

A MARKED CONTRAST.

When the National arms triumphed at Fort Fisher, and twenty-five hundred soldiers of all grades, from General down to privates, fell into our hands, so humane and kind was the treatment extended to them that not only did they all unite in telling of the benevolence of their captors, but their General directed his family to return to the city of Wilmington, whence they had fled themselves because of the anticipated approach of the National forces, thus intimating his confidence, based on actual knowledge of the humanity of the Federal soldiers.

At the very time these events were transpiring, or a very few days after, twenty-five hundred Federal soldiers, prisoners of war in the hands of the rebels, were marched into the streets of Wilmington. From day to day the number was augmented, until seven thousand were gathered here. These prisoners, many of them, were worn down with hard marching, wretched in their seminaakedness, skeleton-like in their famished condition, and by the road-side along which they were compelled to march many tottered and fell from sheer exhaustion, and never rose again. When the pitiable sight met the gaze of humane citizens and moved them to compassion, they were forbidden to extend the aid and sympathy their better impulses dictated. This prohibition came from the rebel General Hoke, who, in answer to appeals for permission to give bread and drink to the famished creatures, replied that they were treated as well as rebel prisoners were treated at the North.

The people of Wilmington have heard from their brothers and sons who were captured at Fort Fisher. They know that these prisoners received the treatment that christian nations universally accord to prisoners of war. All day yesterday and the previous day, they have seen numbers of our returned prisoners attempting to drag themselves about the streets of the town. But they have not yet visited the hospitals wherein lie the worst cases, the helpless wrecks of humanity that rebel barbarism has made of these once robust and healthy young men. It will, doubtless, astonish them to learn that many of these prisoners were so far reduced when the exchange commenced, that some of them died on the steamer between the railroad bridge on North East river and this place, and others are yet hourly dying in the hospitals.

Such are the tender mercies of rebels. Such is the contrast between the boasted humanity of the Southern chivalry, and the inhumanity of the despicable Yankee.

Do not the people of Wilmington, who are just catching their first glimpses of the other side of the question, begin to see that they have been miserably imposed upon by the designing stories of rebel leaders?

And especially in view of the quiet manner in which General Schofield's troops have entered into the city; the forbearance with which they have treated citizens; the mildness of the rule proclaimed in the order printed elsewhere; the freedom with which they are invited to assemble in their usual places of worship on the Sabbath; the willing permission extended to them to visit places of amusement, and in all the absence of restraint usual under military rule, do not the people see evidences of a wise and christian administration of affairs? And is not all this in marked contrast with what the rebel leaders have sought to lead the people to anticipate?

THE PEACE QUESTION IN LEE'S ARMY.—The New York Herald, in its slashing, humorous way, frequently hits on a strong point. "According to the Richmond rebel fire-eating journals and orators," says that paper, "the failure of the late peace conference to make peace has revived the old Southern war spirit of 1861 in Lee's army in full blast; but, according to the increased desertions from that army, the boot is on the other leg. Two hundred of Lee's deserting patriots arrived in Washington on Saturday morning last, and took the oath of allegiance. No wonder that Judah P. Benjamin says, 'Our only chance is to put in the niggers.'"

STRANGE.—It would appear very strange, were a party of men seen drowning in the middle of a river, should they forbear calling for help because each one was not permitted to single out the particular ones who should be saved with the suppliant. So when a body of professing christians decline holding the usual Divine services, designed for their own and others' salvation, simply because they may not select a particular object for mercy and spiritual favor, the sincerity of their professions is subjected to grave doubts.

GOLD.—Advices from New York to the morning of the 25th ult., are at hand. The general news is confined to details of the movement against Wilmington, and some reports of rebel speculations on Sherman's movements. The first news of the fall of Fort Anderson, reached New York on the 24th, and created a marked panic in the gold market. The precious metal tumbled incontinently to 198, then recovered to 199, and finally closed at the evening board at 198. Doubtless the fall of Wilmington will cause a much further decline.

Army Promotions.

The following promotions in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session on the 14th inst:

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.
Alfred H. Torry, from January 15, 1865.
Brigadier General Peter J. Osterhaus, July 23, 1864.
Brigadier General Joseph A. Mower, August 12, 1864.
Brigadier and Brevet Major General George Crook, October 21, 1864.
Brigadier and Brevet Major General Godfrey Weitzel, November 17, 1864.
Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox, December 7, 1864.
Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood, vice Crittenden, resigned.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS.
John D. Stevenson, of Missouri, from November 29, 1863.
Gustavus A. D'Russy, of Virginia, May 23, 1862.

William D. Whipple, of New York, July 17, 1863.
Alvin G. Gillem, of Tennessee, August 17, 1863.

James H. Wilson, October 30, 1863.
Colonel John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania cavalry, July 21, 1864.
Colonel George H. Chapman, Third Indiana cavalry, July 21, 1864.
Colonel William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana, July 30, 1864.

Colonel Joseph A. Cooper, Sixth Tennessee, July 30, 1864.
Colonel John T. Crofton, Fourth Kentucky, July 30, 1864.
Colonel Charles C. Wolcott, Forty-sixth Ohio, July 30, 1864.

Colonel John W. Sprague, 63d Ohio, July 30, 1864.
Colonel James W. Reilly, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, July 30, 1864.

Colonel Luther P. Bradley, Fifty first Illinois, July 30, 1864.
Colonel Charles R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts cavalry, and captain in the Sixth United States cavalry; since died of wounds received in battle.

Colonel William H. Powell, Second Virginia cavalry.
Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York cavalry.
Colonel Alfred Gibbs, First New York dragoons, and captain in the Third United States cavalry.

Colonel Ronalds McKenzie, Second Connecticut artillery, and captain in the United States corps of engineers.
Colonel R. B. Hays, Twenty-third Ohio.
Colonel James R. Stack, Forty-seventh Indiana.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, major in the Third United States Artillery, August 1, 1864.
Colonel James D. Fessenden, August 8, 1864.
Colonel Daniel D. Bidwell, Forty-ninth New York, August 11, 1864; since killed in battle.
Colonel Eli Long, Fourth Ohio cavalry, captain Fourth United States cavalry, August 18, 1864.

Colonel Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York, September 3, 1864.
Colonel Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia, September 24, 1864.
Colonel Thomas A. Smith, First Delaware, October 1, 1864.
Colonel Ferdinand Vanderveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio, October 4, 1864.

Colonel Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana mounted infantry, November 10, 1864.
Colonel E. J. Davis, First Texas cavalry, November 10, 1864.
Colonel Patrick H. Jones, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York.

Colonel Joshua B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, September 12, 1864; since died.
Colonel Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan.
Lieutenant Colonel William Hartsuff, Assistant Inspector General Twenty-third army corps.
Colonel James Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa, February 9, 1865.
Colonel R. K. Scott, Sixty-eighth Ohio, January 12, 1865.

MAJOR GENERALS BY BREVET.
The following brigadier generals in the volunteer forces were confirmed as major generals by brevet:
Charles R. Woods and John M. Corse, October 5, 1864.
Giles A. Smith, September 1, 1864.
M. D. Leggett, John W. Geary and John E. Smith, January 12, 1865.
A. S. Williams, Judson Kilpatrick and Absalom Baird, January 12, 1865.
William F. Barry, September 1, 1864.
Rufus Saxton, January 12, 1865.
Adalbert Ames, January 15, 1865.
John M. Brannan, Robert O. Tyler.

BRIGADIER GENERALS BY BREVET.
The following named colonels were confirmed to be brigadier generals by brevet:
William B. Woods, Sixty-seventh Ohio, January 12, 1865.
A. Pardee, Jr., One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, January 12, 1865.
Henry A. Barrun, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York, January 12, 1865.
George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana, January 12, 1865.
H. C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin, January 12, 1865.
B. F.earing, Ninety second Ohio, December, 1864.
Ames Beckwith, January 12, 1865.
Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois mounted infantry, January 12, 1865.
G. A. Pennypacker, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, January 15, 1865.
J. C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire, January 15, 1865.
Cyrus B. Comstock, United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865.
A. S. Hartwell, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Morgan H. Chrisler, Second New York Veteran cavalry.

Benj. Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers.
Wm. T. Clark, United States Volunteers.
R. K. Scott, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.
Jack L. Casement, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteers.
George W. Schofield, United States Volunteers.
Nathan A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Veterans.
George S. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster Army of the James, for valuable services at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865.
E. D. Osband, Third colored infantry, October 5, 1864.
Edwin L. Hays, One Hundredth Ohio, January 12, 1865.
Emerson O'Byrke, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, February 7, 1865.

FOR PROMOTION, BY BREVET IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, to be major general by brevet.
Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be brigadier general by brevet.
Brevet Colonel James L. Donaldson, to be brigadier general by brevet.
Medical Inspector Joseph R. Barnes, to be surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general.
Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1865.
Will be presented the highly moral and exciting Play of
CAMILLE,
OR THE
FATE OF THE COQUETTE.

Camille, Miss Eloise Bridges
Song,—(the old Sexton).— Mr. R. L. Van Osten
Favorite Dance, Miss Selma Warner
After which the amusing Farce of
OUR GAL.

ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, \$1 00
Parquette, 50
Centre Gallery, 1 00
Doors open at 7: Curtain rise at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 28. 1-tf

A CARD.
NEW YORK,
305 Broadway,
March 1st, 1865.

To my former friends and patrons of Wilmington, N. C., and surrounding Country:
HAVING located myself in this City, I am prepared to offer at our house, (Scott & Baldwin,) next building below "St. Nicholas," Gents' Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Ties, &c., &c., a full assortment of Furnishing Goods. Ladies' Linen Under Garments of all kind, beautifully made, accurately cut and of the best material—Linen, Cotton, Silk and Flannel. Also a complete assortment for Misses and Boys. One hundred Girls work on the premises, and all garments made under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Mrs. Wintle's Card appears in another column to which the attention of Ladies is directed.

Respectfully,
O. S. BALDWIN.
March 1. 2-tf

LIGHTERING.
THE OFFICE OF ORRELL & HARRIS, Lighters, is at the Clarendon Saloon. Persons having business in their line will call at the above place No. 8, Market Street.
March 1. 2-tf

CLARENDON SALOON.
(UP STAIRS.)
No. 8, Market Street,
SOUTH. No expense is spared to furnish the purest, the rarest delicacies of the season.
E. C. SWEENEY.
March 1. 2-tf

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at public Auction, on the beach at Federal Point, a cargo consisting of Suter's Stores for the benefit of the Underwriters, on Monday, March 4th, 1865.
JACOB MILLER,
Master of Schooner Francis Hatch.
P. M. BOSTON,
1st Mate of Schooner Francis Hatch.
Wilmington, N. C., March 1st. 2-tf

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Ladies, Misses and Children's
OUTFITTING ROOMS.
St. Nicholas Block, 505 Broadway.

MRS. E. WINTLE,
(Formerly of "Genin's Bazaar.")
UNDER whose Superintendence the above Departments are conducted, is pleased to announce to her former patrons and the Ladies of New York generally, that, in connection with the numerous ARTISTES under her direction, she is prepared to furnish, promptly,
Ladies, Misses and Children's Outfitting to Order,
LADIES' UNDER LINEN,
Of fine Quality, Kept in Stock, ready for immediate use.
Particular attention given to
BRIBAL TROSSEAU.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Formerly of Wilmington,
Feb. 28-1w 38 Market Street.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQRS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 23, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Barriger, C. S., is announced as a member of the Departmental Staff, and will relieve Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Trent, C. S., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Department of North Carolina.
By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQRS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Federal Point, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

In compliance with orders of the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of North Carolina. Department head-quarters will be with the army in the field. The following staff officers are on duty at these head-quarters:
Maj. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General.
Maj. Wm. M. Wherry, Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. Wm. J. Twining, " "
Capt. Wm. A. Lord, " "
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQRS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Federal Point, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

The following officers are assigned to duty as members of the Departmental Staff. Reports will be made and business transacted through them, in accordance with existing orders and regulations:
Col. Geo. S. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster.
Lt. Col. R. B. Trent, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon Edward Shippen, Acting Medical Director.
Captain Wm. J. Twining, A. D. C., Chief Engineer.
By order of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQRS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

I. Provost Marshals in this Department will administer the oath of allegiance to such persons as come within the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, provided they are satisfied that such persons desire in good faith to aid in restoring the national authority and that they take the oath of allegiance cheerfully and voluntarily.

II. Reports will be made weekly to the Provost Marshal General, giving the name, age, and place of residence of every person who shall have subscribed to the oath of allegiance;—also of all other adult white persons residing within the jurisdiction of each Provost Marshal, together with such information as can be obtained touching the character and conduct of each individual.

III. Persons of known disloyalty, and those who shall by their language or conduct manifest hostility to the Government of the United States, shall be sent beyond the lines of the army by an order from the Provost Marshal General, or be brought before a Military Commission for trial and punishment, according to the nature of the offence.

IV. Officers authorized by law to appoint General Courts Martial are empowered to appoint Military Commissions, and to confirm and execute the sentences of such Commissions, with the same limitations as in the case of General Courts Martial.

V. Commercial intercourse within the limits of this Department will be governed strictly by the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department; and will be limited to that which may be necessary to supply the wants of the loyal people residing within the lines of military occupation, and persons in the employ of the government. None but persons of undoubted loyalty and good character will be permitted to trade within the limits of the Department.

VI. Intercourse between towns occupied by the army and the surrounding country within the lines of military occupation, will be permitted, under regulations to be established by the Provost Marshal General, for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants to supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

VII. The loyal people of the country residing within the lines of the army, will be permitted to bring freely to market the products of their farms, and to receive in payment the currency of the United States. They will also be permitted to purchase family supplies from persons authorized to trade, upon permits granted by the local Provost Marshals.

VIII. Rail Roads and Telegraph lines are under special military protection. Any person who shall break, injure or in any manner interfere with their military use, or shall fire into any Rail Road train, or vessel navigating the waters of this Department, shall be punished with death, or otherwise, at the discretion of a Military Commission.

IX. The destruction of property, public or private, is a waste of the national wealth, and alike injurious to the people and to the Government. It is therefore to be avoided, except where military operations render it necessary. The highest Commander present must alone be the judge of such necessity.

X. The troops will be supplied with such of the products of the country, especially vegetables, as are necessary for their health and comfort. This must be done by the proper Staff Officers acting under the orders of the Division and Brigade Commanders.

XI. Straggling and irregular foraging by individuals, are prohibited, and will be severely punished.
By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.