BY FULTON & PINCE, PROPRIETORS. To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRIGE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1864. { NO. 29.

\$400 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the enbscriber in Brunswick county, on the 22d inst. my man NATHAN He is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, stout bunt and tolerably black, has a scar on his forehead and one on the left side of his head, and the hair over the two scars very closely cut with scissors.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of the sa d boy to me at my residence, or his confinement in jai. so that I can get him. A. A. WANET.

March 31et

NOTICE. AM INFORMED THAT MY WIFE PRISCILLA HEW-ETT, has left my h me in Brunswick Co., N. C., withtrust her on my account, and to advise them not to do so on her own. JOBN HEWETT.

Co. G. 2#th N. C. Regt. 27.31.*

March 29th

SALT FOR PRODUCE.

WILL GIVE one bushel of Salt for one bushel of Corn. or in propo tion for Peas, Fodder, Bacon or Pork. The above agricultural products to be delivered at my place on Stump Sound, (Redd's Balt Works.) All persons in want of Salt would do well to apply soon. M. L. F. REDD.

March 30. 172-2t 127-31*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of Thomas C. Craits deceased, at roving commission. March term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make in mediate pay ment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by las, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. THOMAN C. CRAFT, Ja, is authorized to settle all

claims against the estate, and to receive and give receipts for all moneys due the same. MARY C. CRAFT,

Administratrix. 17d-1t-23-3t

Womington, N. C., April 4th, 1864

WILKINSON & CO., WILL BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury and Fundable Notes, Bonds, Stock, &c., at 34 MARKET STREET. Feb. 13. 133 3m&21-2m*

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,] WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

(CIRCULAR:)

It having been ascertaised that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Offiorder

By Command of Maj. General WHITING : JAMES H. HILL. Maj. & A. A. General. April 7th, 1864.

TINE CITIZENS of Middle bound are requested to meet

agreement between General MORGAN and the Departments at Richmond, and, as is usually the case, the public sympathies are with the dashing partizan, and against what has been called routine and red tape .--Of course papers like the Richmond Examiner seize before Charleston must cease for sor e time. They are by the Confiderates) is rebuilt, so that timber can field. upon this as an occasion to find fault with and abuse the Departments. 27 51*

The disagreement seems to arise out of the fact that | that quarter. General MORGAN insists upon an independent command, out resson or provacation, and gone to South Carolina with and that independent commands are opposed to the one James Rh d s. This is to caution all persons not to policy of the President and the War Department. It and that every corps must be under a definite control. and subject to the general rules and plans of the army. not pay for the absence of any important force at the proper place and at the decisive moment. We do not think there is any difficulty about assigning General MORGAN 10 a command befitting his rank and services, raise the blockade. The navy must at the same time or in giving him an adequate force, but there is about | fight batteries, torpedoes and hidden obstructions. giving him an independent command,-in other words a

GENERAL ORDERS from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Confederate States Army, from January, 1862, to December, 1863, (both inclusive.) in two Series. Prepared from the Files of Head Quarters, Department of S. C., Ga. and Fla, with full Indexes. Columbia: Steam Power Press of Evans & CLOSWELL. 1864. This is a stout 12 mo. vo'ume of some six hundred pages, which will be found of interest to all, and of special importance to persons connected with the service.

HON. THOMAS BRAGG has been appointed Commissoner of the Confederate States for the State of North Carolina, under the act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus.

German Soldiers for the Yankes Army. [trom the London Times, March S.]

Enlistments of German soldiers for the Federal service appear to have been proceeding rapidly of late. One hundred and thirty-six Germans, many of whom have seen service, have arrived in Liverpool, to embark for Boston cers commanding cut-posts of this command will arrest to join the United States army. They seem to expect knows that, in every fight, his flog was always ahead, and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this rough service, but are all anxious to receive their bounty and at the post of honor and danger. When the army money, \$100, before leaving England, and some refuse to first landed and were moving on Wagner, and the embark without it.

AMERICAN ENLISTMENTS IN GERMANY.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, March 9.]

left in the larch.

In yesterday's "Mercury" we mentioned the arrival of

gustenberg to the sovereignty of those duchies. When the

Prussian and Austrian Governments entered the dutchies,

and for the nonce shelved the pretensions of the dake, it

ed. This measure took place at Hamburg; and as it was

feared that an emeute would ensue-the volunteers being

favorable to the claims of the Duke and opposed to the

pretensions of Austria and Prussia-those whose services

the chief of police that they must guit the lo-

cality in twenty-four hours, and if they refused to

comply they would be expelled from the kingdom .--

At this juncture a person who occupied the position of

corporal in the Schleswig-Holstein army pointed out to

the volunteers that they might with advantage transfer

that valor which they intended for the benefit of Vaterland

pay and bounty were offered to them, and as they were

of them had left good situations to fight for German unity,

stated, on their arrival at Liverpoo', having some misgiv-

ings that the contract they had entered into would not be

fulfilled, they declined to leave this port for America with-

out receiving a guarantee for the payment of their bounty.

It is a circumstaece worthy of remark in this strange af-

air, that all emigrants leaving Hamburg for England or

elsewhere require to have their passports vised by the po-

ice; but in this present case, the men were allowed to

leave without such preliminary being gone through, and, the inference is that the authorities, wishing to get the men

of affairs in Germany winked at their departure for Eng-

land. The Duke of Augustenburg's corps was composed

of the elife of the youth of Germany, who, in many cases.

left comfortable situations, to further what they supposed

was the cause of German unity; and the disbanding of such

a body of men, trained to the use of arms, seems to have

been looked upon as a favorable opportunity for these

who were anxious to promote the so called "emi

gration" to America. Most of those who have arrived in

Liverpool have done the State some service, having served

some years in the Prussian and Austrias army, a few

among their number having received medals for being en-

gaged in fighting the battles of Germany at Solferino and

eisewhere. In the difficulty in which they are placed, they

have applied for advice and assistance to the Bremes and

Gen. Forrest's Expedition to Paducah.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.]

DEMOFLIS, April 2d, 1864.

L. POLK, Lieut. Gen.

of their number will suffer severely.

To General S. COOPER

here.

received.

dred small arms.

required to leave Hamburg in a short time, and as several

were dispensed with received an intimation from

forty Garmans in this town

A DIFFICULTY.—There would seem to be some dis-greement between General MORGAN and the Depart-withdrew; for come out at some time they must, for to day or to-morrow. fresh supplies. But could the army advance at the Smith's cavalry column burned all the bridges be ministration has confidence was called in. The basis same time with the navy, the vessels lost inside would tween Okalona and West Point, and tore up the track of the case submitted for consideration was that the still be st our command, to be raised at our pleasure. at intervals. The latter has been replaced ; but noth- several February expeditions had nearly miscarried. Under these circumstances it seems that operations ing can be done with the former until Tibbee (burnt and the country was becoming alarmed and dissatis-

even now at an end; for General Gilmore has a'ready be transported over the road-that being impossible "I have it from a source considered reliable, that

The army are now resting without any particular work below. care to trouble them. But not so with the pavy. they must watch and see that the rebels do not get out with their iron clads and drive our army off. They must us out, and what it was generally believed at home it to Virginia. All troops that can be spared from oth is no doubt thought at Richmond that this year is to maintain an effective blockade, and must battle day would take four months to repair. A month of ener- er points will be incorporated with the Army of the age. be one of concentrated movements and decisive strategy, and night with the elements and keep safe what we getic labor has opened the road to travel, and we hope Potomac. Banks will be reinforced by negro troops, have gained. - There is no rest for the sailor.

Should the navy go up to the city they have all to also.

lose and nothing to gain. They can give and receive The new currency and the open road, coming in bulk of the white troops will be concentrated in Vir- rains. Raids and dashes, however glerious and gallant, will blows without attaining anything further than kneck- timely conjunction, will, we hope, have the effect of in- ginia. It is believed that 250,000 men can be brought ing down a few sand works, which can be repaired as creasing the supplies of country produce in this city. fast as they are injured ; and in the end they must come Th Conscription_A Gilp on "Foreigners,"

out perhaps crippled to such an extent that the rebels can bring out their iron-clads and drive them off and The purposes of the navy is to maintain an effective blockade and to co-operate with the army; and in this they have always succeeded.

became of gans (if not natives) of the Hta'e or We must consider the consequences of defeat with county of which they claim to be citizes; wheththe probability of success, and see that the advantages Confederacy; and if so, the length of time they have toto be gained will warrant the risk of defeat. Let us sided here; the age of the parties claiping exemption; then imagine cur iron clads to have been disabled. In the length of time they have resided in this country, and that case the rebel iron-clads would sally out, break the the circumstances under which they came ; the nature of the business engaged in, aid whether as owner or agent ; blockade, which would enable them to obtain the supplies which they are so much in need of, cut off our if matried, whether is the Confederacy of not, and the interview of the property is this gentleman in his letter to the public slander of his the Confederacy, and whether real or personal; good same, and assuring him that while differing will a surrender; even our Northern cities would be whether owners of property in this coun-threatened; for these vessels-of which the Atlanta try or State of which they claim to be cit zans, and if was one-can endure the sea. With all this at stake, so, the nature of it; whether they have no protection of federacy; and, in cases of parties claiming protection of so, the nature of it ; whether they have yo'ed in the Oonwould it be proper to risk a fight where there is European powers, whether they have voted in or declared nothing to gain ? I should say not ? their intention of bac ming citizens of the United States ;

The excitement caused by the rumor that the Alabama was approaching New York, last summer, is still fresh in the minds of the people ; and the reported ing ; whether they have expressed an intention of loss of the Ironsides and two Monitors lately caused becoming citizens of the Confederate States, and if they painful sensations.

Admiral Dahlgren has been most shamefully attacked by some ignorant and malicious scribblers. It has even been said that he wanted pluck, when every one rolls of the Confederacy. Monitors were clearing the way before them, the flag

Monitor, which was in the advance, was struck s xty times with heavy shot, which is more than any Monitor has ever received in any one battle. And yet, with

moved his beadquarters to Hilton Head from Folly Is. over the prairies, even if the timber could be had. But after the grounds had been gone over, Grant was callland, which means that nothing more is to be done in for a heavy freshet, which has delayed the work, Tibbee ed upon for his opinion, and he promptly replied in fabridge would have been ready on the completion of the vor of the capture of Richmond as the first step in the campaign. I feel assured that orders will instantly So much for Sherman's irreparable damage to the go to Chattanooga to bring forward the 11th and 12th great road, which the Yankees boasted would starve corps and the 16th and 17th corps, from Mississippi

the commissaries up there will permit us to say to trade but nothing more. It is expected that with the aid of

against Richmond at any day. From the Salisbury Watchman. We learn, says the Eichmond Examiner, that the au-

Chief Justice Pearson.

thorities tave at last taken measures to apply the con-We call the attention of such of our contemporaries as have indulged in animadversions upon the patriotism residents in the Confederacy. They will be nut through a series of scarching interrogatories by the officers of coa- of this distinguished Jurist, to the following letter. I scription. They are required to set forth the town or will be seen that his political views and sympathits county and State of their birth, the time at which they have been misapprehended by some, and in their zeal for the cause of our struggling country, harshly judged er their pareste or nearest relatives res de in the of by others. This letter will, therefore, afford all the Yankee priseners. The officers are Col. Troy, Capts. Buckmeans of correcting their errors, and doing justice ber and Wiscon, and Licut. Breckenridge. Nothing is said where no wrong was intended.

We may add that the letter was written to an avowed secessionist and cordial supporter of the administra- row. if matried, whether in the Confederacy or no', also the tion, and was in reply to some incidental allusion by good same, and assuring him that while differing with him on many legal questions decided by him, he be lieved the Judge had so decided from a pure and conscientious though mistaken judgment ; and that he had invariably resented these aspersions whenever his rebulke | prayer, and directed that due preparation be made by all might have been understood or heeded.

For the honor of our dear old State, which has suf fered with the Chief Justice, by and through these attacks, let our contemporaries publish this letter with and divine service in their respective regiments and brigbefitting comments :

BICHMOND HILL, March 23d, 1864.

The 3rd

My Dear Sir :- 'the patition of --- was received last week-he was not arrested as a conscript, but as an efficer. burg yesterday. Great activity is visible in the Yankee and there being no averment that his resignation (although | camps. tendered) had been accepted, I did not think it came under the case of Bradshaw. You wrote you did not desire the writ unless I was of opinion it came under that case, so I put it in the bundle of " petitions rejected." In the

case of ---- my bpinion was that his having put in a sub-We clip the following from the Louisville Journal, of stitute in the Confederate service, did not exampt him from the 19th, from which it appears that Prentice has never home guard duty, so it was put in the bundle of "reject-forgiven John Morgan for the terrible fright he gave ed cases." (I reckon some of your " military friends "

cate under oath, that the party is detained as a prisoner

opinion in Roseman's case, sent to the Progress last week.

Secretary of War for attempting to evade military ser-

forther action : the matter awaits such motion as the pe-

tioner may be advised by his counsel." Bo the cases stand.

and I presume nothing more will be done until the Court

Your contradiction of any imputation upon the motives

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TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASPER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

BICHMOND, April 6th, 1864. The aggreate official returns of funding to this date reach d \$200,000,000.

Gov. Smith has declined certifying in favor of the exemption of Justices of the Peace under forty-five years of

The weather is clear to-day for the first time in ten days. There is no sign of the fing of truce boat expected at City the fleet he will be able to take Mobile. The great Point. The detention is probably caused by the recent

> The annual election of city officers passed off quietly to dav.

There has been no sales of bonds or stocks in this market since the first April.

AGEIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOATS.

RICHMOND, April 7th, 1864.

The flag of truce steamers New York and Express arrived at City Foint this afternoon with four officers and niceteen ladies abcard, also fifteen tons of freight for the in the dispatch about the number of privates returned .---The papers by this artival will be brought up to-mor-

Not a ward of news to-day from any quarter.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Va., April 7th, 1864. General Lee has haved a general order directing the ob servance of to-morro # as a day of fasting, humiliation and he departments to anticipate the wants of the several commands. All military duties, unless absolutely necessary, will be suspended, and the chaplains are desired to ades. The officers and men are requested to attend.

It is reported that a scouting party of the enemy appeared on the heights of Stafford, opposite Fredericks-

Letter from General Clingman.

We commend the pairiotism of the following excelient letter. The example set by the writer is worthy of imitation by all our distinguished civilians in the

nust be corroborated by the affidavit of at least two re-

Prentice on Morgan.

whether under the act of the Legislature of Virgibia appropriating sait to be sold to her citizans, they availed themselves of the privilege of draw-

are now, res.ding in the Confederate States with that intention; if shey intend retuining to the Country of which they claim citizenship, and if so, the time at which they expect to return. These acts must be certified to on osth, and

spectable persons We are curious to know how many will run the gaunt et of this examination, and do not doubt that the result will be a large addition to the conscript

at Midd e sound Muster Ground on the 20th inst., public business. A full attendance is respectfully requested. April 6th, 1864.

MOTICE.

TTHE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator of John U. Devane, deceased, at March Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover | rious German boarding houses. Their movements were | pose that all will be done that is possible. County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment; and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated wi him the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. M. K. DEVANE, Adm'r.

March 31 1'E4

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of John C. Be-wane, deceased, on Thursday, the 21st of April, 1864 the perishable property of the estate of said deceased, consisting of stock of al kinds, household and kitches furniture, farming utensils, corn on hand, fodder, bacon, and a few other articles too tedious to coumerate. Bix was deemed a dvisable that his "army" should be disbandmonths will be given, and note and approved sureties re-M. K. DEVANE, Adm'r. quired. 174-1t-28 3t. April I.

	_	and the second sec		
John	R.	Larkins &	Wite, E. L.,]	In Equity.
		22.4		

Patrick Murphy, Adm'r, with New Hanover County the Will annexed, and John [Fall Term, 1863. Miller, Executor of Chas. Hen-

ry, decca+d. Bill to Account. WHIS CASE COMING ON, to be heard upon the bill and answer to P. Murphy. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Miller, Executor, and to the cause of the Northern States of America. Liberal one of the Defendants, is a non-resident : It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmirgton Weekly Journal for six weeks, notifying said Miller to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in the Town they accepted the offer made to them ; but, as we have made. of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1864, and then and there plead, answer or demar, or judgmedt will be taken pro confesso as to

Teste :	Α.				Clerk &		
March 17.		per	п. л.	DAUG	Deputy	25 6	£

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 7, 1864.

THE WEATHER which is said to have ruined the prospects of the fauit crop and certainly has kept back the early vegetables, has also retarded the opening of the campaign in Virginia and Northern Georgia.

There is little doubt that an early opening of active hostilities was looked for on both sides, and that in Northern Virginia at least, the decks were early cleared for action, the lady visitors having been a imonished to depart by the 1st of April, which they have somewhat done, no doubt. But however willing the belligerents may have been to resume the work of mutual destruction, the state of the roads continues to interpose an obstacle to military movements that not even the most eager combatants can attempt to disregard. It is a breathing spell before the work of death com-

mences, but only a breathing-spell, and then the storm will burst in redoubled fury.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY with the Confederacy is transportation. It is the want of transportation that makes corn worth five times as much here as it is in Montgomery, Alabama, or in many places in Georgia. There is enough food in the Confederacy to save the people from extortion in particular places, if it could only be sent to the points where it is most needed. Whether the Union City on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty there is any possibility of doing this, we cannot say .---Certainly the tailroads and the government should work so as to do the most that can be done for the people in this respect.

evening of the 26th, drove the enemy from their gunboats DULL !- DULLER !!- DULLEST ! !!- What with the and forts, held the town for ten hours, and could have held record of the army anblemished by these emancipated longer, but found the small pox raging and evacuate disturbance of the carrency, the virtual stoppage o brutes. in the Cumberland mountains. the place. L shall not mention cases, although I could refer to the blockade, the small stocks of goods offered, the We captured many stores and horses, burned up sixty scores. I have only to say that, had I authority here bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock and brought comparative scarcity of money, the apparent determinoff sixty prisoners. I'd end this insolence of negro soldiers, or end the exation of holders of everything to eat, drink or wear, to My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is istence very suddenly of enough to exert a salutary intwenty five killed and wounded, among them Col. Thompask higher prices in the new scaled-down currency than ask higher prices in the new scaled-down currency than they did in the old currency, and the certain determin-ation of persons wishing to purchase, not to give these prices, there may be said to be a complete stagnation fluence over the rest. Mobile and Chio Railroad. On the 24th inst., says the Mobile "Advertiser," the prices, there may be said to be a complete stagnation upper and lower working parties met and connected ed. The prisoners in all five handred. in all kinds of business here,-we cannot say how it is the rails near Meridian. Passenger trains can run to N. P. FORBEST. Columbus and Tibbee bridge, and these will commence elsewhere. For our own part we think the experiment DEMOPOLIS, April 3, 1864. running to-morrow. The regular heavy freight train of refusing compliance with demands which are out of cannot be run until the water fixtures and eldings are To Gen. S. Cooper : all reason is at least worth trying. Don't pay prices The following despatch just received from General Forput in order. Gen. Sherman's fiends burned the bridges, water-fixtures and warehouses on 47 miles of road, and which may well be called ungodly. Do without any-JACKSON, TENN., via Waterford, April 2. Bix Lundred, Federal prisoners will arrive at Ripley, Miss., to day en Cumberland Gap to Big Creek Gap. tore up the track for about 21 miles, cn 15 miles of which the cross-ties were entirely destroyed, and the thing that is not absolutely necessary to life, wear the Big Creek and Cumberland Gaps, lead from Kenroute for Demopolis. oldest of old clothes, and live upon bread and water .-"Col. Neeley engaged Hant (?) on the 29th March, near rails badly bent. Within this distance there ing him to Memphis, killing thirty and capturing thirty five prisoners, killing two captains and capturing one." L. POLK, Lieut. Gen. The bread, we know is not so very easy to get, but the water is abundant and of the best quality. It is constantly falling from the clouds. It is cool, too; there sides many small trestles and wooden culverts. The is no need of ice. Try it for a while. It may be good The Federal Operations Before Charleston to Cease destruction occupied a large portion of Sherman's for the wholesome. This will make things, if possible, "for some Time." troops for four or five days. They evacuated Meridian duller, but only for a time, and after people get to a A correspondent of the New York "Herald" enon the 20th of February, and on the 25th the work of fair understanding things will be better, so that it may lightens the Yankees on the situation at Charles on. repairing commenced, and was finished on the 24th inst., being just 29 1.2 days, of which five working It appears that the efforts of the Yankee navy, so far do good and can hardly do harm or make things worse. It appears that the thirds of the Lankee have been com-from attempting to capture this "hot bed," are now days were lost by rain. The Yankees have been com-There is one thing to be remembered, however : The engaged in defending New York city : plimented on their skill in destroying our roads, and admixture of old fives with the new currency hardly The army having made no further advances towards the energy with which they re-construct their own, permits the effect of the latter to be fully felt or seen. the city, no assistance could be expected of them by when broken up by the Confederates. We think the the navy. The relation which an advance by land repairing of the Mobile and Obio road will compare Our change is all, in fact, in old currency, with the bears to an advance by water is very important ; for, well with Yankee enterprise. The work here was besingle exception that this portion has a little longer supposing the navy went in, several iron-clads must be "gun under great disadvantages, a large portion of the lease of life than the average of that doomed commodi- sacrificed and left inside ; for it is absurd to suppose regular force baving scattered, on the appearance of the that a crippled vessel could be saved from sinking un- enemy, and for some time, there were no facilities for Yankee arms. ty of paper money. Until we have really and without mixture a new currency, we can hardly say that prices der the heavy ne of mountrie, o black and such an advance being unsupported by a corres-are fixed according to that standard. The Selma road had eight miles torn up, and it is A council was held to-day, in which not only the per and punish the venders thereof. der the heavy fire of Moultrie, Johnson and Ripley. transportation of material on the Southern end of the

the record, in official shape, now before the public, of who it was alleged had been engaged by Federal agents to proceed to America for the purpose of joining the North- the almost daily ac'ions in which the Monitors were ein army. These men state that they came here under an engaged last summer, he is attacked for not 'doing

agreement to be paid so much bounty and pay, and they something." refused to leave Liverpool unless they are paid or receive As to what will be done would not be proper to disa guarantee for the amount which has been promised to cuss, if it were known. It is only reasonable to supthem. On their arrival here they were quartered in va-

directed by a person who, it is stated had the management The impression that the obstructions have been reof the arrangement for their transmission to America, but moved and washed out during the late gales is incoras soon as they demanded payment of their " bounty, rect. With the exception of about three hundred teet individual became non est, and the men are consequently of chain and some rope work; the obstructions have not It seems from the statements the "emigrants" have made been injured, and are as formidable as ever. Rafts are since their arrival, that at the commencement of the d ffi occasionally sent down with the tide to injure the vesculties in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, in sels, but the constant vigilance of the navy has always Germany, they formed part of a volunteer "army" which prevented any injury being done. was being raised to support the claims of the Duke of Au-I RUTH.

> Correspondence Louisville Journal. Experience of the Negro in Middle Tennessee. NASHVILLE, March 14, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Since the introduction into the army of a black ele ment, between which and the white there will ever be contention, and never fraternization in feeling and respect, there have abuses enough to condemn the experiment. This organizing servile population, and arming it to battle against the once ruling element, the master, is fraught with dangers and serious objections .-These objections were opposed through the prints and other channels against the arming of the blacks, but every scruple was defined and the cherished innovation

It was argued that discipline could be infused into blacks and a servile population mobilized with as much case and safety as the same success could be achieved until he dashes out his brains. We can appreciate with whites and freemen. It should certainly be the care of those who advised the experiment, and to whose hands its success is confided, to spare no labor or vigi boldness, his intrepidity, his tact, his celerity, his inlance in the effort to compel obedience on the part o negro troops to orders and that soldierly respect for ers, and we detest him for having inaugurated in Kenwho are disbanded out of the way at the present juncture | rights that proper discipline enjoins. It may be true, tucky the system of guerilla business, robberics, and as the friends of this measure advance in the conscious-

ness of having cast a poser, that he who has known nothing but oppression and servility all his life must be expected to overstep at times the pale of propriety. If their natures incline to insubordination and courage the more stringently should they be restrained and more numerous should be the guards and checks.

EXPERIENCE IN THIS DISTRICT.

The niggers in this district who are in the military ervice, are becoming intolerably insolent and imperous. Their brazen effrontery calls for the interposition of some hand that will deal condigaly with their sable

Hamburg consuls at this port; but these gentlemen demajestics. clined to interfere, regarding the transaction altogether as It is no part of the duty of a black soldier to prowl an illegal one. Their case is one of peculiar hardship. through the country with his arms, entering dwellings and if something is not done to help them, no doubt some at pleasure, and, brandishing his weapons, plunder and It is stated that another contingent of one hundred and rob at will. If enthusiasm of our patriotic soldiers of fifty men was expected from hull; but the parties who the unfortunate hue is not given vent, by employing have the management of the expedition, hearing of the them at such places where their spirit of adventure difficulty that had occurred in Liverpool, ordered the men

> necessary to keep on hand an equal number of white Numerous instances have been reported here of black

soldiers entering dwellings in the country, insulting women in the most violent and indecent manner, and frightening unarmed citizens into non resistance, while The following dispatch from Gen. Forrest has just been they accomplished their work of theft or demolition .--I am happy to record that a citizen being assailed by DRESDEN, Tenn., March 27, via Okalona, April 2 - To one of these uniformed sons of Ham, who; supposing the gentlemen unarmed, made insolent demands and threatened to shoot on non-compliance, emptied into his prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most sable carcass the contents of a shot gun; that sent his of his regiment, about two hundred horses, and five hunadventurous spirit to mingle with the shades of Hades. If a few more of the arrogant ecoundrels meet with the

forgiven John Morgan for the terrible fright he gave will be surprised to learn I have such a bundle.) him in one of his raids : section of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of In making a partial reply on Tuesday to a letter of habeas corpus, in my opinion undoubtedly contemplates that writs are to issue as before, and provides, as some pro-

our charming little correspondent, "V.," we omitted to notice what she said of Gen. John Morgan and Gen. Buckner. We don't propose to repair the omission to by order of the President or Secretary of War for one of any great extent now. "V." says : "I wonder, why the causes specified ; so it is still the duty of the Judge to you do not admire our glorious Gen. Morgan. * grant the writ, and let the matter proceed, at icast, to this thought you had more spirit than not to admire such stage, and it will be for the officer to decide wiether he can take the oath. You will see my reasons in full in an a dashing hero." Alas, it has always been the case that Col. Mallett's Enrolling Officers, to writs issued on the the loveliest of women are ever prone to admire and ido an a "dashing hero," especially if he has a strong petition of men who had put in substitutes, certify under spic of sin and the devil in him.

scription law to the vast numbers of pretended foreign

A bold robber clief captivates their romantic fancies vice." Upon these I entered "the certificate is so gener her than a good and quiet Christian citizen, and a al as not to present the question whether Congress ha gloomy and desperate pirate, like Byron's Conrad, power to suspend the privilege of the writ in civil cases, takes a deeper hold upon their hearts and imaginations or whether it was the intention to do so. I can take no munity and as individuals. than any honest commander of a steam frigate or ship of the line. If some of John Morgan's men had robbed our correspondent of her best horse, as they have robbed decides Walton's case. us of ours, and if they had exhibited a written order to under which I have acted, in all of the questions which I burn her house, as they exhibited one to burn a house

have been called on to decide, is no more than I expected of curs, we hardly think he would be the idol of of you; still it is gratifying to know that I have some her dreams, as he now is. It Morgan had oftriends who are to be relied on. Perhaps, in the consciousfered two hundred thousand dollars for her own or her father's head, as he did for ours, according to profession and the people at large, I regard too little the a telegraphic dispatch under his own hand, pubaspersions of those who do not take the trouble to think lished by his favorite biographer, and if he had offered for themselves, but are content to be the repeaters of three hundred thousand dellars for a shot at her or her father, as he did for a shot at us, according to the tes-Walton's case and in Roseman's case. They may not agree with me, but they will feel satisfied that I timony of his newspaper organ at Atlanta (?) she might possibly wonder far less than she does, why elderly genhave acted from the clearest convictions of duty. I have him altogether. He is undoubtedly a "dashing follow," but we guess we shall never approve any dash of his

In regard to my opinion in habeas corpus cases, you may John Morgan well enough. We understand exactly say to your friends, that nearly all of the principles were us, but his government has, by a series of acts of Con-what he is and what he is not. We admire him for his decided by me on the construction of the conscription and gress, confiscated for its use all our property, both real my decisions were affimed by the Supreme Court. These defatigableness, and his occasional courtery to prison- on the late acts of Congress will be before the Court next June, and I will, of course be governed by the decisions of casions to express my political opinions.

1 will say to you, and you are at liberty to read this letthe State seceded, my opinion has been that we are in for grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for adit, and the only way is to fight it out-there is no use in vanced crucity, but the atrocities which they have comtalking about peace until one side or the other is whipped mitted within the last three years have caused humani good -- these sentiments I treely communicated to Governor ty to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have ance when he wrole, asking my advice as to what he should do about "the peace meetings." The idea of North Carolina leaving her sister States in

the lurch, is out of the question. Very truly yours, &c ,

R. M. PEAR ON. "FIVE TO ONE."-But between the two forces a wide difference existed-the rebels outnumbered us five

to one .-- Fla. Cor. N. Y. Times. Will some individual lavor us with an account of battle in which we were deleated that the enemy di not outnumber us five to one? Notwithstanding the Johnson's divis ons. Col. Jones will go either to Peters- demoralization of the enemy ; notwithstanding that deourg or North Catolina. Majors intaxton, Pegram, sertions go on daily at the rate of hundreds, and their Prague, Bardaway and McIntosh, have been promoted to armics are scattered all through the mountains, hiding and waiting an opportunity to come North-no sooner promoted to Majorities. Major - Beckham, of Stuart's is; there a battle than they outnumber us at least five to lorse Artillery, has been transferred to the army of Gen. one. At Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Lexington, Belmont, Bull Run, Shiloh, Ball's Bluff, Big Bether, Chancellorsville, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chickanominy, Chickamauga, the enemy invariably cutnumbered as at least in the proportion of " five to cne." Their resources were long ago exhausted-they have no heart in the contest-they are ready to accept peace dpon any terms ; on the contrary, we are enthusiastic, rich, irresistible in numbers and wealth, have an ample commissariat, an enormous prependerance in population, and an adult ional force of auxiliaries in the shape of 50.000 regrocs-and yet, strangely enough, with all these ad-

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,) March 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN :- I have been informed that an imprestection to the citizen, that the officers shall make a certifi- sion is sought to be made in certain quarters that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my came has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great oath "the party is detained as a prisoner by order of the listue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous proscention of the war now being waged not only for inependence, but for everything of value to us as a com

The State of North Carolina, by an unanimous vote of her Convention, seceded and united her fortune with those of the Confederate States. This action met the universal approbation of her citizens at the time, no one litting his voice against it. No public man in the State can, therefore, without personsal dishonor, and without covering himself with the deepest ignominy, ness of my own singleness of purpose, and the hold which advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confed-I know I have on the good opinion of the members of the erate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand newspaper abuse. All I ask of such men, as perance for fold stronger than they were for embarking in it origthe injustice they have done me, is to read my opinion in | inally. The State second because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation, called for a few hundred men to astlemen of a reflecting turn of mind should not admire as much at stake as any of them, and God knows 1 love sist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now in our country as well. Bo, when a newspaper resorts to such porticas of our State as his armies occupy, he abuse, it only shows my reasons cannot be answer- forces into his ranks, by conscription, every man, white

and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against exemption acts before last June Term, and every one of and personal. Should we be subjugated and our property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers. both black and white, our entire population, men. the Court. I go so little from home as to have but few ec- women and children, must either perish from starvation, or become the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might elected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated " The Brute." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received evations in the Northern citics, but by a acliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worthy to wear the sword he had stolen. These acts, as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our memics. 1 know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the Yanaces, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy for to the deplicity and chaning of the lox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women rom becoming cooks and house servants, who have nothing to rely on but the lavor of God and the valor d our armits. It those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give as independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless takes are obtained, I hold that the war should commute as long as there is one brave man reviving and one true Southern woman left to fight

Very respectfully, yours, &c., r. L. CLINGMAN.

A terman Estimate of Lincoln. A German correspondent of a Boston radical paper writes

"As |or Er. Loncola, he has not the loast interest for me. He is, from every ideal view, a total Auti-a good as tured mater, totally deviad of ideas, uphaid simply by his con-

of immense good.

to be detained in Hull until matters were made smooth | may be directed against enemies of the land, it will be

soldiers or they'll "rule the roast."

I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having I moved North with Buford's division, marching direct same summary disposal, it will be petter for the service, from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the and decidedly more satisfactory to all who prefer the superiority of the white race, and who would have the

general depredations. Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIEGINIA,

Our pickets report that Grant was out on the front, at-

have been well received, and will doubtless be productive The weather is still quite unsettied, and we can scarcely

ception. A number of promotions and changes have recently been made in the artillery arm of the service. I will chroncie a tew. Lieut. Cols. Catter and H. P. Jones have been made full Colonels. Colonel C. will remain with this army, and will have charge of the artillery of Rodes' and deutenant Colonelcies, and Captains Watson, Channing, Page, Miller, Magraw, Moormos and Chew, have been

A beard, consisting of Colonel H. P. Jones, Lioutenant olonels Braxton and Pegram, are now sitting at Orange Court House, examining into the efficiency of certain officers, among others a number of Quartermasters are or dered before them. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of General R. E. Lee, is row on a visit to General Stuart's, headquarters. I sup-

Χ. THE GAPS IN CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN .- The special

correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. vantages in our favor, almost invariably when we must from Washington as follows : writing from Powell's Valley in Virginia, says : Comthe rebels they outnumber us to the extent of " five to berland mountain is in sight, and the State of Kentucky one." is but ten miles distant. There are a good many gaus This stereotyped phrase is becoming slate and dis gusting -- not only from its everiasting repetition, but conrectees. Here, in Washington, he has few Pound gap is a pass sixty miles from Abingdon, due from its glaring improbability. It is but another name it ionds. All speak of him with - contempt. north, and before our forces had consumed all the forfor inefficiency, for incompetency, for community. I age, &c., in the country, it was not difficult for a travis alike used to excuse Eurasiae at Frederick-burg, eler to find good accommodations at any point by the Pope a Manassas, Hooker at Chancellorsville, and Old Abe in Florida. In no case is it true--in every case and, to please her, the Acpannian President must make way. Along this road all the stock, &c., that was heretofore sent from the State of Kentucky to the South it diverts attention from the cowardice, ignorance or was driven. It is an excellent wagon road. From unfitness of those for whose benefit it is used. Pound Gap to Big Creek Gap, it is one hundred and In the latest use of it, it means really noting more forty miles. Between these two gaps are many others. nor less than the fact that Lincoln commuted a crimiamong them Big Stone Gap, Urank's Gap, and Oumnal bluader in sending troops to Florida, and also that berland Gap. It is forty miles from Big Stone Gap his negro troops disgracefully ran away, and thus lost to Pound Gap-about twenty-eight miles from Big the battle .-- Chicago Times. Stone to Crank's Gap, and thirty-six to Cumberland

expect Grant, I think, under two or three weeks; but that

he will come I emertain no doubt. But our boys will be ready for him, and I doubt not will give him a warm re-

Johnston.

pose that he will again be assigned to duy in this army. I am told that an immense amount of money has been unded by the various Quartermasters in the army

April 1st, 1864. tended by an immense staff, on Wednesday, ergaged in Le delightful task of reconnoitering our lines. Governor Vance has addressed all the troops of this army, finishing with Lane's brigade to-day. Bis speeches

from Grank's Gap, and about thirty or thirty-five from

tucky into Tennessee, and Pound, Big Stone and Crank's Gaps lead from Kentucky into Virginia. It change. is seventy five miles from Crank's Gap to Bristol. This nor Big Stone Gaps are passable for wagons. It is sixty miles from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap. and about Lity-five from Knoxville to Big Urtek Gap. The people on this side of the mountains are patriotbills, are the viest sort of bushwhackers, and can well be termed semi barbarians. They call themseives Un-

anything, are more demoralized than the men-

Incolu's Council of War

The Northern journa's give various statements and surmises respecting Lincoin's grand council of war,

YANKEE PRISONERS DYING .- At the military prison us re stop d and find at Andersonville, Ga, Lear Americus, the Yankees, we are informed, are dying at the rate of 20 to 25 per day. If this continues we will have but low priseders to ex-

A GOOD SOAP RECEIPT .- Pour 12 quarts of boiling water upon 5 lbs. of unslacked lime; then dissolve 5 lbs. of washing soda in 12 quarts of boiling water. mix the above together, and let the mixture temain ic and loyal, but those in Kentucky, just over the big together from 12 to 24 hours for the purpose of chemitogether from 12 to 24 hours for the purpose of chemi-cal action. Now pour off all the clear liquid, being careful not to disturb the sediment, add to the liquid 214 the of clarified grass and if seymour of fail to the liquid at the offet in despine - Garaspille (Fig.) Cotton States. ion men, but will murder a Yankee soldier for plunder 31/2 lbs. of clarified grease, and from 3 to 4 czs. cl as quick as the will a Confederate. The women, it rosin. Boil the compound together one nour, pour off

to cool, and the next day cut in bars for used

The special order of General Rosecrans, from the Department of Missouri, suppressing the circulation of the New York Metropolulan Record in ms military command. is published. The articles in the condemned way or are called to concoct a new plan of military operations to designated by Gen. Reservant as " of an incendialy, dis-retrieve, if possible, the February disasters to the loyal, and traitorous character." The General complains that, although it is called a Cathobe newspaper, it has no

"ecclesiastical sanction," and dencarces its articles as "a

cealed curning a quality which harmonizes so well with

excite any Republican reduction. Two cavalerials hold cost busi gradu at his pate, and two natante-mos at the enterance of his door. Date, Lincoln, they say wants it so, unquiver la dezin deputitione chisels avery day. Even una opento pratis permissiones i such homoug. Congress child to take to d or this matter. One of the meat promin at perty cases or Washington told me he card Mr. incolubry, "The mes policy is to have no policy at all." replace, trausplaid miss German, that means, it is best to avono pristale et al. s a aplitie soure sa possible. has a shirty expressed by our German proverb : "the gets along ty has studion y." And it is very simple; for those who are snot or make use of him, and those who are still

THE BLACK FLAG - We have heard it stated that symptotic has raid size wis deless, that in future has usual give be address to our troops because we have lot given quarter to some of his negro tropps. We do abt believe we haded a men who threw down his gue, but we knew in I some of his soldners did attempt to kill sound or ohn wounder. I tare is a case in the hospital at Like City, where a Vankee thought he had dis

A NOVEL MARKINGS LIGENCE - I be following is a copy of if marriage, here a captured on a Yankee by ur irocus as tokname, icam, a low days since :

S.F.

FROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,) GALLATIN, tenn, July 27 1863. hals retore required John R. white has pines ion to many stally Walia for two years, or during the

ALBERT LAMB, Capt. and Provest Marshal. Approved: E. A. PAINE, Brig. Gen.