A RESULT OF THE WAR.

Postmaster Regan's post-office arrangements render the press subject to the same difficulty under which the War Department labors, namely a scarcity of mails -The newspaper mails are very much given to " strageling," and are very often " absent without leave," but we are unable to bring them to Court Martial. About this time of day (it is now 10 a.m.,) we begin to ask ourselvss the question-shall we or shall we not have a mail to-day? We would toss up a quarter for luck. but quarters are not to be had for the tossing up. So the question of the mail, like that of peace, must remain an open question until the time comes. We may not have a mail to doy, but we will have it sometime. We may not have peace just now, but that too is bound to come eventual y, and at no distant day. Let us keep up our courage. Thiogs will yet come right. Let us put a stout heart to a steep hill and we will

12 o'ch or NOON .- We have a mail to-day. Perhaps we may accept this as a good omen. We find little by way of news. There is no mail from the

The Richmond Sentinel, supposed to be in the confidence of the Administration, to a greater degree at least than may other paper in Richmond, questions the accuracy of the Enquirer's statement of the terms upon which the clive branch has been extended by Blair .-After quoting this statement (published in yesterday's | ple since the fall of Fort Fisher. That cut off the Journal,) the Sentinel says that it is at a loss to know blockade running, and with that event a remarkable how the Enqui er reaches these conclusions as to the change has been produced in our population. The dispositions of the enemy. It further says :-- We strange faces of men in fo eign garb, and with foreign cannot too strongly caution the public to bewere of ac- secent, no longer fill the eye at every turn, or meet it cepting every idia rumor as an catablished truth con- at every corner. That dream is pust, and very little of carning this so-called "Blair mission," what it looks to or it now remains. Sundry accustomed faces too are what it means It may be assumed that, at a proper gone, and the places that knew them know them no time, all the feats relating to it will be made known, if, more, though not we trust forever. On the other hand, ladded, there abould be anything worth knowing. The people have come back to occupy their own houses for peace, we should not omit vigorously to prepare for and drove in our pickets. They fired buildings and plan great business of the country now is wan, and to that thinking the town eafer than the country in the case of war. business we should add ess ourselves with renewed pur- raids. pose and reasimated resolve to achieve our independence."- Daily Journal, 2d inst.

be any tru h in the rumar that Lincoln, being on the he will lose money. There will be better days we eve of a foreign war, wishes to patch up an accommo- trust dation with the Confederacy upon the basis of an alliance offersive and defensive, or indeed in any way, we this k our people, as well as our rulers, had better pause and think a fittle before jumping at the thing too sud- of view. People living on wages or salaries thay perd ciy. A foreign pressure, the almost inevitable certakity of a European war, could alone have induced Line da to have made these propositions, if indeed he has made them, and whether we re-construct or enter into an ciliance with Lincoln, we too, will be made partters in that wer; and a war with England and France | Are they to co operate directly with Grant in his opewould be no child's play. We hardly think that we rations against Loc, or are they to act upon some flank would be much benefitted by making peace with Lin- or other portion of Lee's communications? Are they calle simply to engage in war with others not now our o be sent by sea to the operate with Sherman in over-

would throw as much of the burden as possible upon | Thomas' army is coming East. The situation of things the South, and sacrifice her as much as possible in the in the West will hardly permit that.

Mere patching up a peace with Lincoln may not resuit in pence for us. There are ulterior considerations which cannot safely nor wisely be overlooked. What we want is peace, security-pot entanglement, complication, fresh wars into which we might at any time be dragged behind the car of our Northern compeers and real rulers and masters.

It is evident to us as it must be to most people, that even it the reports we hear about peace are true-and we doubt them very much-even if we take them in their most favorable aspect, the present is an exceedingly critical period in the history of the country. If Lincoln has made any propositions admissable by the Southern people, or if he is prepared to receive any such, it is under the pressure of an approaching and become even more than ever the commercial and the "situation." political vascals of a power and a people from whose tramma we have tried to free curselves.

But in good truth, there is no reason to place any dependence upon the disposition of Lincoln or anybody else in anthority at the North, to make peace with us upon any admissable basis. If Esward used the language he is said to have used on last Sunday night, it does not look much like it, and Seward is the moving spring of the whole Northern government.

Don't let us compromise ourselves or lose control of our feelings in our eager desire for peace, or we may lose all for which we have been contending and at the same time fail to secure that peace for which we have been so eager. The London Times may be right in saying that none of the European powers would guarantee the independence of the Confederacy, as proposed, even with the proposition to abolish slavery. As proposed by whom? Nobody. We don't expect Esgland to do much anyway or under any circumstances, nor do we expect France or anybody else to guarantee the independence of the Contederacy. We simply think that these nations have provided for themselves and for Lincoln such complications as will pretty surely result in compelling the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy by both of them, and few thunks to either. The Monroe doctrine is indued doubly violated when Louis Napoleon not only sets up Maximillian on the imperial throne of Mexico, and on the ruins of the Republic, but actually attaches sundry of the provinces of that country is colonial dependence upon France .-It is almost impossible that a collision can be avoided. Could Lincoln frighten or cajole the South into submission, reconstruction or what not, he would let little time elapse before going into the new war.

Our plan is to go on as we have been doing, only more so. Gathering up, concentrating, energising our resources and our action; not allowing the sweet but deceptive song of peace to lull-us into apathy or give us a sense of false security. If we yield to this seductive influence we will wake up to find ourselves lost .--We have warned our people against this thing. We There is one circumstance connected with the Napoleon repeat our warning :- Hope as much as you please family which historians have not as jet observed, but but place no dependence upon these peace which is well worth mention. Napoleon the Great set by the French government in placing Maximillian on the rumors which are now affoat. We dread these rumors to the throne of France. He married a princess of Austria. even more than we do the arms of the enemy. We do indeed fear the Greeks, [Yankees] even when bearing gifts, or proffering peace. We have tried to do our duty in endeavoring to put our readers on their guard. We do not believe Lincoln is prepared to recognize the Confederacy, even with an alliance offensive and defensive. If he should, it would simply be with the view of plunging us into another war as his allies-his

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milmington

VOL. 21. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY, MORNING, FEB. 9, 1865. NO. 20.

We ask no foreign guarantee. We "trust not for freedom to the France," but we trust to the inevitable iogic of events, which, if we are true to ourselves, is working out the desired consummation, though hardly, we think, through these peace commissi ners now probably arrived at Washington City.

Vary Much Like A What.

While we here are talking about peace commissioners, and allowing ourselves to dream of an early settlement, Seward is preaching to the Christian commissions of the North the overthrow, defeat, submission of the rebels, and Sherman is eduancing with fire and sword into the heart of our sister State. And this is

We have tried to tell our people that they must receive the idea of peace coming from Liccoln at this ime with great caution, nay, with absolute suspicion. otherwise they would be feeled to their destruction .-We think it now hardly necessary to repeat that caution. Things speak for themselves.

On Wednesday the enemy were at Broxton's Bridge n Colleton District, within less than 25 miles of Branchville. Where are they now? Passengers report that on yesterday they ware within 15 miles of Branchville. What impediment there may be to their seizure of this mest important point we do not know .-We are not surprised at this movement. We are only surprised that it was not made sooner.

WE here in Wilmington are now a very quiet pro-

Upon the whole it is not a very jody time for business. Things are hardly "working," and if enybody will pay us well he can make a compromise of our pro-

The appreciation of our money is delightful to those who have enough of it to appreciate. It hardly concerns us, personally still we like it in a public point

from Thom s' army are coming over the Baltimore and is the field. Ohio Railroad. What is the object of this movement? enemies, although, indeed, they are far from being our running the Carolinas, or what is their destination? l'ime alone can show, but no very long time will be That would indeed be simply pledging ourselves for needed. Not much can now be done in Virginia .the next war," and that, we think, is far from being | Whatever troops are brought from the West will probpopular. And we may rest assured that in that "next | ably be intended to operate farther South than Virginwar," our allies or our brethren of the Lincoln States in. But we cannot think that any important part of

> SHERNAN'S FORCES are at last in South Carolina .-State, and boasted of what they would do upon its soil houses. to allow this announcement to be made without a mournful feeling of its significance. It is true it would be difficult for them to exceed the brutality already exhibited by Hunter, Sheridan, Butler, and, indeed, by Sherman himself ir other fields, still their disposition for its effects, and fears that he cannot restrain its manifestation. May the Lord turn away or restrain or defeat this scourge. - Daily Journal, 2d.

WE hear not even a rumor from below. All seems oniet enough, for the present. The commanders below. probably await orders before undertaking any new European difficulty. He expects a big war. He wants | movement, or perhaps they await the movements of to involve us with him in that war. At war with the Sherman in South Carolina. A few days will reveal world, we must depend upon trade with Lincolndom, the programme, and perhaps exhibit sundry changes in

GENERAL ONDER NO. 63.

We have had er quiries for this somewhat celebrated order, which most readers appear either never to have seen, or having seen, to have forgotien. We append | even if contraband goods should be f crished in raturn. t. It is published in English, French and German : · ADJ'T & INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE !

I. It having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners, entrapped by artifice ted States, who would glad y withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many inhabitants of the United States, now retained in that service, against their will, who are averse to aiding in the nojust war now being prosecuted against he Confederate States: And it being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such computcory service, by the difficulty they experience in escaping herefrom, it is ordered that all such persons coming within the lives of the Confederate armies, shall be received protected and supplied with means of subsistence, until such of them as desire it, can be forwarded to the most convenient points or the border, when all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

S. COOPER, A. & I. General.

Lichmond, Va., Aug. 15, 1864.

The Treasurer of the Wilmington Relief Association	1 60	
knowledges the receipt of the following contributions	:	
Col. C. E. Thorbura,\$1 000	00	
Dr. T. B. Carr,	00	
S. D. Wallace, 500	00	v
A Citisen, 600	10	
J. 62 dheimer 100		
M. Crons 1 000		
Power, Low & Co 500	00	
B. Hour & Distinction	00	
J. VanSickie, 250	1.70	
J. A. Bradley, 106		
A. E. Gibbs 100		
VanAmringe & Co.,	7.0	
Daves Ljourners	00	
mer amounted warest and the second se	00	
	00	
Town, by his Honor Jno: Dawson, \$,600	VV	\mathcal{C}

\$11,110 00 A. E. HALL,

Sec. & Treas. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1865.

Man's Plans and God's Purposes. The following il-

lustration of human folly and Divine power is worthy of public attention : aside his own best triend and counselor to obtain an heir and by her had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and dignity. From thence he did nothing but desected. He died an exile, and his son also Who succeeded in his name, his fame, his power? The child of Hortense, who was the child of J sephine. In the person or the Emperor we find not the offspring of Mapoen the Great, but the offspring of his discarded wife .-What an illustration of the truth of the adage, " that it is man who proposes, but God who disposes !

Jord Bacon beautifully said :- " If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island, cut off from other lands, but

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TELEGRAPHIC

Satered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1st. 1865. Gen. Lee's nomination as General in chief was confirmed esterday by the Senate

Reports from the Valley represent troops from Thomas' army passing over the Baltimore and Ohio raffroad A deantation f om the North Carolina Legislature arri ved here yesterday, and had an interview last night with the Congressional d l.gation from that State.

Sen. Les has issued an appeal for the surrender of al cavairy sems and equipments in private hands. He says hat a prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the affiniancy and no ongot of the army, parties arly

A large public exceting was held last sigh in the hall of he Bouse of Delegates. It was addressed by Hon. Thes. i. Flourney and several members of Congress from Virginia and Georgia. Great eathesiasm provailed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour. All the speakers dedared in favor of the prosecution of the war until our independence was achieved.

QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1st, 1865. The Senate passed the Fenate bill to abolish the office of all quartermasters and commissaries on duty at posts and depots, and to provide for the appointment of bonded execute in their place. The act also repetls all authority to de all persons between 18 and 45 in said departments. The e sate then resolved into secret session. No Yankee papers received to day.

C NEEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, Feb. 1st, 1865. In the House, Mr. Cholson submitted the following : Resolved, That the people of the Confedera e States honorable to beth parties, yet it is the judgement of this

Resolved further, That in the judgement of this House this preparation can best be made by using every effort to place at once in the army every man liable under our laws to render military service, by causing the commissary, quartermaster and other departments to be administ OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE.—If there | fits since the fail of Fisher. If he pays a high price | tered with renewed energy, and since Lee has been made Gene al-i -chief to assign him our best and most acceptable generals to command our separate armies, and by seasing to agitate the policy of employing segre troops, a measure whi h has already divided public sentiment and

Mr. Cholson spoke at considerable length in support his readjutions. He incidentally paid a tribute to the ciliciency of the press, which he thought had accom ti hed more in aid of our struggle than one hundred fold of its WHAT IS THEMAS APTER ?- It is said that troops number of employees could have done if armed and placed

> Mr. Gholson occupied the morning hour, at the expiration of which the currency bill was referred to a committes of conference. The Mouse then resolved fute societ

MAGON, GA., Feb. 1st, 1865. A special dispatch to the Columbus Enquirer, dated Matrong, same to Ricas Bind, on the Apa'nchicaia river, sapturing a lieutenan land forty negroes on the 25th, and then selt. On the 29th the enemy were again reported advancing on Relas Bluff, number unknown.

FRO W CHARLESTON.

CHARLESPON, Feb 1st, 1885. There has been no move of importance to-day. Prisoners taken vary in their statement of the enemy's destina-They have too often threatened vengeance upon that tion. The enemy is reported to be burning all good

> FROM THE UNITED STATES .- WESTERN NEWS. KeBILE, Jan. 31st, 1865.

A special dispatch to the Rogister, dated Benatobia, Mins . Jan. 30th, says that the Memphis Argus of the 29th has been received. It says that Grierson's cavalry, about must indeed be ferecious when even Sherman trembles | two thousand strong, embarked at Memphis last Friday. bound up the river.

Schofield's division has gone to relaforce Sherman. The Canadian difficulty, growing out of the release of the St. Alban raiders, has been adjusted, and the objectionship portions of Gen. Dix's jorder have been revoked .-Judge Bonsal's conduct is denounced.

The Brazilian government has denied en'rance to U. S. Steamers at the port of Bahia. A general exchange of prisoners is expected soon

Lincoln's administration intends pursuing a more liberal oclicy with the rebel States. He thinks that the Confedesacy has reached a point in its downward career when the true policy of his government is to temper justice with

he necessity of bringing out all the cotton possible, as being absolutely essential in a fluancial point of view,

The Steamer Atlantic, from Mchi., with one thousand bales of cotton for the benefit of the Confederate prisoners has arrived at New York. Ex-President Pierce was hourly expected at Washing-

ten. He is said to be one of the pasce Commissioners. The Smithsonian Institute was burned on the 24th. Gold in New York, on the 24th, was quoted at 219. ton was quiet at 85 cents.

Cotton, in Memphis, after deducting the government

charges, was 85 to 95 cents. A large amount of cotton is going to Memphis, and much whiskey coming back.

CONFEDERATE CONCRESS.

BICHMOND, Esb. 2d, 1865. The House passed the Senate bills increasing the compensation and emoluments of the President, and increasing the salaries of the officers and employees of the government at Richmond. Also adopted resolutions expres-

sing the gratification of Congress at the additional evidence of patriotism of the various commands which have declared their purpose to maintain the war for independence. The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications pending which the Senate resolved into secret

FROM RICHMOND. BICHMOND, Feb. 2d, 1865. .The weather has greatly mederated, but the navigation of the river is still obstructed by ice.

The flag of truce communication at Varina will be resu med in a few days, when several hundred Yankee prisoners The question of a general exchange of prisoners wil soon by desided.

EUROPEAN NEWS."

RICHMOND, Feb. 2d, 1865. Rumers prevailed in Paris, confirmatory of the report heretofere published that Maximilian had ceded to Louis

Napoleon five Mexican States. A Paris report states that Marshal Basedines had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Sonora as an indemnity for the expenses incurred spite of his cunning and duplicity, it will surely come The London Times says that none of the European pow-

ers would guarantee the independence of the Confederacy, as proposed, even with the agreement to abolish s'avery. The blockade running steamer Lella [Lalia ?] sounded in the military service, an arm, leg, hand or toot, shall be at the mouth of the Mersey on the 16th. Unly eight out of discharged from said carvics upon his application therefor, the decent slothing, the well-weeded and flower decorated dity persons on beard were saved. The Theatre Royal, at Edinburg, was destroyed by fire

n the 13th. A number of persons were killed and injur-

F. OM THE UNITED STATES.

RIGHMOND, Feb. 26, 1565. the New York Herald, of 30th ult., has been received. It has not a word about the appointment of peace commissioners by Lincoln, but over a column about Bleir's ty J. S. THEASHEE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District Second visit to Richmond, in the shape of Washington correspondence. The writer asse to that Blair's mission was not a failure, but predicts that commissioners from Richmond will soon be en route to Washington.

Great sensation was produced in New York on su day y reports of the fall of Charleston, and an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment

The Herald's St Louis correspondent gravely announces that Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximilian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico. The blocksde runner Blenbeim, from Nassau was 18-

cently captured in Cape Fear river. Butler had a grand reception at Law il on 2-4 his speech he said that it was idle to talk of peace until the rebel army in Northern Virginia had been de ested and

Seward made a pecet, before the Christian commission in Washington on Fueday night, in which he said we wait only at the hands of the rebels for submission, which haw ver delayed, must necessarily follow their military defea and overthrow.

Several destructive fires in different States are record ed in the Perald

Gold in New York advanced as high as 220 on Saturday. but closed at 2124.

EHERMAN'S ADVANCE. CHARLESTON, Feb. 2d, 1865. A dispatch from Broxton's Bridge dated 7.40 last night. says the enemy advanced to-day across Whippy Swamp,

driving in our cavatry on our left, six miles towards this place. They are supposed to be in heavy force. There is a column of cavalry on the Augusta Road, moving rapidly for some usknown point. A later dispatch says that at 1 p. m. yeslerday, the en-

emy had possession of McBilde's Bildge and skirm shing State, increasing our taxes annually thousands, for worse was going on in front of . Brox on's Bridge." The onedanger, as its subsequent history shows, it was the most

A dispatch from Adams' hou, says that the everny came | and of all the st ams to sereen men from duty and from House that while we abould manifest a willingness to treat up in two barg s to Young's Island yesterday about meon tations and retired. This morning three steamers are off white Point. A landing is threatened.

CONFIDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3d, 1865. The Senate adopted the joint resolutions of thanks to John Larcaster, of England, for seastance rendered Capt Semmes. The negro bin was further discussed. Messas. Orr and Maxwell etroughy opposed the employment of negro soldiers. Mr. Eurnett declared that he preferred independence to negro slavery, and if the time ever arrived when it was nees sary to use negroes to aid in accomplishing that end he would employ them. The subject was

In the House to-day Mr. Ghelson's resolutions were taken up as unfinished business. Mr. Atkins submitted the tol-Resolved. That the arming of the slaves in our cause,

upon the promise of emancipation, is in conflict with wellestablished principles, therefore it should not be done. Resolved, That the character of the war which the enemy is new waging against us, and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our sufjugation, matifies | valid reason exists there should be no complaint, but to and requires that we should exhaust all the resources within our reach rather than submit to so ferrible a fate.

Resolved, therefore, That between subjugation and using tenna, Fla., Jan. 30th, says that the enemy, one hundred our slaves in our defence, every principle of nature and se f-preservation requires the latter; therefore we should at once put one kundred thousand slaves, between the ages of 17 and 45, in the field; and in order to render them et. R. A. Blackmore. fective, and immediately interest all our soldiers in the institution, it is expedient that the government should purshase all the slaves thus put to the aim , and give to each white soldier in the army a slave to be his absolute right

> Mr. Boyce moved to go into secrat session. Mr. Conrad baving the floor speke is opposition to the

resolutions until the explication of the morning hour. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, stating that forty-four millions of gix per server. We of the South are contending for the same great principles that our accestors did—we are lighting at the cent, non-taxable bonds had been sold. On motion of Mr. L; on the House then went into secret

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Енсимоср, Feb. 3d, 1865. for hern papers of the 31st alt. have been received. Mr. Foote arrived in Sheridan's lines on the 29th. Deelining to take the oath of all giance he will be sent to Washington under arrest. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Senstor Wade, in

his denunciations of the Blair mission, is endorsed by nearly the entire delegation in both houses Gen. Geary has been relieved of the military governorship of Mayannah, and has been succeeded by Grover .-Three steamers with supplies had arrived at Savannab.

up on the surface of a boiling public -they are the vapora, In the House of Representatives a resolution thanking the President for the removal of Butler was laid on the ta-

The New York Tribune, in double leaded type, mentions bright morning star like Lucifer-some man of position, Lincoln has written a letter to General Canby showing | the report that a secret league of the Roman Catholic powwho has been a trusted leader, and whose fall will echo along the corridors of time through generations yet uners of France, Spain and Austria, under the guidance and born. This is what history demands-for the drama of with the express concurrence of the Pope, has been formthe revolution would lack in unity and completeness with ed, pledged to recognize the Southern Confederacy on or out some such character-black from contrast with his former brightness-hideous by reason of his former beauimmediately after the fourth of March, under the pretext ty-should stride through the rapidly shifting scenes of that the Union will thereafter consist of those States only war. The country demands it. which participated in the late Presidential election. little more. We want to see the constancy of the people Gold 211.

FROM THE WEST.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatobia, nation would be eathe freer. They would feel as if the says that the Memphis argus, of the 31st uit. is filled with deadly incubus had been removed—the offending Jonah predictions of an early peace, on the basis of reconstrue tion. It says that Blair's m scion was crowned with com- pitious time. He can never again find as opertune a sea plete arcers. Blair says that Lee is in favor of laying son for the demnable work. These hours of gloom and down his arms and returning to the Union, and that Davis danger comport well with his mission. Roms had a Cata-Arkaneas advices of the 17th state that Shelby is blocks. —the little searmbly of Christ's Disciples a Judas Iscariot, also made a similar statement.

disg the river fifteen miles above Little Rock, to prevent and why not the Confederate States some dastard some? Supplies from going to Fort Smith. A sharp fight had ocand that no son of hers may attain that bad pre eminence surred, in which the Yankees were worsted. Gold in New York, on the 26th, opened heavy, owing to but we must confess that we fear the revelation of the imadverse news from Western Mexico and the unfavorable mediate fu use.—Augusta Con. news from Wilmington, and closed at 209.

The steamer Shenandoal: has arrived on the Brazilian coast, and has destroyed four Yankee ships. She is reported as being a formidable orniser.

The time for which Lincoln was appointed to represent the North American States ends on the fourth day of March, 1865. On the 5th day of March, 1865, the States of the Confederacy shall have ceased to be so represented by him, as they had nothing to do with right of self-gove nineat as long as the Southern Confedehis re-appointment in any way whatsquer and had so publicly given notice to all nations, and their only rep-resentative abroad will be in the head of the Confede rate Government, Jefferson Davis. Here then the neu- shout of defiance. trality of England will cease. On the day stated the independent nationalities, acknowledged heretofore to be such by her in solemn Convention which has never lost all these and more, and yet they were tree-shall we been abrograted, will have only such agents abroad to do or suffer less for liberty than they? represent their interests as shall proceed from them .-England will recognize their claims and the Confederacy which they have formed to represent them. She and will pe haps then he prepared to believe that God has will gracefully, and with reason for not sooner yield- not decreed, either during the nineteenth or any other cening, retire from her neutrality, and acknowledge our separate independence and Confederate association. We look confidently for this result, says the "Consti on our le tow soldiers, u,on our leope a home, and upon tutionalist," and feel satisfied that Mr. Seward has our authori les to support and rally around us, and, with tutionalist, and said and blessing, we will bear the Southern Close long apprehended such a conjuncture, and has en-

deavored, in all ways; to defeat its realization. It MILITARY DISCHARGES.—In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Smith, of Georgia, reported from the Military Committee the following bill, which was pussed: The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the non-commissioned officer, musician or private who has lost, or may hereafter lose, in the line of his duty

service of any kind whate ver." I clasped her tiny hard in mine, I clasped her beauteous form; I vowed to spied her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm. She set her beauteous eyes on The Liverpool Cetton market was dull, with a declining me, the tears did wildly flow, and with her little lips she man marries a sensible woman, it is after he has met with dering sun, sees nothing, from the dew drop to the ocean,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

or, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisament, reflecting upon private character

E ILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1865.

As the writer of this communication has had ample op

portunity, both from observation and experience, for judg

kets, then the Home Guard would indeed be a formidable

military organization, and it would be refreshing to find

such a number of commission d dignituries so tenacions of

their implements. But the fact is the reverse; muskets

count in a battle, not swords; besides, the duties of the

private soldier are rendered doubly ardnous by keeping

such a swarm of officers on hand clear of duty. Justice

requires that consolidation take place and ad privates i

the performance of their doties. Why then does it not

take place? A law for that purpese has been passed, cer-

tainly liberal enough towards the officers, but with ap

den, it who may that each has his favorites whom he

will screen in cases of delinquency. This evil palpably

exists, and is greatly complained of by those who have

been prompt in obeying orders. Now, if the number of

officers were reduced the mischief complained of would,

also, be greatly diminished, even admitting that this spe-

cies of small corruption would still exist with the few left.

are permitted to shirk out, others, atterly unfit for any ser-

days before they can have the benefit of agvisit from a sar

geon. When application was made by some of these sick

men to their captain to call in a surgeon and have their

cases examined, he replied, "O, yes! he would see to that

matter immediately." This was on Baturday, and on Mon-

day following one of these sick men was told by the aur-

geon that their cases had never been reported. Such ne

elect is uspardonable. All this flammery of keeping en-

rolled the hait, and the lame, and the blind, and as it were

baving a sort of resurrection from the dead every time the

Home Guard is called to Wilmington, is sopposed to be to

dea of consolidation. And last, but notileast, so many use

keep up a big showing on the rolls and thus discourage th

less officers are a great and unnecessary expense to the

than nothing. "let justice take place if the skies falls."

There is one more subject that needs comment, and the

striful. Where is the law for such a proceeding? Do Home Guard and Militia officers pos ess the power to excuse mer

We grant that it was right and proper to send out detach-

ments to a rest deserters, keep the negroes in check, and

to seed out men responsible to no authority, not required

to repe t, and whose duty it seems to have been, if it i

their neighborhouds.

his has proven to be?

as it may appear.

taimed that they did it, to stick close at home and see to

eir own private affairs, and act as a sort of passport maittee for descriers and stragglers traveling through

It is believed a Multia Colonel in the Regiment is mainly

is pets. On the assembling or the Home Guard he ar-

posted as every good cirizen should, and it was sur post

o shoulder his mus et and march to the front to meet the

common enemy. Well, it was not long be ore it leak

ut that this was not exactly what he wanted; and it is

now be irved that he only wanted to fish out a lew a

appointed out of the old men not in the Home Guard than

Still another word in conclusion. Why have not the

men been panieff as in most of the other countries the

and not by thirds as is the case in the othe counties? 1.

samé time against similar odds. In each case the foe i

arrogant, supercillious, brutal and tyracnizing. The de-

fenceless women and children suffered then as now. Hapine.

devastation, plunder, crime of every has marked the track

that the similitude could be extended, and that through the

rainbow of peace which bent over the freed Colonies-

recreants we have from the style of that miserable fellow.

Brig. Gen. Gaunt, of Arkensas, down to that little whiflet

of a pill vender, Dr. Arnold, Mayor of Savannah. But

frothy effervescences, who effect no hing, and will scarce

What this revolution is yet to produce is a traitor-some

We want to see the backbone of the nation tested yet

would be a sore trial to many; but after a while the whole

By all means let this traiter come forth. Now is the pro-

BILLIE OF THE ARMY.

At a meeting of the Fifty-third Virginia regiment, Stew-

enemy we will reply with the grack of our rifles and the

Resolved. That the enemy need not exut, nor one own

people be depressed at temporary reverses or the loss of

eaport towns or defences; our Kevo unionary foretathers

Resolved, That when wobile, Charles on, Wilmington,

and even Kichmond shall have fallen, our detested for will

learn his job of subjugation has just fairly commenced

tury, that the sun should ever set upon us as a people con

Resolved. That these are on sentiments, and we call up

through fire and place till e ch star open it shall glow and

A HIGH STANDARD OF COMPOST .- The more numerou-

the comforts, viewed as necessition by the great body of

se people, and the farther those comforts are removed

from gross sensuality, the higher the moral c adition of

that people is a principle in politics without an exception.

The warm house, the next familiare, the comfortable meal

WILLIAM P. BRADSHAW.

Actiog Actut ant.

were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted :

racy can furnish a cartridge or owns an acre.

quered, disgraced and enslaved.

and, after such discharge, shall be exempt from military garden the favorite singing bird and spaniel, and the small

tavern haunter.

shile forever in the fi mament of nations

HEADQ RS 53D VA. REGIMENT, January 24th, 1864.

tossed overboard.

y leave behind them a memory of their treason.

found after their seven years buffetings.

many a sufficient reason does not appear.

neve been? Many of them are in need of this pay, small

Again, why is this obunty always called out en masse.

For the Journal.

GEO. C. BAIN.

Chief Signal Officer,

Department Cape Fear.

vorites to be placed on his rather fishy patrol. We sim-

entitled to the create of disc vering this dodge for some

do other necessary things, and report at stated times ; bu

rom a service which the law says they shall perform ?-

vice, are diagged here, and held in durance for several

This is only one side of the picture, and although many

odious discrimination against the privates.

Another mischievens effect of having so many

rection, and in which all should feel an interest.

Messis. Editors :-

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRE-IDENT, APPOINT-ING A DAY OF FASTING EUMILIATION AND PRAYER, WITH THANKSGIVING. The Congress of the Confaderate States have; by a joint

resolution, invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, ing of the present workings of the Rome Guard system, bumiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty especially in the 7th regiment, he takes the liberty of suggesting that there are certain matters which call for corin a season of public trial and adversity, to soknowledge our dependence on his mercy, and to bow in humble sub-First, the companies in the regiment should be consoli mission before His foats'ool, contessing our manifold sine dated in order to get rid of so many useless officers. If supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine swords were more useful instruments of warfare than mus-

help, and devonily rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which He has vouchsafed to us. Let the bearts of our people turn contrite'y and trustfely unto God ; let us recognise in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upco us may be turned away by his merciful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lor of enemies; and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hard and mercifully establish for us a lasting, fust and hon-

orable peace and independence. And let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has exlended to us amid the triais and sufferings of protracted and

New, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Conderate States of America, do issue th's my proclamation, aspointing Friday, the touth day of March next, as a day of jublic fasting, humi lation and prayer (with thanksgiv. ng,) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty " and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hand ed and sixty five. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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

Dumas Coming to America-What he

Prop ses to do when here. The following letters were written by M. Dumas, the renowned French novelist, to Mr. E. Von Nordhausen, of this city. From them it appears that Mr. Dumas intends visiting this comptry shortly, and also becoming he historiographer of Mr. Lincoln's administration .-The following letters are addressed to E. Von Nordcausen, Esq, of this city, in answer to an invitation

" ENGHIEN LES BAINS, 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 o your city. Going to New York, leaving my novels and my dramas without a certainty, is quite impossi-

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

" My sympathies are such toward the North that I to not ask to make it a matter of business, I only wish got to be the loser. It money can be made so much he better. I will engage myself to write a work in our volumes of eigh een hundred thousand letters for ustance. You will find me a punisher who would advance half of the preliminary expenses; I shall add my ply ask might not a mich more efficient patrol have been nall as soon as my " Son Failce" and two dramas hall be completed, viz: in two months I will start .-It the work could be published by subscription at wenty trancs, I would leave five francs on each copy or the sick and wounded of the army, take five france for myself, and leave the balance (ten francs) for the

"You will understand me, sir, and I need not suggest anything more to your mind and your obliging inrposition.

"Answer me as soon as possible. Winter is coming ast, and you know it is the season for putting pieces on Please announce for the benefit of friends, that the fo the stage, and I could bring out two pieces this winter lowing men of Signal Corps were captured at Fort Fisher if I should not go to New York. Wm. S Elmore, II. M. Stingon, J. R. Padulson, E. A. Pats

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

To B. VON NORDHAUSEN, Esq., N. Y .: "P. S. - At the request of President Lincoln and the committee of the Pitteburg fair, I have contributed Our cotemporaries of the press have drawn numerous one hundred of my autographs toward that object .and very striking parallels between the bitter struggle we The Gevernment itself would be interested on account are now enduring, and the famous war of independence of the popularity of the cause North to patronize a which our fathers fought so heroically and successfully .-In many points the two contests bear a marvellous resem work written by me favorable to its policy. You may sance—there is running through the history of each revorender my letter as public as possible, as I am in the lution an analogy that is forcibly impressed upon every ob

habit of doing everything openly. PARIS. Nov. 29, 1864. "My Dear Sir-You are really very kind in taking so much trouble, and Lthank you much for it. This we will do. I shall go to New York 'en touriste,' and at my own expense. My first visit after seeing you of British legions as it does of Yankee cohorts. Would shall be to the Messrs. Harper, whom I thank very

lowering clouds that now surround us, we could see the much for this offer. "I shall bring with me a novel entitled 'Les memoires that across the storm tossed sea we could descry the had'une favorite.' I wrote it for Bently, in London, at ven of safety and independence the revolutionary patriots about the same terms proposed by Mesers. Harper, but But in one matter we are at a loss for a parallel. Here as the role Nelson played in is rather odious (I mean the analogy of the two cases fail. As yet we have no traitthe course he took in having the Neapolitan patriots or in our midet -no betrayer of a great trust-no traffickhung in 1799.) Bently, for fear of displeasing his couner in the freedom of his country-no hawker of honor and reputation in the Yankee market places. Renegades and

trymen, asked me to causel the treaty. "When in New York with sufficient means, we willnave time to look around. My work will detain me here till the close of January, and I shall probably such men are the mere riff-raff of society—the scum thrown leave here by the Washington. I shall bring with me a secretary speaking English, and as I translate myself easily in the language, I will doubtless succeed in speaking it a little. To a certainty I shall be with you

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

"An offer was made to me some time since to deliver lectures in England, on my campaign of 1860 with Garibaldi, the campain which resulted in the downfall of the King of Nuples. I refused ; but as Garibaldi still further tried. We are anxious that their faith should be put to this increased pressure. Such an event as the has lived in New York, and has remained popular in North America, some lectures on him would perhaps desertion of our cause by a prominent leader in this crisis prove of interest to a certain class of your people.

Offer my kindest regards to the Messrs. Harper. and I shall be most happy, after having snaken your hand, to shake hands with them. Thousand and thonsand friendly greetings, which, though from afar, are not 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 South Carolina Radroad 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 endeavor to cat the road somewhere in the neighborhood of Midway, west of Branchville. art's brigade, Pickett's division, the following resolutions

Our scouts report the Yankees to be encamped in heavy force, including infantry, cavalry and ac.idery, Resolved. That, trusting in the justice of our cause and the belp of a just God, we mean to fight for liberty and the near the junction of the Sa kabatchie and Old Union Roads. The force of the enemy is believed to consist of the Filteenth and Seventreach Army Corps. Reso ved, That we will be free; and to every base and On Monday morning a considerable body of the endishonorable offer of peace and submission made by the

emy advanced from White Point and drove in our skirmish line. Line, in the day they were driven back. and our outposts re established. Ineed y atternoon a fecole demonstration was made

against our position mar the pontoon bridge across the Salkaha! chie, but the assailants soon retired. It is reported that the enemy surged McPhersonville on Monday night - (has, Mercury, 1st inst.

THE A COUNTS LAOM SHEET MAN. A dispatch from Lawtonville, dated January 31st, says: "The I wentieth Army Corps is now year Robertville. One division marched up on the Georgie side and croosed the river at Sisters' Ferry. The Fourcenth Army Corps is still in Georgia, near Sisters'

Ferry. . ' Some of the prisoners cay they are a aroning to Augusta, and others to Branchville, and charleston .-Prisoners tak in this evening think Branchville the point

"The Yankees are burning all good bouses. The enemy bring all here lorage and other supplies to Sistera' Ferry on ton boals" A despatch from Adams Rui, dated February 1st, says:" Ail quiet here to-bay. I'wo boats are lying off

but well chosen collection of books, are esjoyments be-White Point."-Mercury, 2th inst. youd the means of the idle, and not the choice of the Love one homon being porely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wan-Jernie June says that in almost every instance where