PEACE RUMORS . Have been abroad for some days, and have been ea-

gerly seized upon by the people. That we all desire peace is too evident to be con cealed-too natural and proper to be denied. We do desire it earnestly. Is it at hand? Upon what are the present rumors founded ?

First then, upon the nature of things. It is reason able to suppose that the people of the United States as well as those of the Confederacy, are tired of this terribly devastating and exhausting contest. The moral feeling of the whole world is shocked by its continuance, and, possibly the patience of the world is becoming exhausted by the suffering entailed upon whole populations by some of its incidents. All these furnish general reasons for supposing that some effort would be made to come to an accommodation. But these are simply reasons why such a thing might be. What evidences are there that such efforts have been made, or are in train of being made?

In all protracted wars, and especially in all wars of the character of this now waging on the American continent, rumors, sarmises, efforts, frequently unfounded, frequently fotile, always precede actual negotiations .-These ramore, shapeless in form and mysterious in origin, very efter foreshadow coming events with an accuracy almost prophetic. Such rumors are now abroad. But such rumors have been abroad before, and have resulted in nothing. So may these. The present rumors, so far as we can see, derive their significance from the fact that Francis P. Blair, Senior, the right-hand man of Lincoln and Seward, paid a visit to Richmond some time since, under flag of truce, ostensibly to look after some papers alleged to have been taken from his house near Washington during the last advance of our forces in that direction. This was his ostensible object, but it is certain that his real object was to sound the Confederate authorities. At any rate he did have an interview with President Davis, private, bu. perfectly unofficial, as Blair was clothed with no powers or official character, but was understood to know the views and possess the confidence of the Washington govern ment. No doubt Mr. Blair obtained Mr. Davis' views and most likely carried with him to Washington a written minute of these views, made by Mr. Davis himself. At Washington he has long interviews with the heads of government, especially Mr. Lincoln. It is to be presumed that he sets the facts before them. and makes them acquainted with the views of the Confederate government. Last week Mr. Blair made a second visit to Richmond, rumor attributing to that visit various motives and objects, but all of a public character, the most reasonable statement being that he brought with him a programme or proposition from Lincoln for the appointment of commissioners on behalf of the Confederate States to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties existing between the parties, and of fering any such commissioners appointed by the Confederate States a safe conduct to Washington and back All this seems to receive confirmation from the telegraph. ic statement that Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Mr. Ste. phens, of Georgia, and Mr. Campbell, of Alabama. had been appointed commissioners, and started today for Washington.

Thus far we are on safe ground, and can pretty plainly sue our way. A point has been reached to which previously no ar proach had been made. A communication has been opened between the balligerent parties, with the avowed object of trying to negotiate a peace; hut notil we know whether any basis has been agreed upon, we cannot say whether even the first real step has been taken towards the accomplishment of the ostansible object. It is contended, with some force, that . Mr. Blair, at his first interview with President Davis midst. war put is possession of his views, and with the position of the Confederacy, and that there would have been no use in his coming again with any programme that did not concede a basis more or less in accordance with these views. It is also contended that gentlemen of the character and position of Messrs. Hunter, Stephens and Campbell would not consent to go on to Washington as commissioners unless upon the assurance that they would be met on some ground upon which they could open negotiations, without derogation to the honor and independence of their government .-Nor, indeed, can it be supposed that the Confederate government would send them upon any such mission without such assurance first given. All this, however, is predicated upon the assumption that these gentlemen have an official character, not only conferred by their own government, but recognized by the Lincoln government. In regard to all this, we are left in the dark. We confess we have very serious doubts. We fear Lincoln will take the ground that Buchanan did. Hemay offer to receive them, not as Commissioners. but as eminent citizens of Virginia, Georgia and Alaas Commissioners is recognized by the appointment of similar Commissioners to greet them on the part of the Lincoln government. This may have been done, how-

Has Lincoln suddenly concluded to lower his tone, | may preduce substantial results.

and if se, why ?

It would be sheer folly to attempt to conceal from ourselves or others that the advantages of the militar; situation are desidedly with him. That recently the balance of success has been largely in his favour. Apparently he has the ball at his own foot, and that he has it absolutely is no doubt the firm conviction of a lerge proportion of his own people. If the propositions he is willing to make-the basis upon which he is willing to negotiate, should be at all admissable by the Southern people, we must attribute it to causes operating from the outside. We have not been able to extort these concessions from his arms, and we know him too Well to expect them from his love or his generosity .-If things should come around so as to meet our wishes. we may rest assured that the wiley Seward is trimming had an intimation of a course of action to be adopted at an early day by the Western European powers, and that he wishes to anticipate them-perhaps to outbid them, perhaps to secure the Confederacy for an ally instead of an enemy in some great struggle fast approach-

can account for any lowering of tone on the part of Lincoln in no other way. Unless there be some foreign pressure-some cause in operation unknown to us the devil and the deep sea. to urge Lincoln to make advances, then these advances are a spare and a trap, intended to create false hopes and thus weaken our people by exciting divisions amongst them. These things cannot be too well guarded against. All our hearts bound at the thought of peace, but they all shrink back from the suspicion of dishonor. Should our Commissioners, on arriving at Washington, consent to enter upon negotiations, then we may rest assured that all is well, for they will not take a dishonorable or dishonoring step. We trust that the basis is already settled. If that is so, the rest will follow. If that is not so, then nothing is done, and we are just as much at sea as ever. The Richmond late as Wednesday last. On the contrary the heavy been effected—that of Mr. Breckinridge as Secretary of papers appear to be as much in the dark about these booming of guns came up from the lines, especially in War in place of Mr. Seddon, resigned. All the reports things as their readers, that is to say, they were so on the vicinity of Dutch Gap, where poor Butler dug his in regard to other members of the Cabinet are vague

but not much. The Richmond brokers, (and the pocket nerve is the most censitive of all) certainly have an increased respect for Confederate funds and securities.

We can only "trust in the Lord and keep our pow der dry." We cannot help hoping and wishing, but we must base no calculations upon these rumors nor in any way relax our efforts. We repeat, they may be

THERE can be little doubt but that the devel pements folly. f military power and military endurance upon this continent have astonished not only the people of Europe but the people of America themselves. The United States Navy has also swelled into formidable proportions, whilst its armament is of the most fearfully eff-cive character. A terrible naval and military power

But while this is so, and while it has taught European powers caution in interfering in American quarrels it is evident that the very efforts required to evoke this power have had the effect of depriving its possessors of the chance of using it immediately to advantage.-Crippled finances declining trade, fighting population exhausted or unwilling, all the burdens of a four years' war hang over the Lincoln government, and would paralyze their hands in any fight with a fresh and unexhausted power like England or France, and still more so with both combined. It is thus that with all their assumed b. avado, and real power the Yankee government may well shrink from risking a collision with any of he maritime European powers which would sweep the last vestige of their commerce from the ocean, which would embarrass their recruiting by cutting off the for eign emigration which has supplied so much food for powder, and which would finally render public bank-

ruptey an inevitable occurrence. For these reasons, most probably, the intimation of foreign intervention might, at this time, be all-powerful with the Lincoln government. Even the fear of a foreign collision might induce the Libcoln government enjoyments of peace. Both, we honestly believe, are ourselves such a fature as God and our own exertions to attempt to patch up some sort of accommodation with the South. Without some such impelling motive when enjoyed in honor and independence. Yet a little must be the destiny of the Confederacy. Without itfor action, Lincoln will make no advances upon which longer and the goal will be won. We know that those without independence, we have no fature-no destiny, the least value can be placed.

wanting. The U.S. Senate has flatly refused to recognize Maximillian as Emperor of Mexico, and thus be to be felse to themselves -to their past lives -to conceded, we would be as unw lling as any to protract thrown the gauntlet down to France, or at least to their future years -to their ancestry, and to their pos- the war by higgling over minor matters. Louis Napoleon, who is France. The reciprocity terity. treaty with Canada has been abrogated and notice has been given to Great Britain of the intended abrogation of that provision of the boundary treaty which limits ought to be freely used for the support of the army.— that North Carolinians will not stand less firm than the number of armed vessels and guns maintained by If there be a nerve it ought to be fully strained in ef- Virginians. The Valley of the Suenandoah has been either power upon the lakes, and the Spring will see forts to provide for the comfort and efficiency of our ravaged by the Yankees worse than the Palatinate was be introduced into the Virginia Legislatu a looking to rethese great inland oceans swarming with war vessels of soldiers. Now, less than ever before, or perhaps ever by the French, and yet the people of the Valley are as both powers. The plot thickens. It has not thickened to please us, so that we need experience no sense of responsibility. But if the jealensies or quarrels of others tend to hasten our deliverence from the horrors of tion. war, why, so much the better for us. France did not acknowledge the United States out of any abstract love for the struggling Colonies, but on the contrary, out of feelings of hostility to England, and from a desire to accomplish the dismemberment of the British Empire. So it may turn out in this case. God send it. Talk as we will, the revolution commenced in '76 was pretty hard pressed when French assistance came. and men desponded much more than they do now .--Washington and his compeers bailed foreign help. Is it any disgrace for us to wish for it?

## TO-MORROW.

of this town, as well as of the country at large. On Sauday, December 25th, 1864-Christmas Day, the guns of the enemy, booming from over fifty vessels, disturbed the solemnity of a solemn Christian festival, and mingled in sad discord with the sounds of prayer and praise which ascended from the Churches in our

disabling or killing several hundreds of ours, celebrating the resurrection of their Savior by a carnival of death, only exceeded in extent, and hardly equalled in violence by the greatest struggles of this or any other

lightnings slumber, but we can not tell how soon the only for some. There must be other causes at work .-storm may again burst upon us. Sunday has been a favorite day. It will behoove us to-morrow to watch tucked to the peace movements so much talked of. In "peace ramors." These ramors will be just as apt to as well as to pray .- Daily Journal 28th.

If the telegram from Richmond is correct, we hardly think that Blair's mission to that city is likely to accomplish much. If he simply same to find out on what terms the Confederate States would agree to re-construct, he might as well have staid at home. But then street rumor may not be correctly represent the object bama. All this will soon be known, for that position of Mr. Blair's second visit, as, it appears to us, he must on his part, and we much apprehend it, will put a stop have learned enough upon his first to have convinced to the whole matter. We do not see that their position him that that alone would not tend to effect anything

> It is something that parties have found and are willing to employ a medium. All are wearied and wil-

> > Daily Journ al, 28th.

iks Baleigh Confederate of the 26th comes out mouraing for the death of Mr. A. M. Gorman, one of as editors, which took place on Tuesday night, the 24th

Mr. German was 51 years of age, a practical printer, a good writer, and a worthy citizen. He was a native of Raleigh, where he served his time under Joseph Gales, of the Register. Before being connected with the Confederate be had published the Spirit of the Age for many years.

SHERMAN seems resolved to obtain some sort of pepularity in Savannab. He has put idown whiskey to three cents a drink and bread to five cents a loaf. The murder is out. People drinking that kind of his sails to meet an approaching storm ; that he has whiskey could not be expected to do otherwise than "take the oath," or any number of oaths. The bread

that " should Wilmington hold out against the forces tangible, so informal, so wbolly nugatory, that really if now in its vicinity, it will become an easy prey of anything comes out of it, it will be in contravention of We make these suggestions merely as surmises. We Sherman, while if it surrenders before the approaches it, one of the primary a sioms of philosophy which declares there is no longer a temptation for him to turn seide in that out of nothing, nothing can be made. The comhis march to Raleigh." It seems that we are between missioners, if they do get through, will not even have

> FIRE.-Just as we went to press, at one o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in a lot of cotton, on the wharf opposite the Custom Honse. There are not many hundred bales, but the flames are still raging as we write. A strong west wind frevails.

will mostly be consumed. The Engines are at work.

Daily Journal, 28th. There has been no armistice declared at or near Richmond or at any point along the opposing lines, that we know of. There certainly was not at Richmond as gard to Cabinet changes, but in reality but one has yet Wednesday—the latest dates we have. The Charleston ditch. The telegraph shows that there was heavy and intangible. Course attaches some importance to them. So do we, firing along the lines at Petersburg yesterday.

are now most apt to suffer, and the affects of which are formally, still we cannot doubt that they go by the in- by F. P. Blair during his recent visit to Richmond. undaunted front with which we have so long confronted the enemy, there can be few fears for the final result.

To combat this depression is the duty of every patri- be any truth in the statements of the Richmond Inot. To deny its existence or ignore the causes which have given rise to it would be folly, and worse than

flourish, if we only hold on. Things have not always vised of his views, and not exceeding his wishes. been well managed, but in what state or country, or Blair was willing to go so far as represented, the matduring what period or age of the world were things al- ter simply rests with ourselves-depends upon our own is lost because we have met with disasters, or because mand our own terms. There are influences working in there has been occasional mismanagement, then we our favour the precise character of which we can only casional disaster is incident to all wars, and frequent may, if we choose, already sufficiently appreciate. mismanagement is inseperable from all human affairs, | We are not sanguine that this visit of Messrs. Stewhether in war or peace.

of our condition as some of our own croakers do ; and will not. But it is plain to us that the thing is bound that he does not, begins already to be apparent, and to eventuate in a peace and that at no distant day. If will soon be much more apparent. We dislike most we are now weak-kneed or listen to the counsels of those the kind of croaking and despondency that comes from who are, we may patch up a peace by the sacrifice of those who are thereto stimulated by fears for their all for which the Confederacy has been fighting durpreparty, especially property accumulated while the ing the last four years. We may patch up a peace by life-blood of the nation has been pouring out like water | which we will acknowledge that the best blood of the ate livers made worse than poor.

With the soldier in the field the case is different .pect of parting with some of their queerly got wealth. ness, a little more sacrifice, a little more suffering, a worn veteran sighs for the comforts of home and the the arbiters of our own destiny, free to carve out for near at hand, and they will be the sweeter and dearer may give us. One way or another, sooner or later, this Such threatening manifestations from abroad are not now sacrifice the reward of all their labors by stepping can," &c. Without independence there can be and short of the object they set out to attain. That would there ought to be no peace. With independence once

the end. And if there be a resource in the country it have suffered the same and have stood firm. We trust

men of action—all men who have their country's inter- into despendency or turn their minds toward peace at est at stake owe it to that country to compat this dis- any cost, then it will turn out to be an unmixed curse. case of depression which is laying hold on the country, Will not our brave soldiers who have so often and so and sapping the vitals of its power both at home and long withstood the shock of the enemy's hosts endure

PROVISIONS.\_TAE CURRENCY.\_THE BLOCK-ADE.\_PRACE RUMORS, &C. .

Tuesday morning we strolled down to the market, not like a roaring lion, but still teeking what was to be deyoured. We found a fine supply of fat poultry at \$4 per pound for chickens and \$4 50 for turkeys. At Sunday is fast becoming a marked day in the annals one cart \$5 was asked for turkeys, but those at \$4 50 struck us as being quite as good.

Beef and pork were in proportion, and in everything the change from the occasion of our last visit-the week of the fall of Fisher, was refreshing to a man with bowels to feel for himself or other hungry individuals. Then poultry was \$8 a \$10 and other things in proportion, being more than double what they are now, On Sunday, January 15th, 1865, the united naval and still they are failing. This fall is mainly due to at all or not smaining a matter of considerable doubt. propostion before many months. and military force of the expedition against Wilming. the rapid appreciation of our money. It is said that This delay may be accounted for in some satisfactory ton engaged in fierce hand to hand conflict with the gal- sales have been made at Richmond at 21 for 1; here, lant defenders of Fort Fisher from half-past three until week before last men paid as high as 100 for 1. Some though the way had been very effectually smoothed by 10, P. M., losing one thousand of their own men, and folks have got bit, we think. We do not know that the aged Marylander, or much progress made in coming our feelings are much hurt. At any rate, that is their to an understanding in regard to the substantials of no-

For a time the cloud hangs silent in the sky, and the P'erhaps this may account for some part of the fall, but though apparently not even inaugurated. Eightly or wrongly a certain amount of weight is atgold, a fall which is progressive and is not yet arrested. tradiet or to corroborate these views. We must await

> We do not know what to make of the mysterious period is set by some as the appointed day for the re- ken. cognition of the Confederacy, on the ground that Lincoin will then have filled out the term for which he was an independent Confederacy.

tw three days off, and when it comes we shall see what it brings. We really think all the above theorizing is alliogether too fine spun. We simply mention it as a matter of curiosity.

Ir the Richmond Sentinel is correct, and we suppose it is, the so-called commissioners have really no official character, and unless something else has passed, then the public are aware of the whole affair amounts to nothing. No basis is agreed upon and no real progress

The fact that some attempt has been made, may in-HOBSON'S CHOICE.—The New York Tribune says dietate something, but so far the attempt itself is so inthe pleasure of trying some of that whiskey that Abraham brought with him from Springfield, for we doubt if any of them properly appreciates old rye.

Yesterday passed in perfect quiet. No sound of war to disturb the Sabbath stillness which seemed to float upon the frosty air. To-day the weather is pleas-Later .- The flames have been subdued. The cotton ant, but still frosty, though less severely so than for the past week. We think there has been more frosty weather this season than for many seasons back. Daily Journal, 30th.

There are and have been all manner of rumors in re-

Daily Journal, 30th.

The above is the complaint from which our people at last g' off for Washington. Although they go in- following version of the propositions informally made vitation of Lincoln. They evidently earry with them which visit was terminated on the 25th-this day a the best wishes of both armies for the success of thein week ago :mission. In these wishes both peoples join. If there quiter, copied in to-day's Journal, and such positive statements from the Inquirer are entitled to much consideration, then some marvellous change has come over We have met with disasters We may meet with the spirit of Lincoln's dream, for we have no doubt of more. Yet we still liv . We will still live, survive Blair's being an unofficial envoy of Lincoln's, fully adwave well managed? If we are to say that the cause firmness; and if firm, we can obtain, or perhaps comonght never to have taken up the cause at all, since ec. proximately estimate, but the power of which we

phens, Hunter and Campell to Washington will at once Depend upon it, the enemy does not think so meanly | result in a settlement. It may, but we rather think it while the poor have been made destitute, and moder. South has been shed in vain. We may patch up a peace that will deliver the South over once more to the tions gravely as coming from Lincoln. It says :fraternal embrac-s of those who have desolated her He has indeed had a long and a hard seige of it. He hearthstones, destroyed her property, debauched her ington yesterday morning. That nothing has been accomhas borne labors and privations, and still bears them slaves, insulted her women and children, and murdered suring our readers. The enemy are willing to permit us more cheerfully than the home croakers bear the pros- her old men. On the contrary, by a little more firm to dictate our own terms, provided, only, we will not dis-But there is a limit to human endurance, and the war. little more true patriotism, we will certainly become who have nobly given their all to the country will not and it is useless to talk of "getting the best peace you

It is true, we here are threatened with devastation-They will not be thus fales. They will persevere to with present loss of property-with many illa. Others again, ought there to be any holding back of anything. true now as at the first. If this attempted negotiation What we give we give to ourselves. If the enemy for peace serves to ensourage our people by showing takes it, he takes it forever, and uses is for our destruc- them that they begin to approach daylight, and have only to persevere a little longer, then it may be a bless-Men of thought-men of speech-men of writing- ing. If, on the contrary, its failure should plunge them now a little longer, and crown their glerious career with an equally glorious termination? Will they, who that we can desire that our people have only to be true to have so nobly endured, now falter when the goal of their themselves, and they will eventually secure their freedom great race is in sight, when the reward of their great the negroes, when he and his people are willing to give the cause for which so many of their brave comrades in arms have laid down their lives? We cannot and we will not believe it. Their own fame-their tried courage, their true patriotism forbids it. Oh, let no man stab his own reputation or jeopardize his country's the enjoyment of our liberty and independence. honor by straggling or desertion.

Ir would appear that the peace movements have mat with a hitch at the very outset, the commissioners hav- will be time enough to discuss. In the meantime, ou ing not yet ish Petersburg, and whether they will go manner, but as the thing stands it does not look as gotiation, since the very preliminaries-the mere safe-Some attribute the rapid fall in gold to the closing conduct of commissioners, is delayed and demurred to. of the blockade running demand for it. There is no We repeat, so far as we can see, these delays augur anylonger an outlet, and so there is no longer a market .- | thing but success to the movements now hoped for, al-

It would be very desirable for our people not bother themselves over-much with thinking over the "this we find the main solution of the fall in the price of result in something tangible if we leave things of that kind to take care of themselves, and bend all our ener-We have already given our views in regard to these ru- | gies towards preparations for the coming spring cammours, and we have since found nothing either to con- paign. Indeed they will be far more apt to result in tangible good if the hands of our negotiators are held developements. Further speculations can only tend to up by the arms of our soldiers. Let us be calm, cool and reasonable, and we will run so much the better chance of being successful. If any body thinks that givings out about the approaching Fourth of March there is enough in these late rumors of negotiation, etc., which is supposed to mark an important crisis in the to justify the relaxation of a single effort, then we tell relations of Lincolnicm with foreign powers. That him candidly that he is altogether and woefully mista-

But why fret and weary and worry. Things will come in their course, and our taking heed will not alter ling to step. If so the most unpromising beginnings constitutionally elected President of the United States, them any more than it will add to our stature or to the and that on the fourth of March he will enter upon a color of our hair or the length of our nose. Let us try term to which he has been elected by the votes of only to do our duty, firmly, thoughtfully, truly, but not de. ly to Mr. Wallace's communication in Saturday's paa certain number of States, the rest not voting nor be- spondingly. Despondency never did any good and it per,) had appointed two responsible gentlemen from his ing allowed to vote. Therefore say they, Lincoln will never will. There is an end to all things, and there command, to visit the country to buy provisions for be recognized simply as President of those States will be an end to this war in God's good time, and in the sufferers of Wilmington. which participated in his election, and the Richmond his own way. Care, care, care, care all the time will government will be recognized as the representative of break the most buoyant spirit and render peace and prosperity themselves no boon to those who have lost the power of enjoying them, and too many of us are approaching this state of mind .- Daily Journal. 31.

TWADDLE .- The leading editorial in the Raleigh | we do not know what Gen. Johnston has done. Conservative of the 30th ult. The Conservative has simply laid itself very much open, and the less it now says the better. It only commits itself farther by its floundering. Its assault on us we care nothing for .-So let that pass. Its references to General Whiting shocked the moral gense of its cotemporaries. We con- Lee is the master of that city's defences. With his country this way is not a new idea. I could name a case fess curselves unable to characterize it without using present force, Grant is powerless beyond the Confedelanguage to which we seldom or never resort. Se we let that pass. The Conservative will do better the next time. At any rate it ought to know better. It will believed in Richmond that Sherman's late march learn perhaps. We wish it well. Good-bye.

THE first decision of Salmon P. Chase, now Chief Justice of the United States, was that Western Virginia is legally a State. The decision was given on the question of placing the name of that State on the list when calling the docket. Such is the character of one branch of the government which we are asked to reconstruct and to which too many week-kneed per-

came into our lines this week, said that they ran away to avoid the battle shortly to come off. They said the give this for what it is worth. Not much probably.

this, or he favours that, or he favours the other thing, san to shine; but the busy hours pass on. The months their own bountiful hands. but the General himself says nothing at all.

Daily Journal' 31st.

MRSSRS. STEPHENS, HUNTER AND CAMPSELL have The Richmond Enquirer, of the 26th ult., gives the

MINISTER BLAIR AND HIS MISSION.

tryet' at Boolware's Landing. It is understood that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond, was emphatically one of peace. tion of which is peace on a subjugation basis, and finding that these modest desires were not likely to be complied with, he came down pointedly to the proposition of reunthe South would agree to return to the sheltering segis of the old flag. He suggested the " Union as it was," 'nigger as he is," and the South as it used to be. He sug gested also that the North would foot the bill, & pay for all negroes stolen and property destroyed by the armies and emissa ies of the Federal usurpation. Of course he made all of these suggestions on his own responsibility; but whether deemed authoritative or not, ne received not the to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and independence only. He then inquired whether, if the independence of the Bouth were recognized by the Federal Government, the South would make common cause with the North and drive the French from Mexico? The response u: deratoed to have been given to this diplomatic feeler, was, "Make the proposition formally and officially, and you will get a reply." This is the substance of Mr. Blair's political conversations with persons in and out of authority while in Richmond, so far as we have been able to learn. There may be something yet sub rosa, but we oubt it, though, probably, there may have been some allusion to "driving the English out of Causda," in connec-

The Enquirer is another place reiterates its assertion that such were virtually and substantially the propasitions made by Mr. Blair, and treats such proposi

The second mission of the Hou, F. P. Blair, Sr., to Rich mond is ond d by the return of that gentleman to Wash lished towards an immediate peace we feel justified in as solve the Union. Any guarantee for slavery, any constitutional provision for is protection and extension; full compensation (in greenbacks) for all the negroes that have been carried off during the war; anything, everything that we can sok or think will be freely granted, i only we will consent to re unite with them. These may | pend-at of mine recently said " nothing can whip us but not have been ex setly Mr. Blair's terms, but they embrace the substance of his mission, and do not in the least exag- olde rifying the world for four years past with our devoted gerate-the extrem ty to which the enemy are willing to But these terms cannot purchase our liberty.

at aghting for slavery, neither its protection nor extension : we are willing to give up slavery f r our liberty : we intend to be independent and free or to be exterminaed. The enemy will understand the earnestness of our people in due time; as yet they do not fully know us, but

We are seeking a place among the nations of the earth believing it to be a right secured to us by our foretathers Slavery has nothing whatever to do with this war, we will sween the institution from before us the moment it stands in the way of the accomplishment of our liberty. The ene my might as well abandon the effort to bribe us, with proection for stavery, out of our liberty. We admit that there are a lew recreant wretches in these States who woul. sell their liberty for their negroes, but our word for it hey are few and at erly contemptible. Resolutions may coastruction, but they will se rejected with an unanimity the men fit for such places. Those who would now enthe marderers of our sons and brothers, the violators of have fixed their own price upon their treason and are satshed they will obtain it. It would be most mortifying to see any such resolutions introduced, and we do eargestly hope that good sense may prevent their being offered. This second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence When Mr. Lincoln is willing to give up his love for freeing constitutional guarantees for the protection of savery. and even to repeal all the laws prohibiting its introduction into the free states; to pay for all the stolen negroesing to understand that the "job" is too " big. firm now. We have gone through the flery ordeal. and brothers we now mourn, and we shall soon rejoice in There is compromise that yet may open the way to peace

It has been suggested that the United States will acknow! edge our independence, provided a treaty of commerce, and a league offensive and defensive for the application of the Monroe doctrine to all the Blates of North America. can be agreed upon. When that proposition is a ade i roaders may as will revolve the subject in their minds-for it is not improbable that it may become a living, tangible

THE Fayetteville Observer says" It is understood that the Legislature in secret session appointed Sensters Hall and Peel, and Commoners Person and Carte . to proceed to Richmond to ascertain, probably from the President and our Congressmen, the condition of things. They left Ruleigh on Wednesday last We suppose they will soon be heard from.

When the timid or the unfaithful leave us let no man on that account despond. We are better without them. Their going does not prove that the ship i sinking, although it may show that they are rate. Let us and still firm? Who sounds a doubtful note, whose voice is worthy of being heard?

SENSATIONAL -The reports of "heavy skirmishing," infantry fighting, etc., between our forces and those o the enemy below are purely sensational. As yet the enemy has shown no serious disposition to advance.

PROMOTED .- We take pleasure in stating, for the in formation of his numerous friends, that Capt. C. W. McClammy, Jr., of New Hanover county, has been promoted to the Majority of the 3d N. C. Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry during the campaign just closed

We are requested to state that Col. Burr, (previous-

Daily Journal, 30th.

didly place the great and apparently sincere outery in favor of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. For the life of us

Some things we can account for and some things we

See on other side, list of officers captured at Fort Fisher, etc., etc.

THINGS IN RICHMOND .- The editor of the Mobile Reg

ister, just returned from Richmond, writes as follows :

"Three weeks in Richmond showed us that General the head of the Sound. To fortify five miles of coast or rate entrenchments. His army is not so great as the public believe, and has not received the fresh hundred thousand men he demanded to complete the job. It is through Georgia has the Confederate Capital for its ultimate destination, and that he will try to effect what Grant has so often attempted in vain, to wit : Occupy the railway, connecting Richmond with the South by Danville, Charlot'e and Columbia-the object being

to cut Lee off from his granary, and force the evacuation of the capital. It is needless just now to speculitie troops should not have changed position after the first atupon the result of such a movement. We leave the tack. Had they not, however, have done so would they have prevented a landing? case in the hands of the great and good Gen. Lee, who has never yet failed to defeat the most powerful combinations of the enemy to wrest Richmond from his sons counsel our obedience -yes, obedience, submission | grasp. He is not destitute of means and advantages in meeting such a movemen ..."

Time -- It waits for no man-it travels onward with WE learn that a couple of Yankee deserters who an even, uninterrupted, inexorable step, without accommodating itself to the delay of mortals. The restless honrs pursue their course; moments press after moments : day treads upon day ; year rolls after year .sixth army corps (Yankee) was expected, and when it Does man loiter—procrastinate? Is he listless or indocame an advance would be made by the enemy. We lent? Behold the days, and months and years, namind ful of his delay, are never sluggish, but march forward in silent and solemn procession. Our labors and toils our ideas and feelings may be suspended by sleep How often do we see in the papers the announcement darkness and silence and death may reign around us. but time is beyond the power if any being bethat General Lee is sanguine, or General Lee favours sides Omnipotence. The clock may cease to strike, the and years must move on ever, forward.

TIMEO DANAOSET DONA FERENTES. JANUARY 31st, 1865.

There never has been, there never will be, and there never ought to be but one issue between us and our ene-

mies, and that issue is subjection or independence. Mr. Blair left Richmond yesterday morning upon the Any terms of settlement short of the latter, necessarily in steamer Allison, with Commissioner Guld, for the "truce volve the former. It is worse than useless, it is criminal to lose sight for one instant of the one, only, inexorable demand of the Confederate States. Reunion, reconstructhe wishes of the Federal government, the intrepretaglish, dish mor, abject dependance, emasculation, ruin and the man who advocates them is a coward, and an ion upon any terms, and desired to know upon what terms enemy to every freeman in the South. This is not the wild raving of an unreasoning man, or the effesion of an " or ginal secessionist." It is the calm utterance of one who upbe'd the Union until it was dishenorable. who has suffered in this war as a soldier, and who preters the honor of his native country, though it involve the rain of himself and his family, to her degradation and slavery. I repeat dightest encouragement to hope for reunion, and was made it (and let every honest man in the South yield to the same honest conviction) we have only to choose between independence and subjugation. Cover up and sugar over terms as we please, it we do not gain the former, the bit. ter fruits of the latter are ours inevitably, and beyond any possilly contingency to the contrary. Why will he everybedy see this? Why, in this season of hope, when our hearts yearn for a favorable term ination to the negotiations which are said to be pending between our Govern. ment and the United States, will men talk of " alliances. "constitutional guarantees," &c., &c., as if we could gain even the liberty we had in the OLD UNION by any assect. ation or alliance with those people which is not based upon our adependence.

Our people are degressed-some are already subjugated -but the army which has shed a deathless hale over the name of our Confederacy is hopeful and defiant as ever If the negotiations now pending fall of their object, the weak-kneed will sink in despair-the sabjugated will how more piteously than ever-but the strong and true will rise higher than ever in their proud determination to strik; harder, and endure to the end. I am not me of those who are sanguine in their hopes of the result of the pending negotiations. I most fervently pray they may inaugurate a blessed peace. But I am prepared for a different result. Can all your readers say the same? Are they prepared to say, "God send us peace, but if it be not His will at present, may He strengthen our arms and fortify our resolution to fight it out to the bitter end ?" If we cannot say this, do we deserve to be free? Well has a venerable corresour own pusilianimity." Are we to show that quality after nercian ? The army never will-and can the men who stay at home, out of danger, exhibit the degrading pusilianimity of abandening the army and the sacred cause to which they are pledged, in order to embrace the intamy of obe dience and base submission to the va gar tyrasny of Abra ham Lincoln? May God ferbid such an event!

If Mersrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter fail to effect a negotiation with Mr. Lincoln, and return to their country and triends, bringing the same message of conditional pardon from a despot which has heretofore been contemptnous y offered us, wast answer will the soul of a freeman anks? Will not the cry of Patrick Henry rise to his lips, Give me liberty, or give me death?" May this cry, ta such an event, ring unanimously throughout our land, and may every man who can carry a musket move to the battle field with It on his lips.

> FORT ANDERSON, January 28th, 1865.

Mesers. Editors :eartoly influence, men who have obtained their places in Maddened by these thoughts about how vastly we lose. the Levislatore because the army had taken into its ranks all hecause nobody will puff us, and going on the popular idea nowadays, "if no one will blow thy horn, blow it thyertain the proposition of reconstruction and requien with | self, and with all thy might," your humble servant selzes

his very green horn and bloweth as follows : It being reported in some parts that the Sampson Artillery (well known in Nassau and amongst blockaders and blockade runners generally) had lost their celebrated Whitwor he on the retreat from Fort Caswell, it is meet that the forks at home should know, as well as the Yankes

eet, that such is not the case. Last evening one of the enemy's vessels a arted from the inchorage off Price's Creek in order to reconnoitre up in point at a distance of 3 miles, she threw several shells, evidently at the Fort, but which fell short of us. Now the said Whitworths are stationed at the Fort, and being aroused by the sancy attitude of the Yankee, one detach ment manned their gun by order of Col. Hedrick, and gave her a shot which struck her; when she steamed off, not towards the Fort, but away with all speed. Another smaller ship which had followed the larger one, now turned with have only to be as faithful to our cause as were the some out having opened at all, and made for a safer berth; -again the Whitworth fired, this time falling a few :cet short-a third shot struck her amidships, right into the wheelhouse. She seemed to forget to return the companient in her haste to be off, and after a couple more shots from White worth, she hoisted sail and literally flew o'er the waters and out of sight around the point. You need not say, Mr. Editor, that she came up stern foremost, or your readers might suppose that she intended to run off anyway, and our battery might lose some of the credit of having driven her off; no, my intention is to blow a very loud horn. Too much cannot be said in praise of the splendid marks

manship of Sergt. Jones who acted as gunner, or of the promptitude and di cipline of the detachment. Neither can too much be said of our gallant Captain who has or ganized a first rate battery under circumstances which would have deleated a less energetic and determined soul. In conclusion, let me ask to be charitably heard, as I ony wish to let your readers know that about Fort Anderson we are yet alive and kicking.

For the Journal.

MESSES. EDITORS :- Noticing a communication in your aper a few :ags since, suggesting a mode for suppressing straggling and plundering in the army, I take the liberty of suggesting another and I think a more efficacions one-if you think it worthy of a place in your most valuable paper. It is to increase th e rations. The the schorter rations, the greater the streggling, and consequently the more plundering. If the soldiers felt that the government was doing the very best it could, you would not hear a word; but the enlisted men feel that it is intended for them but they do not receive it. Are not the tithes of pork given in at the rates of 2500 lbs. for 1500 lbs. bacon? It is received 25 for 16, why is it that it is not issued to the troops in the same proportion-allowing them about | 1b. of pork instead of | lb? One-third of a pound of fresh

ment is not enough for subsistence. Another question: What becomes of the one-tenth allowed for wastage? The Division and Brigade Commissaies are allowed this wastage, when there are cally nine divisions to be made-four to the Division and five to the Brigade-but when issued to the Regiments where it is to be divided into at least 6,000 parts, no allowance is made for wastage. This reduces it to a very simple proposition: If one-tenth is wasted in nine divisions, what will be wasted in 6,000? Admitting that each soldier gets him one-third of a pound, and there is a surplus, ought not the soldiers in he trench to get it. Acand Division and Brigade headquarters-aroune Division and Brigade Quarter and Commissary headquarters-there is a retinue of detailed men and servants was live in superabundance, and where does it come from? Do they purchase it of the Government. The non-commissioned staff, almost to a man, have a servant, and where and how do they feed them ? They are only allowed one-third of a pound, and that will not feed two; and they are not allowed to purchase from the Government. The headquarters officials are allowed to burchase one ration, yet their boards are

always spread with the richest viands. The truth is, those men of leisure who live on the men in the ditches and who are pregnant with oftam cum disnatate are a great thorn in the sides of the poor private .-It is my cancid conviction that if more attention was paid to the enlisted men getting what the government suppose they get, there would be less desertion, straggling and plundering generally.

A SOLDIER, 28th Georgia Regiment.

For the Journal.

MESSES. EDITORS :-By " casemate batteries" I meant shell-proof covers for guns, either of masonry or iron. Il floating batteries "iron clad" will stand, certainly fixed batteries cannot fail to do so. This is my opinion as a civilian. Sot being a soldie: I can only think. A few detached redoubts (say three) could, I suppose if iron clad have prevented a landing between Fisher and

in point if need be. No one is a bester friend of General Whiting than the writer. He has the endorsement of several Generals to his skill and ability, but has not experience shown that improvements might have been made had any one have foreseen the "immensity" of the fire. Whose fault is it?—
None, to my mind. I was giving, or trying to give the
causes of failure. But enough.

No " bitterness" was intended. That great soldier, Gen. Lee, is above any attack by my puny arm if I desired it, and I die not for a moment. No one can admire him and his great qualities more than I do. Yet Napoleon says. " he who has made no mietakes has seldom made war. All I desired was Justics, and I agreed with you that the

This note is offered in explanation. Petersburg, Va., Jan. 21st, 1866.

CAMP Co. B, 24TH REST. M. C. T., (

Messrs. Editors :-Please allow space in your columns for the seldlers of this Company to tender their thanks to Mrs. J. P. Cox and Mrs. E. Marrill, of Onslow County, for a box of provisions and other luxuries kindly furnished us. We cannot too highly appreciate this last donation, as it is only one of the many welcome donations so kindly contributed by the patrio ic Ladies of Onslow County. And we may add, amid all the perils and privations of this gigantic war, acthing can be more highly appreciated and stimulating to the sol-diers around Petersburg than the many kind contributions daily coming to us from home. For by such we are reminded that there is still some one left at home that is daily seeking our welfare and whese prayers are dally administering to our wants. In conclusion we can only promise them our pretection, knowing they so richly de-serve it, and thoping that they may all live to realize the benefit of our protection as well as the good derived from

ONE OF 'EM.