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Job Work done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate rates.

SAMBO FREE.

Slavery is dead. Did the north kill it by the policy adopted in the prosecution of the war? Did Abraham Lincoln kill it by his proclamation of emancipation? Has the south just killed it by the act of its so-called congress in freeing and arming three hundred thousand negroes? Did the negroes themselves kill it by improving favorable opportunities and flying to freedom? We imagine that all these influences had their effect in the general slaughter; but it is quite certain that not one of these influences would have been brought to bear but for the madness and criminality of southern politicians in seeking a separation from the United States. Therefore the rebellion killed negro slavery. If therefore any person is disposed to grumble at the loss of his human chattels he has only to grumble at the south and the southern leaders.

When the effort was first made to establish a southern confederacy the avowed purpose was to furnish additional securities to the institution of African slavery. The north, in order to perpetuate the union, gave to the south every reasonable and possible guarantee that the institution should not be interfered with, and ten years before the outbreak of the rebellion, assisted by her leading statesmen, in the passage of the fugitive slave law, returning to bondage every negro who might escape and seek an asylum in the free states. This law remained in force and was executed up to the day and the hour when secession broke out. Even Mr. Lincoln, whose election was made the pretext for the rebel ion, gave every assurance in his power before taking his seat that the operations of this particular law should not be impeded. Still the south persisted in rebelling and setting up a new government. Alexander H. Stephens, one of the first and ablest statesmen of the south, declared then that the new government was based solely on slavery; slavery was made the chief corner stone.

Slavery therefore being the foundation of the attempted new government, and that government being intended to destroy the integrity of the United States by taking from it a very considerable portion of its territorial extent, thus becoming its enemy, the United States in self-defence was justified in any and every honorable effort to destroy that enemy. In what way could it be more effectually destroyed than by knocking out the corner stone. It was based on slavery. Could slavery be destroyed the attempted new government would fall.

Now if the United States has been the means of destroying slavery, she has so destroyed it solely in self-defence. We contend that slavery would have existed to-day as securely as it did in 1840 or 1850 or 1860 had not the south rebelled and thus forced the legitimate government of the country to pursue the course that has been pursued. Therefore, again we say, the south has no one to thank but themselves for the loss of their negroes. When children rebel against their parents that parent certainly has the right of punishing those children of any indulgence that he may formerly enjoyed in order to subdue them. So the north that has destroyed slavery, has destroyed rebellion, and the rebellion is the south.

But there may have remained a doubt of the complete death of slavery in the minds of some of its supporters. That doubt must be now dispelled by the proceedings of the rebel congress a few days since. The bill for the arming of three hundred thousand negro soldiers has passed the rebel senate, and become a law to the insurgents. We are left in doubt as to the effect of this law—whether it operates to permit the slaves who enter the army or not. But this is a matter of no consequence whatever. If the body is silly enough to suppose that three hundred thousand able bodied men, well equipped and armed, are ever going to lay down their arms and give themselves up to slavery, they are certainly very great fools. Not only will the negroes never again return to slavery, but if the rebellion is not put down by the north—which is very much to be feared—when they have done with that job they will make

use of the experience they will have obtained as soldiers and fight for the liberation of their own race—their parents, wives, children and friends.

It is very nonsensical to say, in the light of history, that these people love slavery. If they yielded so gladly to the loss of their freedom why the necessarily heretofore of a love to reclaim the fugitives? They do not desire to remain in slavery, hence the necessity for the fugitive slave law. And now that they are to be armed they will make use of the opportunity, if necessary, to effect their release.

So it must be clear to everybody, in any view of the case, that slavery is dead. And it must also be clear that the rebellion set in motion the combination of circumstances that killed it. Logically therefore the rebellion killed slavery.

In this view of the case, then, a new issue is set before the southern people. Will they return to their allegiance, giving up their slaves with a good grace as the cost of their folly; or will they still further protract a hopeless struggle, or if not hopeless, a struggle that can now only result in their establishment as an independent power without slavery? The latter alternative can hardly be anticipated by the most sanguine. But if the south can prolong the struggle, and if she can by any means work out a separation, the arming of the negroes presents a new feature of the desirableness of such a success to view. It was only for slavery that the rebellion was inaugurated. If therefore southern independence can be achieved by the aid of negro bayonets, that independence will only leave the white population of the south at the mercy of an army of negroes who will fight for the liberation of those of their own blood who may yet remain in slavery, and so the object of the struggle will be lost in the end. Dreadful indeed will be the fate of those who may be exposed to the fury of such a power! Heaven defend all portions of our country from the scenes of horror which such a dire event would entail. But as surely as that the sun will rise on the morrow, so surely will the negro race, once armed, obtain the mastery at the south.

In fine, then, slavery is dead. The great cause of the war is removed; the bone of contention is buried; henceforth freedom prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land. Now for what is the war continued? Answer, people of North Carolina.

WISE ON THE SITUATION.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, draws a very creditable picture of the rebellion and its cause in a little speech which he made the other day, and which we print elsewhere. Our good southern friends whose hearts are desolate may possibly find a trace of the missing ones in that sketch. It is true Wise says nothing directly of the loss of men. Men are but a small consideration with the politicians who inspired this heartless rebellion. The cry is all over the loss of "territory," "grain," "meat-houses," "munitions of war," "cattle," "railroads" and such like valuables. True Beauregard, and Smith, and Joe Johnston, and such like leaders receive a little consideration, but the trash of which the southern armies are composed,—why should that be thought of?

But when Wise tells us of the loss of North-western Virginia, Eastern North Carolina, Eastern Virginia, Tennessee and Eastern Mississippi, Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, [he hadn't heard of Charleston, Wilmington and other lost towns,] the seven days battles on the peninsula, Grant's advance to the walls of Petersburg and Richmond, and the long list of national successes he tells a suggestive story. He tells of military operations that have caused rivers of blood to flow. Here has flown the best blood of the north as well as of the south. Has anybody heard of the blood of any of the prime movers in secessionism flowing at any of these places? Any of those great men who so indignantly withdrew from the United States congress at the outbreak of the war—have any of them fallen in battle? Those distinguished patriots who got together at Montgomery and organized a "government" with slavery as the chief corner stone—have any of them been slain? Wise went out to the wars, it is said, but he seems to have taken precious good care of himself, and still survives to tell the story of the wickedness and folly of himself and his co-laborers in treason and rebellion. We commend Wise's speech to the careful attention of our readers.

MOVING HANDS OF REBEL SLAVERY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 2.]
Gen. Forrest is busy reorganizing all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. In his general orders he declares that the illegal organizations of slaves by travelling through the country under various authorities, not recognized as legitimate, which have been by the proper authorities suppressed, must be placed secretly and properly in the service, or driven from the country. He says there are in many instances nothing more than roving bands of deserters, slaves, horse thieves and robbers, who are to be suppressed and appropriate the services of citizens without remuneration and the services of lawlessness and crime demand a punishment which he will not hesitate to apply.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

New York, March 10.
The Commercial says:
'A letter from an officer on the Niagara dated Ferrol, Spain, Feb. 13, states that the rebel ram Olinda or Stonewall, was lying close by them. The Spaniards had allowed her to make limited repairs, but the Commander had asked permission to leave her in port, while he went to Paris to annul the contract of sale and throw her upon the hands of her former owners. The Niagara was eager to engage her, notwithstanding the odds of iron against wood.

DIED.

On the 20th of December, 1864, CARL BERTRAM MAXIMILLIAN RANCKE, a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, aged 24 years. The deceased was accidentally drowned while going on board the steamer Night Hawk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABANDONED LANDS AND PLANTATIONS.

There appears to exist a most urgent demand for immediate action in relation to the abandoned Plantations and Lands in this vicinity. Until some authorized Agent, appointed under the recent act of Congress relating to abandoned lands, appears for the purpose of assuming control, it seems an urgent military necessity that they should be occupied as far as possible, and put in process of cultivation. After full consultation with the military authorities, the plan of leasing to active and reliable persons, white and colored, will for the present be adopted. Leases will be given to such parties for such an amount of land as they can give assurance of their ability to cultivate; also for Furniture and Tar privileges. It will be required of all parties so leasing that every reasonable effort will be made to give immediate employment not only to freedmen and their families residing and remaining on said lands, but to white and colored refugees who have recently come within the federal lines. For the purpose of giving relief as far as possible to those in actual need, it is understood that the Commanding General has determined to take possession, as far as may seem necessary, of the present crops of rice and other articles of food on said abandoned lands. For the purpose of expediting this matter, it is hoped that truly loyal parties will bring and send in reliable statements of abandoned lands, their situation, extent and locality.

The Local Treasury Agent for Wilmington, URSAS H. RITCH, Esq., will receive and act upon applications for leasing the lands in question. His office, for the present, will be at the Court House.—In a few days he will probably move to a room in the City Hall building. Every effort will be made by him to co-operate with the military authorities in promoting the objects alluded to.

D. HEATON, Sup. Spl Ag't Tr. Dep't.
Wilmington, N. C., March 20th, 1865.

TO CITIZENS.

As a necessary sanitary measure all grounds, particularly back yards, where matter detrimental to health is collected, will be cleansed at once. All persons occupying premises are hereby directed to cause them to be cleansed without delay. The offal and rubbish which cannot be safely burned may be drawn without the immediate city limits. For this purpose, if necessary, all carts, wagons or drays may be temporarily impressed, and those not having them can obtain them by applying to Lieut. S. S. Hicks, 6th Conn. Vols., at the Provost Marshal's office. By order of

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Commanding Post.
Wilmington, March 20th 1865.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE.

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN DAVIS.

First night of the engagement of
MR. & MRS. HARRY WATKINS

Monday Evening, March 20th, 1865, will be given the first representation of Mr. H. Watkins' grand serio-comic drama of the

HIDDEN HAND.

Capitola,.....Mrs. H. Watkins.
Wool, a gemman ob color,.....Mr. H. Watkins.

To conclude with the laughable farce of
ANDY BLAKE.

Andy Blake, (first appearance) Miss Fannie Bailey.

Admission.—Dress Circle, \$1 00; Parquette, 50 cents; Centre Gallery, \$1 00.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rise at 7 1/2 o'clock.
March 18, 1865. 18-11

FIFTY DOLLARS

REWARD will be paid to any one who will furnish such evidence as will convict of the offence the person who set the fire near Chadbourne's Steam Mill, on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
March 20-21] Brev. Brig. Gen. Com'g Post.

\$100 REWARD.

Stolen, on Friday night, 18th inst., eighty boxes of Tobacco, the property of the U. S. Government, from the warehouse of Harris & Howell, on Water street. One Hundred Dollars reward will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the property and apprehension of the thieves. E. L. HAYES, Brev. Brig. Gen.
Wilmington, March 20th, 1865. 3t

ELIJAH WILLIS, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

37 MARKET STREET,
Lion Front Store,
Wilmington, N. C.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
March 20th, 1865. 18-1m*

OFFICIAL.

HEADQ'RS DIST. OF WILMINGTON, }
Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1865. }
SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }
[EXTRACT.]

IV. Mr. Thomas H. Howey, at the old stand of Hedrick & Ryan, Market Street, Wilmington, is authorized to open an Intelligence Office.
Persons wishing employment, a house or farm, servants or mechanics, and those wishing to hire, will make application to him.
By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF WILMINGTON, }
Wilmington: N. C., March 7, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 2.—Brevet Brigadier Gen'l E. L. Hayes, is assigned to the charge of all captured, abandoned and confiscable property in the District, more especially such as will be eventually turned over to the Treasury Agents.

He will take immediate measures to ascertain the description, locality, quantity and the claimants, or alleged owners, absent or present, and generally gather such information as will tend to the permanent distribution of the property.

All persons are hereby instructed to give him immediately, all such information within their reach. All military forces under this command are strictly enjoined to afford him aid and protection whenever needed, and without further instructions, they will prevent all destruction of property, and all pillaging, marauding and unlawful trade. All this captured, abandoned and confiscable property, is to be disposed of under clearly established rules that are well devised, not only for the benefit of the Government, but as well for the protection of peaceable and loyal citizens.

The office of Brevet Brig. Gen. Hayes is in Wilmington, on Market Street, next door to the District Head Quarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. HAWLEY:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF WILMINGTON, }
Wilmington N. C., March 7th, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 3.—All persons in this District are hereby enjoined to bring in and deliver to Capt. Ackerman, at the office of Brevet Brigadier General Hayes, next door to District Headquarters, all rifles and muskets and their appurtenances, swords, pistols, and military weapons and equipments, that were formerly held by the so-called Confederate authorities.

It is known that a large quantity of small arms of various descriptions were left in the District, and that a portion thereof was taken by unauthorized persons about the time the town was occupied by the lawful authorities. All such must be promptly turned in, or the parties holding them will be summarily dealt with.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

HEADQ'S DIST. OF WILMINGTON, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }
As a military necessity, permission has been given to a number of residents of Wilmington, to open their stores and shops, for the purpose of selling, in reasonable quantities, to supply the immediate personal necessities of the inhabitants within the military lines, the supplies of dry goods and groceries, that they had on hand when the place was taken by the national troops.

These sales may be made without the certificate of the Local Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

No sales can be made to persons living without the lines, unless they show a military permit to come in; and a permit from the Treasury Agent to buy a specified quantity.

No intoxicating liquor shall be sold, without the written permission of the Commandant of the Post, Brevet Brig. Gen. Abbott.

Should any of the parties referred to desire to replenish their stocks of goods they, as well as all who desire to sell goods, wares and merchandize, are referred for instructions, to the Temporary Rules published by D. Heaton, Treasury Agent.

By order of Brig. Gen. HAWLEY:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. Gen'l.

The permits referred to in the foregoing, will be delivered to the applicants by Lieut. Col. Randlett, Assistant Provost Marshal.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, }
Wilmington, N. C., March 17th, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

It being an inevitable military necessity to raise a fund to meet the expenditures called for in administering the civil affairs of the District and City, the following taxes are hereby levied:

I. Upon all goods, wares and merchandize brought into the District on and after March 1st, one-half of one per cent. to be laid according to the sworn invoices exhibited to the Local Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to whom it will be paid.

II. Supply stores authorized by the Treasury Department, having authority to sell \$2,000 per month will pay \$3 per month; those who have authority to sell over the above-mentioned amount will pay \$5 per month.

III. All traders and grocers not authorized to import will pay one dollar per month for their permits.

IV. Billiard tables and Bowling Alleys, three dollars for each table and each alley per month.

V. Carts and Drays, fifty cents per month.—The taxes levied by the second, third, fourth and fifth sections will be collected by and paid to Lieut. Col. J. P. Randlett, Prov. Marshal of Wilmington.

By order of Brig Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.