THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1864.

THE question of our continued retention or possible abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg is one that | follows has of late been frequently asked and debated. That. however, is hardly the question after all; for it would be difficult to say what may not be possible in the chances and changes of a great struggle like that going on in this country. The real question is its probability or emprobability.

We know that not very long since considerable uncasiness was felt both in Richmond and Petersburg, but not so far as we could learn, in official circles. The uneasiness we believe reached its height at the time when SHEBIDAN appeared to be sweeping up the Valley with resistless force, carrying everything before him, and threatening to come down upon LEE's flank from the West, endangering our communications with East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and with the whole South.

That immediate danger has passed away. SHERIDAN is once more in retreat down the Valley-EARLY appears to have resumed the offensive, and with it to have regained his superiority. The Danville Road is safe, and Richmond and Petersburg breathe freer.

We could hardly throw any dangerous light upon the this is not the height of norsense, we would like to number and position of our forces in Virginia, even if know what is .- Daily Journal of yester day. we would: but without doing this, or without adding anything to what has already been stated by others, we may express cur assured conviction, that, spite of what may have been said or may hereafter be said of favouritism to LEE and injustice to JOHNSTON OF others, LEB has had more than once to provide for the defence of Richmond under circumstances of greater difficulty and larger disparity of numbers than any other, even of our generals has had to encounter. What LEE has done, we whether his greatest trials are not over, and therefore in New Orleans and arrived at Mobile. we think that, although it is not impossible that any place or places might have to be given up, or might be given up for strategic reasons, it is yet highly improbable that Richmond and Petersburg, or either will be given up, unless under circumstances very different from those now actually existing, or at present foreseen a slikely to come to pass.

Of course we cannot pretend to the gift of prophecy. We can only reason from existing facts, and these seem to be the probabilities derivable from a consideration of these facts.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

It is proper to state, even at this late day, that the

GEORGIA.

The following from the Macon "Intelligencer" of the mails. Our telegrams are to the 10th inst., but we ident would appear not only to have made speeches

Our latest advices from the Army of Tennessee are dated o'clock Friday morning, Oct. 7th, from which we learn that Lee's corps was occupying Allatoona Heights and Big mation deemed desirable to be known, as well as for the Shanty. Hardee's corps, commanded by the gallant Cheatham, was advancing northward on the east side of the State Road. Our forces have effectually destroyed the W. & A. B. I by taking up the rails, burning the timbers, and tearing

away embankments from Kennesaw Mountain northward nearly to Etowah. A number of Yankees who were prowling in the neighour forces, and when they were informed that our army was in possession of the railroad north of there, they were incredulous and perfectly astounded when they discovered the truth. No reliable news of the position and condition of Sherup to our last dates, though it is evident the Yankees are making a movement. Our base of supplies are perfectly safe and convenient to the army. No certainty of the capture of Rome had been announced o cur army up to Thursday evening.

CFFICIAL TON FCOLERY .- Yesterday morning we been said or done, is sometimes wanting in temper and received certain items of news by mail, from the South. Yesterday afternoon the same news came over the wires quently, and under exciting circumstances, it is almost from Augusta, but the operator here has been ordered not to deliver it, it being adjudged "contraband."

THE Printers of Richmond, Va., are mostly in the trenches around that city, hence the papers seem to have a hard old time of it. The Whig of Saturday last came out on a very greatly reduced sheet for the want of printers.

ESCAPED .- Capt. Whiting, 1st Battalion Alabama Artillery ; Lieut. Evans, of Co. D. 1st Battalion Artil lery, and Lieut. Hammond, of the Fort Morgan garthink he can and will do again, if necessary. We doubt rison, have made their escape from the Yankee prisons Senator Johnson's address is excellent in tone, temper

> NEGRO SALES .- At a late auction sale in Savannah a negro boy, a blacksmith, sold for \$7,000; four likely negro men sold for from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. At a late auction sale in Columbus, a negro girl fifteen years old sold for \$2,800, and a girl eleven years old for

\$2.130. The above appears to be the highest prices paid for negroes in Savannah, Ga. A likely negro girl was sold in this market at public auction, about two weeks ago, for upwards of \$7,000. We think the average rates here are materially above the Savannah quotations.

THE enemy at Newbern has refused permission for Dr. O. A. White to pass through the lines in order to give his medical services to the Confederate sufferers

by yellow fever at that point. The Dr. has had large experience here and elsewhere, and could have done

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATEs has fore as it does now, and still it has not yet come. It about 4 o'clock P. M., we are enabled, however, to recently made a tour through some of the most impor- appeared no more so at Charleston and yet the city is present a tolerably concise account of the operations of the 8th, is the latest news from Georgia, received by tant points at the South and South-West. The Pres- now under fire.

are not sure they contained any later news from Hoop's himself, but also to have been the cause of speeches or army than that brought by the " Intelligencer," as letters from others. That he should have spoken, either in response to calls made upon him, or for the purpose of cheering the people up, and of communicating infor-

purpose of vindicating his own course and position, was to have been expected; and perhaps it was also to have been expected that the force of example should operate to draw others out into the broad field of publicity in

ton two or three years ago. the promulgation of their views. At any rate such borhood of Lost Mountain, on Thursday, were captured by has been the case, and not only has President Davis and Generals Beauregard and Hardee made speeches at honorable means in its power to bring about the resto. ration of peace. sundry points, but Vice President Stephens, Senator H. V. Johnson and Hon. Mr. Boyce, have come out man's army had been received at our Army headquarters with letters ; while the prass has had its say through its evident the denomination to which its services are to be given. We learn that Rev. Dr. numerous channels of communication with the public. CORCOBAN, pastor at the Oatholic Church here, will "We cannot say that we admire all that the President receive subscription and forward them to the editors.

has said or done. The manner in which these things have been said or done, or at least are reported to have

courtesy. Where the best man talks much and freinevitable that he should occasionally " put his foot into it." Upon the whole, howevever, we think the President has been more sinned against than sinning. We think that if some times we may see where he has exhibited petn'ance, we ought not to lose sight of the causes which would sometimes try a saint, and are not always in the power of a mere man-even the best man -to resist. We think his visit to the Southwest has already resulted in good, and although we cannot endorse all that Mr. Stophens or Mr. Boyce has said .although we fear that we can mark an ominous equinting after reconstruction, there is yet less of this in Mr. Stephens' letter than we had been led to fear. Mr. and position. It is sound and patriotic. It will be

found in our columns to-morrow.

Attack on Wilmington.

From information which the Virginia Christian Sun of the 5th inst. has received, that paper thicks there " little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among | the number of vessels seen by our informant, says the Sun, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it."

THOSE who are fond of changes in the weather-who

the day.

According to our informant's statement, the first fighting occured at Battery Harrison. At about 8 GENTLEMEN THE PACIFICATOR, & Teatly printed and well-edited o'clock, A. M., our men moved against the work-the weekly paper has just been commenced at Augusta, eveny having placed themselves in position, some dis-Georgia, by Mesars. WALSH & BLONE, editors and pubtance from the Battery to meet the attack. In the conflict that ensued-the Yankes loss being very heavy at lishers. One copy one year, \$15; do. six months \$8. this point-our forces made a victorious charge, result-The Pasificator is designed as a representative organ ing in the driving of the Yankees into the lort. of the Catholic Church in the Confederate States, thus

Once under the protection of the defences of the fort supplying a want much felt by the clergy and laity of however, the enemy rallied sufficiently to successfully resist the further advance of our men. This indecisive success on the part of the Yankees closed the operations of the day near Battery Harrison -our forces holding the ground upon which the battle had been waged.

All accounts concur in placing our loss at a very low figure, whilst that of the enemy was very severe. About an hour after the commencement of the figh

at Battery Harrison, namely, at 9 o'clock, our forces struck the right of the Yankee line on the Darbytown road, driving the enemy in confusion, through their works, for over two miles, and capturing some three or four hundred prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery .--The engagement at this point is reported to have been the heaviest of the day, and our success was not ob- the attempt. The capture of Atlanta and Richmood is retained without a valuable sacrifice of life. The gallant garded by the authorities of the United States, as all that Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texan brigade, here fell in relative to the state of affairs in Georgia. The Richthe advance. To the hereic efforts and untiring industry of this poble officer, much of our successful defence mond Sentinel of the 6th inst. contains the following, of the North-side lately has been due.

Among other casualties, we have to report : General Forrest and the Hailroads_Sherman and Hood. Bratton, of S. C., badiy wounded : Colonel Haskell, General Sherman draws his supplies by a single railroad commanding 7th S. C. infantry, severely wounded in track-from Chattanooga. To this latter point there are the face, and Major Haskell, of the S. C. artillery, also ailroads connecting with Knoxville. Memphis and Nash wounded. Ramor stated that General Gary had been ville. From Knexville we presume he gets nothing-that killed, but we are happy to think that this report is country has been eaten,out. Corinth.ou the railroad to Memwithout foundation. We could trace it to no reliable Northern Government, it is very certain that there can be phis, is in our possession, and the cars are running to that point from the South. Our cats also run on a section of source. of the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad fifty miles long.

Our loss in the battle on the Datbytown Road, like that in the operations near Battery Harrison, is reported as inconsiderable, in view of the success obtained .--The loss sustained by the enemy, however, is reported severe.

In the afternoon, sub equent to the ceasation of active hostilities, comparative quiet reigned along the lines. The day's work, altogether, was decidedly in our favor, and leaves our troops in excellent condition for future operations.

WE publish to day the proceedings of a meeting of citizens for the purpose of continuing in exist ence a Relief Association in the town of Wilmington. We are well aware of the benefits bestowed upon the ring the past year, and it affords us no little pleasure to see that the " institution " is not to be allowed to die ously for twelve months in so benevolent a cause, should be relieved and others substituted in their places. We trust the present Committee will be able to accomplish

town will cheerfully aid them in their praiseworthy ob-So FAR, we think, the prospects are that the tide

Letter from Senator Herschel V. Johnson To Several Gentlemen in Middle Georgia. SANDY GROVE, NHAR BARTOW P. O., GA.,) September 25th, 1864.

Your letter of the 14th inst. was received several day ago. I have taken time to consider the object it propos the inauguration of a peace movement at the South. I long for peace as ardently as " the hart pants for the cooling water brook." I agree with you, that "this unnatural strife cannot be terminated by arms." The pen not the sword, must, at last, solve our difficutties, and the sooner the controversy can be transferred from the field o battle to the forum of rational and honorable negotiation the better it will be for both governments. I agree with you that the peace movement at the North should be duly encouraged at the South. To this end, we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjus the difficulties between us, upon bonorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace and readiness for nego tiation from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Lecislative resolves, and Congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation ? Gladin would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would lead to the result so carnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so argently demanded by the interests of both sec tions. Our military situation would seem to forbid even is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and Gen. Grant says the early capture of Richmond is certain, beyond a doubt. What, under the circumstances, would be the probable Effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it conciliate the North? Would it inspire the government of the United States with a sense of justice, or ferbearance, or maguanimity ? So far from this, it would be construed into' intimidation on one part, and it would stimulate and intensily the war spirit of the North. It would be regarded as our confession of overthrow and the premenitory symptom of our readiness to sue for mercy on the bended knee of ancondit onal surrender. In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the ho peace, upon any honorable terms, so long as its present rulers are in power. The President of the United States has proclaimed emancipation and his determination to enforce it by the sword. He has annourced, in advance of any formal offer of negotiation on our part. that he will not treat with rebels (as he is pleased to call the people of the Confederate States) except upon the condition thay we lay down our aims, abandou slavery, and retorn to the Union. He will then grant such terms as may be compatible with his sense of justice, liberality and megnanimity. So long, therefore, as its present rulers are in power, and this policy shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the Government of the United States, which will not bring upon us confiscation, social disorganization, poverty, degradation, and intolerable dishopor. What worse would be our doom if subjugated by miliary power? Sutjugation is no worse than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our houor.

If the people of the United States will change their rulers: if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation ; it hey will return to a practical recognition of the true priniples which undertie the whole structure of American governments, organized to secure and maintain constituional liberty, the door will soon be opened for an honorable and lasting peace. Peace, upon any other terms, iaout. It is right that gentlemen who labored assidu. Volves the loss of liberty, because it will be the result of force-not of choice and compact between co-equal and sovereign States. Peace, upon any other terms, means despotism, enthroned in empire-not republicanism founded upon "the consent of the governed" and organized in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect all the ends desired, and that the Commissioners of the their safety and happiness." This is the kind of peace which the United States now propose to enforce upon the people of the Confederate States-the peace of death to think variety is the spice of life, had a chance to be which had been setting strongly against the Confeder- jects, as they are requested to do by resolution of the constitutional liberty-the stagnant peace of desposism-I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For although the Chicago platform falls below the great occasion, and the nominee still lower, yet the triamph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proven a tailure. They declare that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot, by the present Executive of the United States. Their success will bring a change of administration and, with that, a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties face to face, in the arena of reason and consultation. Then and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence, that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations. In their long cherished devotion to the Union of the States a sentiment which challenges my respect-the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into two grave and capital errors. On the one hand, they attach an undus importance to the mere fact or form of Union, ignoring the principle and objects of the Union, and forgetting that it ceases to be valuable when it fails to secure that object and maintain those principles. On the other hand, they think that the States of the Confederacy have separated from the United States, in contempt of that Union ; in a wanton disposition to insult its flig and to destroy the government of which it is the emplem. Both opinions are wrong. The old Union was an organization of States. But it was more : it was such an organization, founded apout great principles, in order to give the most efficient scoutity for me maintenance of those very same principles .-These principles are the sovereignty of the States ; the right of the people to govern themselves; the right of each State to regulate its own domestic affairs ; to establish its own system of labor, and to pursue its own career of enterprise, subject to no restrictions except such as are expressed in the Federal Constitution. On these the Union was tased, and constituted the solema guarantee of all that each State should be protected in their undisturbed erjoyment. When it failed to do this, or what is worse. when its government passed into the administration of those whose avowed policy and measures must lead to the overthrow of those principles, it was virtually at an end, and in their opinion, ceased to be valuable to the poople of the Confederate States. Hence, secession was not resorted to merely to throw off the Union. Our people loved the Union, and honored its once glorious flig, for the rich meniories that clustered around it. They jeft it with a reluctance and regret to which history will scarcely do justice. They were, as they are now wedded to the principles on which the Union was founded: they separated from it, but to vindicate and maintain them Whether they acted wisely or unwisely must be left to the impartial arbitrament of time and coming events. But no people were ever prompted to so momentous a step by officr devotion to constitutionrl liberty. For this, we are descunced as rebels against the government of the United States, and threatened with the bloody doom of traitors ; our country is invaded, our homes desolated and our peo ple slain by hostile armies. We are told that we must be conquered or exterminated. The North is fighting us to maintain the mere fact or form of Union, by force. We are detending ourselves, to preserve the great principles which lay at the foundation of the Union. If we be repeis against the one, if disposed to bandy epithets, we might reply that they who advocate and wage this war against us, are traitors to the other. If there is wrong on either or both sides, let impartial history decide who are the greater sinners. This is the naked truth. When thus viewed, how ornel and unpatural is this war! Way should the North tight us? Especially why should the thousands of the protessed constitutional man of the North lend their counten ance and aid to our subjugation? We are struggling for principles which should be as dear to them as they are to us. Do they not see that our overthrow will be the downlall of constitutional liberty-latal to their freedom as well as ours-the isauguration of an irresponsible and unlimited despotism? Correct ideas are slow in their progress of leavening the mass of mind : truth is ever trampled upon, when passion gains sway .-But the clumate prevalence of the one, and the ascendancy of the other is only a question of time, and their end, peace. The light already begins to break in upon the hinking and better portion of the Northern people. They begin to see that this war is not waged to restore .no Union in good faith-the Union of the constitution; but, either to secure disunion, by avowed impossible and degrading terms of peace, or to convert it into a despotism by subgating the South. Heace the Chicago movement. itence the note of discontent that is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. God opeas the light, that the people of the North may understand the position which we occupy, and discera the volcano that threatens to engug thoir liberty. Then they will consider negotiation not only politically, but absolutely necessary. Then peace will come, predicated upon those prisciples to essential to both governments, and all our a. I is a a difficulties solved in conformity to the best intereat of the parties. In view of our position, permit me to repeat, I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be naderstood however, as standing on any point of stigastte. as to who should take the initiative-I have no such feel ing. All I mean to say is, that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government, any advance on our part is slready rejected, before made, and that we cannot make any upon the conditions announced by its President. I would not hepitate to take the initiative if there was the least hope of a ravorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should pass into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and iudicate a desire for negotiation, I would, it need be, have our Government propose it-certainly, accept the offer of it, if tendered by the Federal authorities. such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such I am satisfied is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States. rie has avowed it on every occasion which required him to allu le to the subject. The North can have peace procare wood for the use of the poor of the Town, desire at any moment. All that they need to do is to let us alone -cease to fight us ; or if they preter, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties. We are willing -aiways have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they fight us, the war must continue. For what can we do, but detend ? We have so power to out; if you can spare a hand for a week or two send him stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States. Ate our people prepared for peace upon those terms ?-It is an insult to ask the question, unless indeed, we sup-pose, contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never attered anything more true, than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln, that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self government.' So long as the people will keep this great truth in view and obey the inspiratiion which it should kindle in the breasts of freemen, they cannot be conquered. They may have their land desolated, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned and sacked, but subjugated they never can be. We cannot have peace so long as the present rulers of the United States are in power. We may say

Forrest first feil, and it has been thoroughly dismantled by him. The Yankees thomselves say it will take weeks to repair it, even if Forrest lets them. The other line of supbly leads from Nashville through Murfreesboro, Tullaho ma, &c., 161 miles to Chattauooga. At the last accounts Forrest was moving upon this road; and as telegraphic communication with Mashville had been interrupted South. of Murfreesbory, the presumption is that Forrest is at his work. Our readers need not be told that Forrest does his work well. Behold, now, Gen. Sherman in a situation ! He is reduced to living upon his stores, and after all that has been as b' ldly moved around to Shermaa's rear and taken po- poor and feedy by the Association of gentlemen dusition there. Nothing therefore, is left to Sherman bat to move out of Atlanta and fight. His hunger will compel im to fight Bood in his intrenchments. We suppose For-

rest will move down to take "art is the fray. It Sherman should be defeated, he will be ruined. Heaven grant that he may! Now is the time for the Governors of the adj .cent States to send up every man they can raise, to take part in the grand hunt ! May the admirable opportunity not escape us, of extracting a most glorious victory out of oar late reverses.

city which he cannot pass. We think also that he will

find natural obstacles and military defences at Wilming-

ton that will baffle all his power.

that Oburch, who have been wholly without an organ

since the discontinuance of the Miscellany in Charles.

As its name implies, the Pasificator will aid by al

We see no reason why the Pacificator should not re-

Tus mails and telegraph bring some speculations

of course that road is closed to Eherman. His reliance.

It is upon these latter that Forrest is now operating .-

There are two lines of supply in this direction. One en-

tering the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad at Decstur,

131 miles west of Chattanocga. This is the line on which

which will be found interesting :

therefore, is on the Nashvi le connections.

fine Steamer Night Hawk, Capt. SMILEY, from Bermuda, in trying to enter New Inlet bar, about a week ago, grounded on the North breaker, about a mile from shore, and was instantly boarded by a launch from the gunboat Monticello, who proceeded to fill the ship's boats with her officers and crew. The sentinels on Fort Fisher hearing the distant report of musketry. gave the alarm, and the Commander of the Fort suspecting that the steamer aground had been attacked, immediately lighted her up by means of rockets and chelled right and left of her. At the first rocket the enemy took fright and skedāddled, leaving more than half the officers and crew to take care of themselves .---These reached the Fort in safety. The Yankees did not leave, however, until they had set the Steamer on fire fore-and aft, and as the wind was strong the flames spread rapidly. The garrison of Fort Fisher had never seen a ship destroyed under their guns, and were determined, as it appears, to rescue this one, and we are informed, in spite of fire fore and aft, the gallant soldiers boarded the Steamer amidships, and, with all the available buckets, commenced to fight the flames. It was not very long before the fire was got under, and with the assistance of boats and crews from other Steamers, before noon the next day the fire was entirely gubdued.

The steamer was in the breakers, and only half the work of saving her done. The soldiers went to work, unloaded her, and with the aid of negroes at the pumps, enabled the Engineers to get up steam and bring the steamer safely to Wilmington by her own power. Capt. SMILEY was captured, but his place was filled by Capt. MAY, first officer of the Falcon, who remained here to get the Night Hawk off. We have given the above facts relative to the Night Hawk, because we think the noble conduct of our troors at. Fort Fisher deserve to have some credit for their heroic efforts in saving a valuable steamer.

Destruction of a Blackader_Repuise of an Attack on the Steamer Conder.

It is generally known that the large, three-funnelled steamer Condor, from Halifax, N. S., in entering New Inlet Bar a week ago, was deceived by the wreck of the Night Hawk, and ran aground. It appears that it was in attempting to come ashore from her in a boat that Mrs. Rose GREENHOW was drowned. The ! Condor has been slowly unloading under the guns of Fort Fisher, and a guard, as usual, has been kept on her at night. On last Friday night the Yankees made an attempt to board the Condor, to destroy her, ; but were gallantly repulsed by Lieut. SowLES, of Co. A, 36th N. C. Troops, and a detachment of men. As soon as the attempt was made Lieut. SowLES communicated the fact to Fort Fisher, when her heavy guns burst forth to right and left of the Condor. The second shell fired to the left of the Condor etruck a gunboat that had accompanied the boat party in, and so completely ruined her that she was run ashore on the South breaker of the bar and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her in several places, and before morning she was totally destroyed, her magazine having exploded and torn her to pieces. Since this occurrence on Friday night last, we of conquering and staying there. Either Missouri are informed that there has been no sign of the enemy must be given up to PRIOR, or troops must be drawn

much good, even to the enemy.

The latest Yankee news is, that Farragut has arrived at Fortress Monroe and gone up the James river .---This would seem to confirm the report that he is to have something to do with an attack on this place.

"Some of the Richmond dailies have started a new Press Association. They are welcome to do so. Leaving Jackson, Mississippi, out of the question, we most honestly think that Richmond is the meanest place in the Confederacy to get dispatches from. If Richmond can do without the Press Association, we know that the Press Association ought to be able to do without Richmond. We can. Wilmington Journal.

How can the Wilmington Journal saddle the " new press association " with those " dispatches " from Jackson and Richmoud which so disgusted its editor, and which were published before the "new association" was formed? And with what justice can those dispatches great city? It would be too bad that the Journal should leave the Confederate capital and the association entirely in the dark by withdrawing the subshine of its approbation from them because it has made so inconsistent a deduction from its own premises 1

Richmond Dispatch. The Dispatch is unnecessarily captions. What we meant to say, and what we are sorry to have to affirm is, that dispatches from Richmond always reached us behind time-generally behind the mails, being of course, of no earthly value. Richmond always was a bad place to get dispatches from.

The following is a list of casualties in the North Carolina (Dearing's,) Cavalry Brigade, from, the 28th Sept. to Oct. 3d. 1864, as reported to the Petersburg Express :

FOURTH N. C. CAVALEY, COL. D. D. FEREBSE, COMMAN'DO. Cempany D-Wounded-Private S L Doughlie, in leg.-Missing-Sergt H 8 Taylor and private Ira Fatrell. Company 1-Wounded-Sergt H H Cook, slightly in leg. Privates William B Powell, slightly in hand; Ralph Myers, wounded, 5; Missing, 2-Total, 7.

TWELFTH N. C. BATTALION. Company C, Capt Marlins, commanding .- Missing-Pri vate B Vann

Killed, 3; Wounded, 5; Missing, 52. Total, 60.

THE Louisville Journal calculates MCCLELLAN'S chances, and thinks them fair-better than LINCOLN'S. We don't, since FREMONT has backed out.

Ar the latest dates from Europe, Consols, that is English consolidated bonds, were as low as at any time during the Crimean war. This is attributed in most quasters to alarm felt at the probable approach of peace in this country on some basis. It is believed that reunited or reconciled America would certainly be hostile to England.

authority, and does not doubt it, that the Confederacy has in the Trans-Mississippi Department as many as seventy thousand troops. It thinks, and the indications seem to sustain its opinion, that PRIOR's force with which he has moved into Missourl is no more raiding party, but an army of occupation. He and his veteran troops have gone into the State with the view

satisfied about the close of last week and the beginning acy has at last changed, and that, almost for the first meeting, as will be seen below. The poor must be of this, for surely the change was quick enough and se- time, we are likely to have a Fall and Winter camvere enough. There is no saying how many degrees paign closing as favourably for us as the Summer cam- have already commenced on their duties, and we have the thermometer dropped at once, but quite enough to paign had opened. We trust that, with the capture of no doubt the call for labor they make in to day's paper give sundry persons the broken-bone fever and bad Atlanta, SHERMAN'S progress in Georgia is stayed, and will be cheerfully responded to by our friends in the colds generally. We are told that there was a consid- that he will soon be compelled to take the back track. country. The proceedings are as follows : erable white frost in the country Monday morning We trust that, with his entrance into Mobile Bay, what and even on northern exposures in town. This is a had been designated as "Farrogut's audacious luck" has

good deal earlier cold snap than has been noticed here closed. We think that he will find obstructions at the for some years back.

Who was It.

We think that with BEAUERGARD and FORREST IN A report of a speech recently made by President DA. command at the Southwest, a different state of things ris in Macon, Georgia, represents that gentleman to have used the term "scoundrel" in reference to some per- | will be presented there. We think that SHERIDAN is son who had stated that he, President Davis, had aban. | nearly played out in the Valley. We, the Confederprovoke the Journal to; such utter indigerence to the doned Georgia to her fate. The fact of the President's ates, have most decidedly got the upper hand in the association and (" most unkindest cut of all !") to this having used the expression at all, and if so, to whom trans. Mississippi, and upon the whole, the skies appear he designed to apply it, still remains in doubt. We our- to be bright and brightening-they are certainly imselves hardly think he did use it as reported. It is not proving.

his tone; nor, even provided he did use it, do we think The ironclad ram Alexandria has put to sea followed b he intended to apply it to Governor JOSEPH E. BROWN. two vessels, one laden with her armament and the other Indecorcus enough under any circumstances, it would be with her ammunition. It is belived that she will be heard rom in due time and in the right quarter. It is not known rendered doubly so if applied by the President of the how she got out, the British Government having done all it Confederacy to the Chief Executive of a sover | could to prevent her sailing.

eign State. We find this paragraph going the rounds of our ex-The Atlanta Intell: gencer is of the opinion that the changes. The vessel is properly the Alexandra, named term was not designed to apply to Governor BROWE, so in honor of the Princess of Wales, daughter of the but was intended to apply to the writer of an article | King of Denmark. She is not an iron clad, but sloop for that paper, in which the charge, so galling to the of-war of nearly the same class as the Alabama, though President, was made, and which had the effect of exas- said to be stauncher than that vessel.

perating him and seducing him from his propriety.

The attention which this matter has attracted, and thefextreme rareness of harsh expressions at the South, either through the press or otherwise, goes to show a marked improvement in tone, temper and taste-an improvement which cannot be too much encouraged and and above Marietta, &c., &c. We find the whole promoted. Whe common enemy gives us quite enough account of the progress of the two armles in Georgia in to do. We must be prepared to bear and forbear with the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, of the 8th, and trans

each other.

An order is before the City Council of Petersburg, which will, in all probability, be adopted, to allow no negro, free or slave, to sell produce at either of the markets of said Civy, unless he is prewith a written permit from his owner, pared or some responsible person allowing him that privilege. Would it not be well for our town authorities to take similar steps for Wilmington, and not only prohibit the selling, but also the buying by negroes ?-For it is a well known fact that negroes are in the habit of attending market and buying provisions at THE Memphis Appeal has heard it stated on good any price that may be demanded. Negroes reem able to give higher prices than white people-the proof of this being that they do give such prices.

> HOMICIDE .- We learn that on Saturday the 8th inst., T. J. SIKES, of Long Creek District. New Hanover county, was shot with backshot, and almost instantly killed. This happened about four miles from town, at a place known as Thornbury, on the west side | undertook too much. No man need be ambitious to underof the North-East River. The deceased, with several

cared for. It will be seen that the wood committee

Town Masting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Cot. 4th, 1804.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens by request of His H onor, the Mayor, was held this evening for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee appointed at a meeting held on the evening of 30th September, to re organize an association to procure supplies of food and fael for the poor of the Town. His Honor, the Mayor, presided, and J. B. Enssell, was appointed Secretary.

The Committee through their Chairman, submitted the following report for the organization of the Relief Association of the Town of Wilmington :

The Committee appointed "to re-organize an Association to procure 'supplies of food and fuel for the poor of the Town, and to appoint officers and sub committees for the aid Association, and to report to an adjourned meeting of the citizens," respectfully submit the following :

After much reflection your Committee find that the preent organization admi's of but little, if any improvement. The perfection of the present Association is only equalled by the ability and quietness exhibited in its management. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise, that such an immense amount of good should have been accomplished with so lit tle fuse and show -- nice-tenths of the community would have been in ignorance as to its existence, save for the weekly reports of its President ; yet this Association has placed bread and meat in the months of six hundred indigent persons, and enabled hundreds of others to purchase provisions at greatly reduced prices. The objects and importance of such a Society must be apparent to the mind of every reflecting man in the community. and while so much good has been accomplished by the present Association, yet it must be admitted that had the community been alive to the necessity that existed, much greater results would have been attained.

Your Committee deem it only necessary to present the ontlines of the present organization, leaving its details to those who may be called upon to take charge of its man agement for the ensuing year. They recommend that the "Relief Association" consist of a President. Vice President. Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, a Storekeeper, a Committee for purchasing provisions, a Committee for procuring wood, and a Committee for each Wa d: that the town be divided into nice Wards, and that a Chairman be appointed for each Ward, with power to associate with him suitable persons, who shall constitute Visiting Committee. It shall be the duty of the, Chairman of each Ward to report from time to time to the President of the Association, the number of indigent persens, a also the number of those whose circumstances are such as to entitle them to purchase.

The Committee beg leave to recommend the following gentleman to fill the diff-reat positions of the Relief Association, viz : President .- H. D. Wallace. Vice President .- E. D. Hall.

Secretary and Tressurer .- Thos. H. Harden. Store Keeper .- Zeno H. Green.

Purchasing Committee -Altred Martin, B. W. R. Utley. Parchasing

Wood .- O. G. Parsley, Jr., G. O. VanAmringo, Jr., E. A. Keith. (hairman :

In for	W ALC	24 0.	-d se. chackenord.
	**		2-Jesse J. Cassidey.
	64		
	4.	6.4	4-H. B. Eilers.
	**		5-DuBru'z Cutlar.
	44		6-R. J. Jones.
			7-Geo. Chadbourn.
	6.6		8-J. D. Love.
	**		9-H. H. Munson.
ah to l	ha tea		d that in this list the

It is much to be etted that in this list the names of arge majority of the former officers do not appear; they are relieved at their own request, and your Committee car but feel that it would be unjust to insist upon these gentle-men accepting positions that have entailed upon them so much labor during the past nine months; work in which every man in the community should be deeply interested and bear his proportion.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest, that inestimable benefit sare to be obtained through a co-operation on the part of the Ward Committees with the Ministers of the Gospel; and that much good can be derived from the assistance of the Ladies. All of which is respectfully sub

fer it to our columns, as being more to the point than the telegraphic reports : From the Front.

The annexed news in regard to matters at the front, we find in the Columbus Sun :

Our forces began a movement early Wednesday morning across the Chattahoochee at Pumpkinvine Ferry, and a Friday noon the head of the column rested at Brownsville. Every precaution was taken to keep the contemplated movement from the knowledge of the enemy, but it seems this failed. It was soon found that it had been anticipated, es the enemy in great force was found strongly posted o the west side of the Etate road in a line of works extend ing from Vining's Station to some distance above Marietta s, therefore, it was General Bood's intention to swing renad, after crossing the river, to the railroad at any point below Acworth, it was deemed unwise to make the atempt, owing to the position the enemy was found to oc

A TRLEGRAM from Augusta, dated the 9th, and pub-

lished in our paper Saturday, stated that three army

crops of SHERMAN's forces had left Atlanta and occupied

a strong position on the rail road at Vining's Station to

cupy. Forrest and Wheeler have formed a junction, and are id to be moving upon the line of the Nashville and Chatanooga railroad.

Gen. Bood seems greatly careworn, and looks haggard and depressed. Well he may. Few men ever had a greater weight of responsibility thrown upon their shoulders han he, when he assumed the command of the " Army of Tennessee," once commanded by Gen. Joe Johnston. He was expected to accomplish impossibilities. This he failed to do, just as any other man would have failed, not accouse he was deficient in ability, perhaps, but simply because he take snything to the military line that Johnston deemed impracticable to perform.

off the bar at night, and the fleet is hull down during the day.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

Our faformation from Georgia is highly interesting, and places affairs in a much more favorable position than for some time past. It appears that Gen. Hood's forces have effectually destroyed the railroad by which Sherman received his supplies as far as he has gone-Altoona, which is about 40 miles,-that he has taken every garrison on the rout, including Altoona, the latter with 4,000 prisoners and a large quantity of war materials. Sherman is said to be North of Chattanoga, cut off from his main army. Upon the whole, things look brighter every day in Georgia. Only one . corps, the 20th, it is said, remains in Atlanta, all the rest having moved out up the road, in the direction of Hood, we suppose.

a stout, but sallow complexioned man. They both had wild Ducks for sale. The latter asked for and sold his game at a much lower price than the former, whereupon the former expostulated with the sallow complexioned of a right genteel knockdown, but the police interfered and quiet was restored. It was quite a novelty to see a man abused for selling his property too cheap, but the bystanders looked on and enjoyed the sport quite composedly, and of course encouraged the low-priced individual to perseveré in his efforts to keep prices down. Bravo to the low-priced man, say we. We shall patrorize that man in the game line.

weeks from this present writing, the Presidential election will take place in the Northern States.

from the Yankee forces under SHERMAN, GRANT, SHERI DAN or somebody else to enable RCSECRANZ to make headway against him. In either case the Confederacy must be the gainer.

Poor Maryland.

A correspondent of the New York Press, writing from Baltimore, thus foreshadows the result of the coming election in Maryland. It remains to be seen, however, whether either " the war " or peace-loving friends of Little Mac will tamely submit to the arrangement. He says :

In conversation with one of the most earnest and indeatigable Union men of this city, I asked what the feeling as to individuals ; and if so may account for the fact was here about the Presidential contest. He replied :-There will be no person run sgainst Mr. Lincoln in this ity or State. We are united on that. The Rebels here | frequently threatened or predicted, " still lives." or, in re all known, and not one will dare to vote. They must take the oath of allegiance to do so; that is too bitter a pill for them to swallow for a jumping jack like McClel- | the idea but not the words-" It ain't dead yet."

There is no doubt that there is more truth than poe-

THERE was a rich scene at the head of the Market | try in the above quoted extract : and it is more than Tuesday morning, between a deformed individual and probable that the same game will be resorted to throughout the States composing the present so-valled Federal Union. For our own part we have never believed MOCLELLAN will be able to carry a single State. LIN-COLN's bayonets will be very apt to settle that matter, man. At one time there appeared to be a fair prospect whether his armies in the South and around Eichmond achieve any decided success or not. These are our opinions, and they are given for what they may be worth. We shall see whether we are right or wrong.

> THE Council of State of N orth Carolina, which met in our power of understanding or appreciating in Raleigh on Thursday, the 5th instant, refused to conit. vene the General Assembly in extra session. The object of the Governor in desiring the extra session, was said to be that certain State officers, now exempt, should

Os the 8th of November-that is to say, in four be made subject to military duty. We are not certain that this is the fact, but think it exceedingly proba-

others, would appear to have been in search of a camp of deserters and runaway negrocs. They came upon the camp suddenly and fired, killing one of the negroes. The occupants of the camp returned the fire, shooting far above Atlanta yesterday and were head by it up to last SIKES as above stated. As yet we have not heard of accounts received from there this morning. any captures having been made, although measures are in progress to effect the riddance of the country from such a pestilent gang.

Mr. SIKES was some flity or fifty five years old.

THERE is an old saying that threatened people live long. Perhaps this saying may apply as well to places that Wilmington, whose fate has been so long and so the classic phrase of a young gentleman who caught

Now, once more, and with redoubled force and frequency, we are pointed out as sheep for the slaughter. The knife that is to sever our joint and several jugulars has already been whetted so sharp that like unto Job's war-horse, even the inanimate cutlery smelleth the battle star off-thirsteth for our blood, and says ha I ha! Confound the people, we wish they would stop their nonsense. This thing of having people grinding axes and whetting knives, and fixing up gun-boats, and loading bomb-shells all the time for our special us and behoof, may be fun to outsiders, but we don't see the joke, and more than that, we don't gain

don't expect to. Our advice to Adand miral FARRAGUT or to any other Admiral whose name so ends, would be to keep away from here. If he comes here he may get hurt in the end of his name. Seriously, however, this thing of an attack may be sprung upon us instantly, as it was at Mobile or Oharleston. It has appeared just as probable here be- a gentleman who left headquarters yesterday evening at

Mej. Gan. Elzey is now chief of articlery of the army the Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Columbus Times writes from Newnan under date of Oct. 2d thus : Armstrong's cavalry struck the State Road at a point not

The consolidation of regiments in Hardce's corps threw

out quite a large number of officers, from Colonsis down. The supernumerary officers have been given farioughs of seventeen days, for the purpose of enabling them to recruit new commends-where, you can possibly guess. Sherman is supposed to pave in Atlanta about one month's supply of provisions, which, by issuing half rations, would enable him to remain in Atlanta about sixty days, even with his communication cut. His movements, if he is contemplating any, are kept as secretly as ours. Our troops are in better spirits than they have been since the fall of Atlanta. An advance movement you know, in calculated to enthuse the most despondent. The continued rains of the last few days have swoller the Chattahoochee considerably. Tue permanent bridge

erected on the river at a point nine miles from this was swept away. The loss of the bridge would have been a serious one had not our pontoons seen at hand; as it was, however, a very good bridge was constructed in a short time, and the wagon trains went over as usual this forenoon. The report of the capture of Bome by Wheeler has been confirmed by parties who reached here this forenoon, direct from his command. He captured the entire garrison onsisting of three regiments-3000 in all. The Yankee cavalry which were skirmishing with our forces at Fairburn yesterday, fell back and our men again occupy their former position, from which we had fallen back a little. There is stirring news in from the army proper to day. As near as I can understand, we occupied last night the

old battle field at New Hope Church. There was a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made a lemonstration upon our line at Powder Spring, but I could not trace it to any reliable source.

Fighting on the North Side of James River. The Richmond Whig of the 8th inst., has the following summary of the fight on the North Side of the James on Friday last :

Inquiries at the usual sources of information, up to a quarter past nine o'clock, produced no official intellisence concerning the progress and results of the fighting yesterday, along our lines on the North-side. From

WALKER MEARES, M. CEONLY. DR. A. J. DELOBSETT. was received and unanimously On motion : 1:0 dopted. remont the following resolu-On motion of ions were adopted : Resolved. That the Commissioners of the Town be, and

hay are hereby authorized and requested to subsocine to the funds of the Re ist Association the sum of One Hundred Thousand Doilars, payable from time to time as may be needed.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the Association to make early contracts for wood and other supplies. the Commissioners of the Town be requested to advance he sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars immediately. Resolved, That the citizees of the Town are hereby earnestly solicited to call on the Treasurer of the Associa tion and subscribe liberally to the fund for the relief of the poor and needy.

Resolved. That the Executive Committee shall control the fund of the Association and be responsible for the ame.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal. JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

J. B. RUSSELL, Sec'v.

AN APPEAL TO OBTAIN FUEL FOR THE POOR.

The undersigned, appointed by their fellow citizens to o hire, for the balance of the year, TEN WOOD CUT. TERS ; fair wages will be paid and hands cared for. We want to put 2,000 cords of wood here by the 1st of Jan'y. To do this thirty Wood Cutters are necessary. We appeal with confidence to our friends in the country to help us along with his exe and allowance; if not able to spare the allowance send the hand and we will feed him. Those willing to donate wood at points on the river will please advise us, those willing to give standing wood near the river will let us know at once. At small expense and inconvenience many can contribue largely to this object, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Many a coiling woman whose heart is wrong by the newessity of asking charity could furnish food for berself and little ones by her own labor, coud she purchase fuel at a low

Communications can be addressed to E. A. Keith, Chairman of the Wood Committee."

O. G. PARSLEY, JR. GEO. O. VANAMRINGE, JR. Oct. 7.

E. A. KEITH. Committee.