existence. Under the influence of this their charge. assume to judge between the conflicting representations against the menaces and outrages on neutral rights, ances which I have enumerated, may be evoked with first stealthy progress of approaching despotism, that each only careful of its own interest or safety. The mutual relations. The governments of Great Britain progressing arrogance during the whole period of the of peaceful relations. and France accordingly signified their determination to war. Neutral Europe remained passive when the Uni- It would not be proper the close my remarks on the other salutary effect in calming the lears of those who ty of the States. It especially devolves on you, their confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of ted States, with a naval force insufficient to blockade, subject of our foreign relations without a liverting to have constantly evinced the apprehension that this war representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, the existence of a war, and to maintaining a strict new effectively, the coast of a single State, proclaimed a pa- the fact that the correspondence between the Cabinets might end by some reconstruction of the old Union or to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity and to sustain trality during its progress. Some of the other powers per blockade of thousands of miles of coast, extending of France Great Britain and Russia recently published, some renewal of close political relations with the Uni- in the people a just confidence in the Government of WE learn that on the night of the 12th inst., Mr. of Europe pursued the same course of policy, and it be from the capes of the Chesapeake to those of Florida, indicates a gratifying advance in the appreciation by ted States. These lears have never been shared by me, the r choice. To that confidence and to the unity and came apparent that by some understanding, express or and encircling the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to those governments of the true interests of mankind as nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the tacit, Europe had decided to leave the initiative in all the mouth of the Rio Grande. Compared with this involved in the war on this continent. It is to the enaction touching the contest on this continent to the two monstrous pretension of the United States, the block- lightened ruler of the impossibility of such a result; it brought our country into a condition at the present powers just named, who were recognized to have the ades known in history, under the names of the Berlin ling of Europe is indebted for the first official exhibition has established a state of things which can lead to but time such as the most sanguine would not have venturlargest interests involved, both by reason of proximity and Milan decrees, and the British orders in Council, of its sympathy for the sufferings endured by this peo- one of three possible consequences; the extermination ed to predict at the commencement of our struggleand of the extent and intimacy of their commercial re- in the years 1806 and 1807 sink into insignificance! ple with so much heroism; of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more the lations with the States engaged in war.

States. It was a refusal to treat us as an independent government. If we were independent States, the refusal to entertain with us the same international intercourse eminent powers should decline the performance of a duty | dent in history. peculiarly incumbent on them, from any apprehension of misery and suffering on the other, such as have scarcely a parallel in history. Had those powers prompt- been effected into them since the declaration of the chains of this Confederacy to its just place in embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my conpendent nations, none can doubt that the moral effect of such action would have been to dispel the delusion under which the United States have persisted in their

the old and the new worlds. There are other matters in which less than justice has garrison but of one of the enemy's vessels of war, which been rendered to this people by neutral Europe, and un was carried by boarding parties from merchant river due advantage conferred on the aggressors in a wicked s eamers. Our fortifi d positions have every where been | war. At the inception of hostilities the inhabitants of much strengtheard and improved, affording assurance the Confederacy were almost exclusively agriculturists; of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their pre- and merchants. We had no commercial marine, while heir merchant vessels covered the ocean. We were A review of our history during the two years of our without a pavy, while they had powerful fleets. The national ex sence affords ample cause for congratula advantage which they possessed for inflicting injury on tion and demands the m at fervent expression of our our coasts and harbors was thus counterbalanced in some that kiu ness to the Almighty Father who has blessed measure by the exposure of their commerce to attack our cause. We are justified to asserting, with a pride by private armed vessels. It was known to Europe that surely not unbecoming, that these Confederate States within a very few years past the United States had have added another to the lessons taught by history for peremptorily refused to accede to proposals for abolishthe instruction of man; that they have afforded another log privateering, on the ground, as alleged by them, that example of the impossibility of subjugating a people de- nations owning powerful fleets would thereby obtain termined to be free; and have demonstrated that no undue advantage over those possessing inferior naval superiority of numbers or available resources can over- forces. Yet no sooner was war flagrant become the resistance offered by such valor in combat, tween the Confederacy and the United States. such constancy under suffering, and such cheerful endur- than the maritime powers of Europe issued ance of privation as have been conspicuously displayed orders prohibiting either party from bringing by this people in the defence of their rights and liber- priz s into their ports. This prohibition directed with ties. The auticipations with which we entered into the apparent impartiality against both belligerents, was in contest have now ripened into a conviction which is not | reality effective against the Confederate States alone, only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral for they alone could find a hostile commerce on the nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies ocean. Merely nominal against the United States, the themselves. It we but mark the history of the present prohibition operated with intense severity on the Conyear of resolute preseverance in the path we have hither- lederacy, by depriving it of the only means of mainto pursued; by vigorous effort in the development of all taining, with some approach to equality, its struggle on our resources for defence; and by the continued exhi- the ocean against the crushing superiority of naval bition of the same unfattering courage in our soldiers force possessed by its enemies. The value and efficiency and able conduct in their leaders as have distinguished of the weapon which was thus wrested from our grasp the past, we have every reason to expect that this will by the combined action of neutral European powers in be the closing year of the war. T'e war, which in its layor of a nation which professes openly its intention inception was waged for forcing us back into the Union, of ravaging their commerce by privateers in any future perty. But however implacable they may be, they can demned in their favor as prizes, has sufficed to double have successfully escaped through it (as in the particuhave neither the spirit nor the resources required for a the rates of marine insurance in Northern ports and lar instance here referred to) will not of itself prevent fourth year of a struggle un theoret by any hope of suc- consign to forced inaction numbers of Northern vessels. the blockade from being an effectual one by internation and late of the British army, has reached and the distinction, and late of the British army, has reached and the distinction and late of the British army. cess, kept alive solely for the indulgence of mercenary in addition to the direct damage inflicted by captures al law." and wicked passions, and deminding so exhaustive an at sea. How difficult, then, to overestimate the effects The words which I have italicised are an addition United States, in which he orders and declares all slaves expenditure of blood and money as has bitherto been that must have been produced by the British Government of its own authority within the ten States of the Confederacy to be free, ex. the main satisfactory. In the report of the Secretary, three brother officers who are expected to follow him, to

ade was allowable against a port not invested by land result from its language, if left unexplained. as we as by sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea ful and undecided.

Ar mated by the highly honorable desire to put an end " to differences of opinion between neutrals and eration express provision was made that the first union belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties and was eminently buriful to the Confederacy. It was sterneven conficts," (I quote the official language,) the five ly asserted and maintained. great Powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted, in 1856, the following "solemn decla-

1. Privateering is, and remains abo.i.hed. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the plaisantly abandoned. exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag. tive : that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient real-

ly to prevent access to the coast of the enemy. while declining to assent to the proposition which pro on our enemy. principles were in entire accordance with their own tion this condition of our relations with foreign powers tution of slavery in the States where it exists. I be in their b half This has been removed and no further

rules of public law under circumstances of like solem. against a course of policy so injurious to sour interests. me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and transmitted exhibits the progress made in this brack nity, with like unanimity, and pledging the faith of na. might be misconstrued into an appeal for aid. Une many similar declarations, and had never recented them, of the public service since your adjournment as well as tions with a sanctity so p culiar.

when neutral powers, while deferring action on its de- res stance, in relation to which Europe was incredulous, clear and emphatic resolution, which I now read : mand for admission into the family of nations, recog. and our remonstrances were therefore poculiarly liable nized it as a belligerent power, Great Britain and Fra ice to be misur derstood. Proudly sel -reliant, the Conmade informal proposals about the same time that their federacy knowing full well the character of the contes own rights as neutrals should be guarantied by our actionto which it was forced, with full trest in the superior

necessary result of their declining the responsibility of a by this government to neutral powers against the re- on the contrary, in a condition which permitted neither decision which must have been adverse to the extrava- cognition of this blockade. It has been shown by evi- to hope within a short delay advantages sufficiently gant pretensions of the United States, was the proton- dence not capable of contradiction, and which has been marked to turn the balance definitely, and to accelerate gation of hostilities to which our enemies were thereby furnished in part by the officials of neutral nations, that the conclusion of peace." As this government has never of extravegant prices for all articles of consumption, each other. Cotton and woollen fabrics, shoes and harencouraged, and which have resulted in nothing but the few ports of this Confederacy, before which any professed the intention of conquering the United States, scenes of carnage and devastation on this continent, and naval forces at all have been stationed, have been in- but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against ly admitted our right to be treated as all other inde- blockade : that our enemies bave themselves admitted the family of nations cannot long be withheld, after so viction that the people of the Confederacy will freely cereafs and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible | frank and formal an admission of its capacity to cope, meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance us, of goods contraband of wer, a sale which could not tain itself against their attempts to obtain decisive re- ment. When each family is sending forth its most possibly affect their interests if their pretended block. sults by arms. February, 1862, occurs the following passage:

imposed in their people. The advent of peace will be vate armed vessels that would have swept the seas in hailed with joy. Our efforts to avoid the war forced on pursuit of the commerce of our enemy, if the means of with deliberation by the common consent of civilized cupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy.

us as it was, by the lust of conquest and the insane past disposing of their prizes had not been withheld by the nations, and by implied convention with this Govern-

as we as by sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea; the large sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea; the large sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea; the large sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea; the large sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea; the large sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea; the large sea; the gress to the blockaded port "evidently dangerous." or ergy of our country has been evoked for maintaining that they may be dealt with in accordance with the of the country, however, render this difficult, and to whether it was further required for its legality that it its very existence, the neutral nations of Europe have aws of those States providing for the punishment of quire extraordinary encouragements and facilities to be whether it was further required for its legality that it has been criminals engaged in exciting service insurrection. The granted by the government. The embarrassments reshould be sufficient "really to prevent access; and pursued a pointy which had remained a pointy which had remaine trimental 10 us.

into their ports to prizes taken by both belligerents, proper and usual parole.

belligerent whose ports are not blockaded by fleets suffi- crowning proof of the t ue nature of the designs of the visions against perversion or abuse, and be, as recom cient really to prevent acres to them, would have been party which elevated to power the present occupant of mended by the Secretary, under due regulation of law. eminently burtful to the United States. It was com- the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought I specially recommend in this connection some revis

detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed. States, on the 4th March, 1861: . Not only did this solemn declaration annunce to In this review of our relations with the neutral nathe world the principles to which the signing powers tions of Europe, it has been my purpose to point out the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republic be friendly. A portion of the Cherokee people have agreed to con'orm in luture wars, but it c ntained a distinctly that this Government has no complaint to lican A immistration, their property and their peace assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government clause to which those powers gave immediate effect, and make that those nations declared their neutrality. It and personal security are to be endangered. There has ment; but it is gratifying to be able to state that the which provided that the States, not parties to the Con- could neither expect nor desire more. The complaint is never been any reasonable caus: for such apprehensions mass of in elligence and worth in that nation have regress of Paris, shou'd be invited to accede to the de that the neutrality has been rather nominal than real, Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all mained true and loyal to their freaty engagements. claration. Under this invitation every independent and that recognized neutral rights have been alternate. The while existed, and been open to their inspection .- With this exception, there have been no important in State in E arope yielded its assent; at I ast, no instance ly asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him stances of disaffection among any of the friendly to loss is known to ne of a refusal; and the United States, great severity on us, and to confer signal advantages who new addresses you. I do but quote from one and tribes. Dissatisfaction recently manifested itself

Yet those blockades were justified by the powers that page with which the progress of the war has been mark- from the Contederacy, or absolute and total separation | roughly armed and equipped than at any previous periods periods periods are provided by the powers that page with which the progress of the war has been mark-It is manifest that the course of action adopted by declared them, on the sole ground that they were retal- ed, and of its desire for a speedy peace. The clear and of these States from the United States. Europe, while based on an apparent refusal to deter- iatory; yet those blockades have since been condemned direct intimation is also an authentic statement by ted to the single object of success in this war, have acmine the question, or to side with either party, was in by the publicists of those very powers as violations of note, that our ability to maintain our independence has the government of the United States of its inability to complished marvels, and many of our trials have, by a point of fact an actual decision against our rights and international law; yet those blockades evoked angry been fully established was not controverted by the anin favor of the groundless pretensions of the United remonstrances from neutral powers amongst which the swer of either of the Cabinets to which it was address- be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have United States were the most conspicuous; yet those ed. It is indeed difficult to conceive a just ground for find any justification in withholding our just claims to developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic blockades became the chief cause of the war between a longer delay on this subject after reading the follow- formal recognition. It is also in effect un intimation character of our people, thus gaining for the Confedera-Great Britain and the United States in 1812; yet those ing statement of facts contained in the letter emanating to the people of the North that they must prepare to ey from its birth a just appreciation from the other management. as was maintained with our enemy was unjust, and was blockades were one of the principal motives that led to from the minister of his Imperial Majesty: "There has submit to a separation now become inevitable, for that tions of the earth. The injuries resulting from the ininjurious in its effects, whatever may have been the the declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the been established, from the very beginning of this war, an people are too acute not to understand that a restora- terruption of foreign commerce have received competmotive which prompted it. Neither was it in accord. fond hope of imposing an enduring check on the very equilibrium of forces between the belligerents, which has ance with the high moral obligations of that interna- abuse of maritime power, which is now renewed by the adoption of a measure which, from its very na- Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the tional code whose chief sanction is the conscience of United States in 1861 and 1862, under circumstances spilling of so much blood, they are to-day, in this re ture, neither admits of retraction nor can co-exist with products of mines opened and furnaces built during the sovereigns and the public opinion of mankind, that those and with features of aggravated wrong without prece- spect, in a situation which has not sensibly changed .-Nothing authorises the prevision that more decisive The records of our State Department contain the military operations will shortly occur. According to specially devoted during the present session, you will duct. From our own foundries and laboratories; from of the consequences to themselves. One immediate and evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, no doubt deem the adoption of some comprehensive our own armories and workshops we derive, in a great vested so inefficiently that hundreds of entries have being conquered by that power, we may safely conclude manner, by repeated official complaints of the sale, to on equal terms, with is aggressive foes, and to main of the public credit and the support of their govern-

ued hesitation of the same powers in rendering this ac ade was sufficient "really to prevent access to our It is my painful duty again to inform you of the reof simple justice towards this Confederacy is still due coast;" that they have gone farther, and have alleged newed examples of every conceivable atrocity commit the continuance of the calamities which mankind suffers their inability to render their paper blockade the government with means ing the continuance of his protecting care over our Ou the Atlantic coast the enemy has been unable to gain from the interruption of its peaceful pursuits, both in as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the ent points within the Confederacy, and which must for ensuring the comfort of its defenders? It our eneas the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the ent points within the Confederacy, and which must entrance to one of our harbors by sinking vessels load stemp indelible infamy not only on the perpetrators, or other darks are not the dark are not the da ed with stone in the channel; that our commerce with out on their superiors, who, having the power to check produce and to the daily pres use of the tax-gatherer, foreign nations has been intercepted, not by the effective | these outrages on humanity, numerous and well authen- | with no higher motive man the hope of success in their investment of our ports, nor by the seizure of ships in ticated as they have been, have not yet, in a single in- wicked designs against us, the suggestion of numillionthe attempt to enter them, but by the capture on the stance of which I sm aware, inflicted punisment on the ness on the part of this people to submit to the taxahigh seas of neutral vessels by the craisers of our ene | wrong-doers | Since my last communication to you, one | tion necessary for the success of their defense is an unof our ability to meet, with success, the utmost efforts those of the United States, to a great extent, mechanics of war in putation on their patriotism that few will be disposed our extensive coest, without enquiry whether a single cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has re to make, and that none can justify. blockading vessel was to be found at such point; that mained mesatisfied. The government of the Unite blockading vessels have left the ports at which they States, after promising examination and explanation is were stationed for distant expeditions, have been aband relation to the charges made against General Benjamin for many days and have returned, without notice either F. Buder, has, by its subsequent silence, after repeated of the cessation or renewal of the blockade; in a word efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject. that every prescription of maritime law, and every right | not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiof neutral nations to trade with a belligerent under the esence, and I have accordingly branded this criminal as sanction of principles heretofore universally respected, an outlaw and directed his execution in expiation of have been systematically and persistently violated by his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our the United States. Neutral Europe has received our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic remonstrances and has submitted in almost unbroken intelligence of another General by the name of Milroy. silence to all the wrongs that the United States have who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the pay chosen to inflict on its commerce. The Cabinet of ment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied Great Britain, however, has not confined itself to such by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant. implied acquiescence in these breaches of international posides burning his house; and threatening a milar atrolaw as results from simple inaction, but has in a publicities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betrav lished despatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign | heir country by giving him prompt notice of the an Affairs, assumed to make a change in the principle proach of any of our forces, and this subject has also enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith been submitted to the superior military authorities of of the British Government was considered to be pledg- the United States, with but faint hope that they will ed : a change too important and too prejudicial to the evince any disapprobation of the act. Humanity shudinterests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and ders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily against which I have directed solemn protest to be multiplied under the sanction of those who have obmade, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory ex tained temporary possession of power in the United planations from the British Government. In a pub- States and who are fast making its once fair name a lished despatch from her Maj sty's Foreign Office, to by-word of reproach among civilized men. Not even her Minister at Washington, under date of the 11th he natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however so unjust, as to attribute to the whole "Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism erous than is now supposed, especially if we take into having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed in- war, is strikingly illustrated by the terror inspired that now reigns with unbridled license in the city of consideration that we shall then be tree from the large to a second stage in which it was attempted to conquer among the commercial classes of the United States by also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at Washington, a willing acquiesence in its conduct of and steady drain of our substance to which we were and rule these States as dependent provinces. Defeated a single cruiser of the Confederacy. One national the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access the war. There must necessarily exist among our enein this second design, our enemies have evidently enter- steamer commanded by officers and manned by a crew to it; or to create an evident danger of entering it or mies, very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity ty of sectional legislation and protective tariffs. ed upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenue and thirst for blood and plunder of private prothe opportunity of causing captured vessels to be conthe opportunity of causing captured vessels to be conmit ingress or egress, the fact that various stops may who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting port of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important their continuance without an effort at repression. The public journals of the North have been receive

of the present month, signed by the President of the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

In as it was, by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind. But earnest as have as have been our wish for peace, and great as have as have been our sacrifices and sufferinges during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed, to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the soverieignty and independence of these States shall have been eightly and independence of these States shall have been to continue any sacrifices and firmly established.

We nay well leave it to the instincts of that common in large measure, to the reorganisation and reinforce ment, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to the subject of the Content of the prize shad not been withheld by the astronged in large measure, to the reorganisation and reinforce ment, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to the subject description of the prize shad not been withheld by the astronged in large measure, to the reorganisation and reinforce ment, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to the constraint of the breast of our cause the greatest injury to the Unignost of European powers the wisdom and efficacy of the wisdom and efficacy of the breast of our armies and efficacy of the two powers of the Unignost of the constraint of the prize in the prize in the prize in the prize in the prize is a shave as have as have as these dearly to the description. The measure, to the reorganisation and reinforce ment, as already explained in the beneat the operation of the enact.

But it is especially in relation to the so-called block:

The wisdom and efficacy of the tropen to the prize of the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this charge is readily illustrated by taking one intension of the enact.

The inspect of the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this charge in the prize is a shave as the very defenct on a measure to th Prior to the year 1856, the principles re, ulating this of a blockading lorce, and by this less the discussion of those who have self-defence." Our own detestation of those who have self-defence." Our own detestation of those who have blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are connect publicis's, the discious of admirálty courts, interpolation of consideration of Congress. For the perfection of our blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are connected by suggestions of admirálty courts, interpolation of consideration of conside nent publicis's, the decisions of admiralty courts, inter-national treaties, and the usages of nations. The un-tinually arriving and departing, so that tried by this history of guilt, man, is tempered by profound contempt military organization no appropriate means should be national treaties, and the usages of nations. The underly arriving and departing, so that treaties, and the usages of nations. The underly arriving and departing, so that treaties, and the usages of nations. The underly arriving and departing, so that treating and departing and depar true rules of maritime law, in time of war, resulting tice of our complaint on this point is so manifest as to from e discordant and often conflicting principles and sacrifices of war, the pour wisdom you for means and resonates of the Confederation will be that, under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the pour wisdom you for means and resonates of the Confederation will be that under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the pour wisdom you for means and resonates of the Confederation will be that under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the pour wisdom you for means and resonates of the Confederation will be that the confederation will be the confederatio from e discordant and often conflicting principles and leave little room for doubt that lutther redection will be discordant and often conflicting principles and leave little room for doubt that lutther redection will be discordant and often conflicting principles and leave little room for doubt that lutther redection will be discordant and often conflicting principles and leave little room for doubt that lutther redection will be discordant and often conflicting principles and leave little room for doubt that lutther redection will be discordant and often conflicting principles and leave little room for doubt that I shall, unless in your wisdom you er, means and resources of the Confederacy for its such assurbecome a grievous evil to mankind. Whether a blockseveral State authorities all commissioned officers of the eign supplies is to be deplored, and should, as far as From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that United States that may hereafter be captured by our possible, be obviated by the development and employ. instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall ford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise The exercise of the neutral right of refusing entry direct their discharge and return to their homes on the commanding and distributing the necessary supplies for

In its political aspect, this measure possesses great general supervision, and resort to the power of impress. significance, and to it in this light, I invite your attentment, military exigencies. While such powers have to The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a tion. It affords to our whole people the complete and be exercised, they should be guard d by judicious proto conceal its purposes by every variety of artful device, ion of the exemption law of the last session. Serious The duty of neutral States to receive with cor- and by the perfidicus use of the most solemn and re- complaints have reached me of the inequality of its ondiality and recogn ze with respect any new confed. pea'ed pl dges on every possible occas on I extract, eration from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opin eration that independent States may think proper to in this connection, as a single example, the following lone merit great consideration, and I trust that some 4. Blocked s, in order to be binding, must be eff. c. form was too clear to admit of denial, but its postpone- declaration made by President Lincoln, under the solem means will be devised for leaving at home a sufficient ment was eminently beneficial to the United States and nity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the United local police without making discriminations, always to

of these speech's when I declare that I have no pur among certain portions of them; but this resulted from for various reasons. The chief of these was the fear lieve I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no laffi ulty is anticipated No instance is known in history of the adoption of that a statement of our just grounds of complaint inclination to do so Those who nominated and elected The Report of the Secretary of the Navy herewish qual as we were in mere numbers and available re- And, more than the s. they placed in the platform for my its present condition. The details embraced in it are Wher, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and a urces to our enemies, we were conscious of powers of acceptance, and as a law to themselves, and to me, the

" Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the bister, and especially the right of each blate to ur. self to i viting your attention to the information them its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance af powers on which the perfection and endurance of our policeding, as beligerents, to the d claration of principles qualities of its population, the superior valor of its sol- tical tabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion made by the Congress of Paris. The request was addiers, the super or skill of its Generals, and above all in by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no mat-

dition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after an visional Congress of the 13th August, 1861, by which began and has continued this struggle with the calm position to interfere with our social system confined to creased. There is still, however, a considerable deficit Sound on Weddesday night last. On Thursday the express promise to the contrary, and with a duplicity all the principles announced by the Congress of Paris confidence ever inspired in these who with conscious a state of peace. Both before and after the actual in the revenues of the Department as compared with in Commanding Officer of Fort Fisher carried one gan which has been fully unveiled in a former message. were adopted as the guide of our conduct during the Divine blessing on their commencement of hostilities, the President of the Uniand a detachment of cavalry and infantry to capture her. They had also addressed communications to the differ- war, with the sole exception of that relative to cause. This confidence has been so assured that we tred States repeated in formal efficial communications to the general Treasury will suffice to cover all liabilities to cover all liabi On Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., two shots were fired ent Cabinets of Europe, in which they assumed the at- privateering. As the right to make use of privateering. As the right to make use of privateering and France, that he was to the close of the fi-cal year, ending on the 30th June 10 the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was to the close of the fi-cal year, ending on the 30th June 10 the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was to the close of the fi-cal year, ending on the 30th June 10 the close of the fi-cal year, end year, when the steamer hoisted a white flig. About 40 itude of being sovereign over this Confederacy, alleg- was one in which next, I recommend some legislation, if any can be conprisoners have been taken. After the surrender several ing that these independent States were in rebelion war, no interest; as it was a right which the United of successful issue to our contest. It is therefore, be be has just committed, and the two possible event, whethblocked is came up, but were promptly driven against the remaining States of the Union, and threat- States bad refused to abandon and which they remain- cause our just grounds of complaint can no longer be er the secession of these States resulted in the establish- Department during the ensuing fiscal year, in order to off But one boat was left on the ship, and owing to ening Europe with manifestations of their displeasure if ed at liberty to employ against us; as it was a right of misrepresented that I lay them clearly before you. It ment of a separate Confederacy or in the restoration of avoid too great a redundance of postal facilities. Your the delay caused by firing of the sho e battery which it should treat the Confederate States as having an in- which we were already in actual enjoyment, and which seems to me now proper to give you the information, the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which attention is also invited to numerous other improve did not perceive or respect the white flag, all the pris | dependent existence. It soon became known that these | we could not be expected to renounce flagrante bello and a though no immediate results may be attained, it | he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union | ments in the service recommended in the report, and for oners were not landed 'till to-day, with some valuable pretensions were not considered abroad to be as absurd as against an adversary possessing an overwhelming su is well that truth should be preserved and recorded. It by force of arms or make any change in any of its insti- which legislation is required. they were known to be at home, nor had Europe yet periority of naval forces, it was reserved with entire is well that those who are to follow us should under- tutions. I refer especially for verification of this asser-The "Columbia" is a splendid Iron Steamer, built learned what reliance was to be placed on the official confidence that neutral nations could not fail to perceive stand the full nature and character of the tremendous sertion, to the despatches addressed by the Secretary of mode of relief to those of our citizens whose properties. to run the blockade, and was captured by the "Tusca- statements of the Cabinet at Washington. The dele- that just reason existed for the reservation. Nor was conflict in which the blood of our people has been pour- State of the United States under direction of the Presrora," on her first trip to Charleston. This is her first gation of power granted by these States to the Federal this confidence misplaced, for the Official documents edout like water, and in which they have resisted undidented States at London suance of a policy stopped as a means of national dehad led Europe into a grave error of supposing that Books," contain the expression of the satisfaction of overthrow many of the people of this Confederacy then cannot fail to made, but some measure of relief is due to those patri-Commissary - We learn that N. W. Schenck, E-q., their separate sovereignty and independence had been that government with the conduct of the officials who tion in according our rights as an independent nation receive this proclamation as the fullest vindication of otic citizens who have borne private loss for the public citizens who have borne private loss for the citizens who have borne private loss for of Wilmington, has been appointed to fill the vacancy | merged into one common sovereignty, and had ceased to | conducted successfully the delicate business confided to | imply doubt of our ability to maintain our national ex | their own sugacity in toreseeing the uses to which | good, whose property in effect has been taken for public public property in effect has been taken for public publ is ence. It may be too, that if in future times, unfriend- the dominant party in the United States intended use, though not directly appropriated. error, which all appeals to reason and historical fact | These solemn declarations of principle, this implied by discussions not now anticipated shall unfortunately from the beginning to apply their power, nor can were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met agreement between the Confederacy and the two powers arise between this Confederacy and the two powers arise between the Confederacy and the two powers arise between this Confederacy and the two powers arise between this Confederacy and the two powers arise between this Confederacy and the two powers arise between the Confederacy and the two powers are the Confederacy and the Confederacy and the two powers are the Confederacy and the Confederacy are the Confederacy and the Confederacy are the Confederacy and the Confederacy are the Confed by the declaration that foreign governments could not just named, have been suffered to remain inoperative er, the recollection of our forbearance under the griev. that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the

to the most sceptical. This proc.amation will have an. Providence depends upon the harmony, energy and uni-

tion of the Union has been rendered forever impossible sation by the development of our internal resources -

Among the subjects to which your attention will be the manufacture of powder and promise increase of prosystem of finance as being of paramount importance .- measure, the warlike material, the ordonnee and ord-The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in | nance stores which are expended so profusely in the nuthe volume of currency with its necessary concomitant | merous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the pub ic credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious listence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that precious ones to meet expessive in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposi- out the land. With hearts swelling with gratitude is tion to devote a tithe of is income and more, it more us then join in returning thanks to God and in besech

The legislation of your last session intended to basten the funding of outstanding Treasury notes has proved beneficial as shown by the returns annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it was neither sufficiently prompt nor far-reaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of some enactment. earlying still further the policy of that law by fixing a limitation not later than the 1st July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation pearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date. It to this be added a revenue from ad quate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guarantied proportionately by the several States as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that we shall see our f nonces restored to a sound and satisfactory condition ; our circulation relieved of the redundancy now productive of so many mischiefs; and our credit placed on such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that at its close our debt will be large; but t will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit. On the return of peace the untold wealth which will spring from our soil will render the burthen of taxation far less on-

subject and trust that your legislation on it will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common in large measure, to the reorganization and reinforce the rmies render the control of the roads under some

be deprecated, between different classes of our citizata

of such a nature as to rend r it, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interests, that they should he published with this message. I therefore confine my.

The Report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year under our Government, tor, excess of those received by the former Government in

. I recommend to the Congress to devise a proper has been destroy d by order of the Government in nor fence. It is that full indemnity cannot now be Our Government, born of the spirit of freedom and

have survived a selfish or jealous disposition making

od of the war. The energies of a whele nation, devowar. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for ness, wagons and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into exthe proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women, without whose sublime sacrifices out success would have been impossible, the noise of the from and of the spinning wheel may be heard through

RICHMOND, January 12, 1863.

LITTLE RIVER, Jap. 8 h, 1865 MESSES EDITORS :- Deir Sus-A little affair 00 curred here last Monday night that created considersole sensation in this region, and, perhaps, would be in eresting to some of your readers. Some five mile from the bar, at the mouth of Little River, lay the schooners Argile and James Bailey, both having come in to Little River through the blockade and having oaded for some loreign port. The blockaders, having been informed by some runaway negroes of the sination of these vessels, determined to burn them; so ord ingly, just after dark on Monday night, the statuel on shore, at a place called the Port, observed three bals loaded with armed men going up the river, and fired on them. They immediately came on shore where the sentinel had fired.

Capt. Galloway, with a part of his company, (98 VED een men,) were at their place of encompment jus back, and being aroused by the gan of the sentinel, po on their implements of war and started out. Calco lating that the object of the blockaders was to destro the vessels, Capt. Galloway took his men up the rivel to a place where the Federals must pass close to them. and waited for them. Soon the boats came along, and at the proper time, the command to fire was given, and into them went the shot from Capt. Galloway's men-The Federals returned the fire and exchanged about twenty rounds, when they started back for the block ader in hot haste. The only damage to Capt. Gal loway and men was that Capt. Galloway was hit in the breast, but the wound was slight, and one man had his boot shot through. It is thought from the screams and roans, that considerable execution was done on the Federals. We all here feel under deep obligations 10 Capt. Galloway and his brave Coast Guard, and we also feel very much safer from the thieving, murdering raids of the enemy in this quarter than we did before Very respectfully,

ARRIVAL .- Captain S. Winthrop, a young officer of this city by a late arrival at a Confederate port, and The operations of the War Department have been in taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel. He intends with

Charleston Courses