

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

ANY GROUP, KNOWN, BE ADMITTED.

DECLARATION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT, POINTING
A DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND
PRAYER, WITH THANKSGIVING.

Resolved, That the Confederate States have, by a joint
resolution, invited the people of the United States to
humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty
God.

It is our solemn duty at all times, and more especially
in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge
our sins before God, and to humble ourselves in humble
submissiveness before His footstool.

Complicating His gracious pardon, imporing His Divine
mercy, and His abundant grace, for the many and
great blessings which He has bestowed upon His people.

Let the hearts of our people turn contrite and truthful
before God, and in His presence, beseeching hand the
correction of a Father, and submitting prayer that His
mercies and sufferings, which have so long borne heavily up-
on this people, may be given to His merciful life that His
word be imparted to our rulers, that the Lord of Nations;
and mercy may be established, that the Lord of Nations;
praise and independence.

And that we may turn unto His holy name, and
thanksgiving and praise which are so justly due to Him, our
Gods, and for the many mercies which He has ex-
tended to our nation, the nation and sufferings of His people,
and joy.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Con-
federate States, do hereby, in His proclamation,
proclaiming Friday, the tenth day of June, as a day
of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving,
to Almighty God, and I do earnestly invite all soldiers,
citizens, and all people to observe the same.

to give the name in a spirit of reverence, penitence and
[L. 2.] Given under my hand and the seal of the Confede-
rate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of Jan-
[L. 3.] uary, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight
and sixty-five.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

General Dupas Coming to America.—What he
Proposes to do when here.

The following letters were written by M. Dupas, the
renowned French novelist, to Mr. E. Von Nordhausen,
of this city. From them it appears that Mr. Dupas
intends visiting this country shortly, and also being
the owner of Mr. Lincoln's autograph. The
following letters are addressed to E. Von Nord-
hausen, Esq. of this city, in answer to an invitation
to visit the United States:

"ENGLISH LANE, OCT. 4, 1864.

"Dear Sir—I have often contemplated a trip to New
York, and your proposition pleases me very much.—
The only objection would be the great expense in going

your city. Going to New York, leaving my novels on my drums without a certainty, is quite impossible.

"Will you have a publisher for my book, or some other means of publication by subscription?"

"My sympathies are even toward the North that I cannot make it a business, I only wish to be the best. I am sure that I shall be much better. I will engage myself to write a work in your volume of eight can hundred the usual fees for instance. You will find me a proser who would advance half of the preliminary expenses; I shall add my own half. I will give you five francs. My drama shall be completed, viz: in two months I will start—the work could be published by subscription at twenty francs, I would leave five francs on each copy for the sick and wounded of the army, take five francs for myself, and leave the balance (ten francs) for the work."

"Will you understand me, sir, and I need not suggest anything more to your mind and your outgoing impression."

"I will be with me as soon as possible. Winter is coming fast, and you know it is the season for putting pieces on the stage, and I could bring out two pieces this winter. I should not go to New York."

"Will you accept, dear sir, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments."

To E. VON NORDHAUSEN, Esq., N. Y.:

"P. S. — At the request of President Lincoln and the members of the Executive Council, I have contributed a hundred of my *autographs* toward that object."

the Government itself would be interested on account of the popularity of the cause North to patronize a work written by me favorable to the policy. You may consider my request as public as possible, as I am in the habit of doing everything openly.

A D.

"PARIS, Nov. 29, 1864.

"My Dear Sir—You are really very kind in writing so much trouble, and I thank you much for it. This will do me good. I shall be glad to hear from you again. My first visit after seeing you shall be to the Messrs. Harper, whom I thank very much for this offer.

"I shall bring with me a novel entitled '*Les memoirs d'une favorite*,' which I wrote for Bonity in London, and about the same time proposed by Messrs. Harper, but is the role Nelson played in is rather odious (I mean the course he took in having the Neapolitan patriots executed in 1793). Bonity, for fear of displeasing his countrymen, and also for fear of offending the English, who are in New York with sufficient means, we will have time to look around. My work will detain me here till the close of January, and I shall probably leave here by the Washington. I am bringing with me a secretary whose name I have not yet told you, and I need not say I am sure he will do his duty, and I trust will be successful in carrying out my charge, I will doubtless succeed in speaking it a little. To a certainty I shall be with you before three months.

THE

Would it not be just as well to write simply the history of the first four years of Lincoln's Administration? We will speak of all this in due time.

"An error we made to me some time since to deliver lectures in England, on my campaign of 1860 with Garibaldi, the campaign which resulted in the downfall of the King of Naples. I was then thirty years of age, and the King of New York, and has remained popular in North America, some lectures on him would perhaps prove of interest to a certain class of your people.

"We will see.

"Offer my kindest regards to the Messrs Harper, and I shall be most happy, after having shaken your hand, to be able to write with them. I thousand thanks and friendly greetings, which, though from afar, are of the less sincere.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

From the indications we get there is little doubt that Sherman is striking for some point on the line of the North Carolina Railroad between Branchville and Augusta. His attack may be directed against either of the two places named; but the more general impression is that he will encounter the enemy's rear somewhere in the neighborhood of Midway, west of Branchville.

Our scouts report the Yankees to be encamped in heavy force, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, near the junction of the Savannah and O'd Union Roads. The force of the enemy is believed to consist of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, composed of the regulars and volunteers, and a considerable body of the enemy's advance from White Point and drove in our skirmish line. On Tuesday the day they were driven back, and our troops reestablished.

Used a very numerous a noble demonstration was made against our position near the patron bridge across the Savannah river, but the result was somewhat trifling.

It is reported that the enemy under McPhersonville on Monday night—(*has*, Sherman, last night.

THE A. COUNTESS ROSE SHERMAN.

A dispatch from Lawtonville, dated January 31st, says: "The twentieth Army Corps is now near Robertson. One division has moved up on the Georgia side and crossed the river at Suwanee. The fourteenth Army Corps is now in Georgia, near Suwanee Ferry."

"Some of the prisoners say they are en route to Augusta, and others to Branchville, and Marionston. Prisoners took in this evening took Branchville the point named."

"The soldiers are burning all good houses."

"I am sorry to hear all this because and other supplies to Suwanee Ferry and our boats."

A dispatch from Adams Road, dated February 1st, says: "All quiet here to-day. Two boats are lying off White Point."—*Mercury, 21st inst.*

Love one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in the heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dew drop to the ocean.