

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. [NO. 4.

Duke North Carolinian:

BY H. H. MUNSON.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE
One Copy Three Months, \$25 00
No Soldiers one month, 6 00
No subscription taken for a longer or shorter period than three months.

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER
is published every Wednesday morning at the following rates, in advance:
One copy Six Months, \$10 00
Three months, 5 00
The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for unless renewed.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted daily at FIVE DOLLARS per square for each insertion, ten lines or less constituting a square. Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices are charged one-half more than above rates—eight (headed) lines or less counted as a square.

stand back, and think because you haven't the figure of Adonis or the face of Apollo, you stand no chance at all.—It is not mistakes and straight noses that do the business, women, bless their souls, don't care a fig for such things. Only remember a few little preliminaries, and you can make them like you, even if your hair is red and your mouth wide! When you go to make an evening call, don't start too early. Ladies are not well pleased to be edged before their curls and basques are arranged.

Be particularly careful not to sit down on the cat or kick the dog across the floor—the girls are sure to appreciate any one who knows how to be kind to their pets. If there's a piece of worsted work, admire it; don't mistake the artificial flowers in the vase for real; if the young lady is doing crochet-work, ask her if she can't teach you. Beyond everything, don't tip back in your chair; for every crack in the fragile furniture, there'll be a worse fracture in your friendship.—And when she begins to yawn behind her pocket handkerchief, take up your hat and go. "Short and sweet, long and bitter," is the motto.

When you are walking with a lady, don't be striding along until she has to run to keep up with you—the first thing you know, she'll walk away. No—moderate your gait accordingly. If she meets a female acquaintance and stops for a nice little chat, it is essential that you should not manifest impatience by balancing first on one foot and then on the other. If she wants to look into a shop window, stop and admire too, though you may not know a ribbon, from a railway station. When you come to a crossing, give her the whole of it and go meekly into the mud. Tell her how becoming her bonnet is, and implore her to wear it the next time she goes to the opera with you. If you meet a rival young gentleman at her house, don't be rude to him, it is the worst policy in the world. Be as polite as possible to him; crush him if you can, with courtesy.

Never laugh loud in a parlor, and remember to speak low. It is just as well not to talk very much yourself; let the ladies have the preference, and they will prefer your society accordingly. Be blind and deaf to whatever they choose to keep from your sight and hearing—a steel spring escaping from a crinoline, for instance, or papa in the hall wondering whether that young fellow means to go home to-night or not? Nothing is easier than to be a favorite with the ladies. Honor them, wait on them, study their peculiarities, be always ready to escort them anywhere, amuse them when they are dull, and laugh with them when they are lively, and though you may be homely as a hedge fence, they will like you ten times better than the handsome blockhead who thinks that his looks are going to do everything for him.

The following apologue about the angel, in one of Franklin's letters to his daughter, is full of the force and beauty, that characterized every thing of this kind from his pen, and manifests his deep horror of war.
A young angel of distinction, being sent down to our world on some business for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him. They arrived over the seas of the Martinique in the middle of the long day, of an obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and DeGrasse. When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking or being blown up and burned, and the quantity of misery and destruction, he turned angrily to his guide and said:
"You undertook to conduct me to earth, and you brought me to hell." No, sir, says the guide: "I have made no mistake. This is really the earth, and these are men; devils never treat one another in this cruel manner, they have more sense, and more of what men vainly call humanity."

State Conventions.

Among the most mischievous in purpose or dangerous in character, of the present time, are the calls for State Conventions which are being made in several quarters. No occasion could be more inopportune for obtaining a fair expression of the wisdom and the will of the people. By very far the major part of the courage, the worth, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the country, is in the army. The duties of the citizens who are thus engaged are such as would prevent them from taking their appropriate part in the organization or the discussion of a Convention. The scheme for calling a Convention is practically a scheme for disfranchising these virtuous and brave men, and for placing the great, sovereign authority of the States in the hands of a portion of the people, and of the portion that is least to be trusted with its exercise.

Though some true men are entrapped in it, it is essentially a scheme of the extortioners, the time servers, the tremblers, the covards, and the disloyal, to get possession of the great seal of state, the august symbols and prerogatives of sovereignty, that they may betray us to the enemy.

They have made out of the war! The man of property would give his liberty to save the gold. The person who is whipped in spirit feels stirred up by spurious instillings. The disloyal man, ever watching for opportunity to betray his country, hopes that this may be the time. All these are moving to a convention, for the chance it will afford them of gaining power, by corruption, artifice, activity and duplicity, and by a fraud upon the popular sensibilities.

In the event of success, the betrayal of the Confederacy would be their grand aim and immediate effort. The soldiers in the field and the people at home, would be alike sacrificed to the interests and aims of money-makers, dastards and traitors in disguise.

The efforts for conventions, to which we are referring, are appropriately headed by the Augusta Chronicle. One would suppose if its editor was anxious to recount himself to Abraham Lincoln, that the short and honest course, would be simply to retract his own steps, and go back to that connection which he so recently left. He had no part or responsibility in the secession of Georgia—why not leave her alone? It is from that paper, thus far, the most stirring and stirring of treason, that the call for a State Convention, for motives no longer veiled, is constantly clamored. In North Carolina the call is taken up by the notorious "Progress" and "Standard," of Raleigh, and a convention for that State is earnestly insisted on, with the same ends in view.

The patriotic people of our country will espouse and spurn such treacherous leadership and such tainted associations. The judicious and intelligent will see that this is a most unfavorable time for holding any sort of a convention, and they will not permit themselves to be misled by the claims that we are "affraid to trust the people." But "the people," so far as the soldiers are concerned, are away. It would be unjust to them, as well as dangerous to the cause, to have any action in their absence. This convention movement is a conspiracy of disloyal demagogues, got up solely for the chance they suppose it may afford them to betray a loyal man who is certainly unwilling to trust them! We doubt not we should be sold to Connecticut with the utmost speed of steam and telegraph. We doubt not Lincoln's heel would be upon our neck in less than a week. These convention callers have no object in view, with which a loyal man can sympathize, and our good citizens will scarcely deem it wise to oblige conspirators with opportunities for mischief.—Rich Sentinel.

We learn that deserters from the Yankee lines around Richmond have very largely increased since the general orders of our government, offering to put deserters through the lines to go home, or elsewhere, have found their way into the ranks of the Yankee army. We know that the most careful measures have been taken in the Yankee lines to keep this information from the private soldiers, and that it has only been obtained by them by rare accident. It would be a very good idea to have the general orders placarded along our lines as well as printed in the Richmond newspapers; as there is every reason to believe that an effective advertisement of them would do more to deplete Grant's army, than all other persuasions put together. Any one who has had an insight into the composition of this army, and knows the large number of men who are ever on the alert to jump the bounty, will understand the value of a general circulation of the order referred to. And we may remark here, that the authorities in Richmond have hitherto most faithfully and effectually performed the promise of sending deserters through the lines, and putting them "en route" for their homes; hundreds at a time having been transported to convenient points, whence they might make their way to any part of the North which they chose to designate. They are detained in Richmond only so long as is necessary to make up convenient lots for transportation, and in the meantime, are comfortably subsisted here.—Rich Eer.

A STAMMERING PUN.—Stammering, says Colbridge, is sometimes the cause of a pun. Some one was mentioning, in Lamb's presence, the coldheartedness of the Duke of Cumberland, in retaining the Dutchess from rushing up to the embrace of her son whom she had not seen for a long time, and insisting on receiving him in state. "How terribly cold it was," said the narrator. "Yes," said Lamb, in his stammering way, "but you know he is the Duke of Cu-cumberland."

Don't Bet.

Amasa May was cured of betting! How? Keep quiet and I will tell you. Not a thousand miles from Jamaica Plain lived Lem Seaver, Bob Emmons and Amasa May. Lem was fond of shooting, could shoot well, and was rather proud of it. It happened on a bright October day that he had been hunting the cover on the Newton side of the pond, and came out by the old barn where Bob Emmons was at work. After a little talk Lem left his gun and fixings standing out side, and went into the barn to look at the cattle, and finally passed through to the cider-mill, when stood just beyond. A half day's tramp in the woods makes a man feel you'd better believe. While he was gone, Bob Emmons, who was always at the bottom of all the devilry done in the vicinity, dropped an extra load of shot into each barrel of the gun, and stood by waiting for Amasa.

Presently Amasa came up the road with a new hat on. The half-formed plan that floated in the brain of Bob was instantly completed, and put into action as follows:
Hailing Amasa, "Come quick," "What is the matter?" "I have just made a poor exchange. We were to have had a good enough Confederacy, it is true, but abuse of Jeff Davis does not atone for this crime in Yankee eyes. But he is 'an old man, my lord—a very old man.' He does not want to be questioned, whatever he may say. Solitary confinement would kill him, or, if shut up with other prisoners, he would talk them to death in twenty-four hours. The idea of one Yankee journal, that he is to make a tour through New England and hold sweet converse with his inhabitants, would be more humane to him and merciful to mankind. All the old women in that country would die of vexation from not being able to get a word in. The American clown, who boasts that he can talk so fast, that it takes eel's six months to repeat him, was slow of speech compared with Fido.

On the whole, let us hope that Mr. Foote will go England. The United States is no place for emigrating Confederates. He will find a good many heart-broken exiles in Great Britain, who will like to hear the news from their dear country. He can give them the latest advice, especially upon one point, which vitally touches their sensitive natures—namely, staying in England means staying in the Confederacy. Richmond Dispatch.

Subjugation is a possible though not a probable thing. But we should esteem it highly probable, if we could believe the Southern people capable of such self-pollution. Nay, they would deserve to be subjugated. We do not deny that England is responsible for this war; we are well aware that for thirty years she has been employing the anti-slavery agitation to divide the Union, using the abolition faction as the cat paw to pick her chestnuts out of the fire, and persuading the North that she had the golden egg.—We may desire to see such deliberate and cold-blooded selfishness overtaken by just retribution. Such sentiments we may entertain so long as we are permitted to walk the earth as freemen; so long as we have a world which is a world to us; so long as we are not strangers, foreigners and vassals in the land that gave us birth. But when we have no more a country; when halters are round the necks of our best and bravest, and fetters on the limbs of those who are permitted to live; when all humane things to us have lost their interest, we shall not be reluctant to fight for those who have robbed us of all that makes life desirable! We think we are nearer the mark when we say that a subjugated South, so far from wishing to fight England or see another Power, would rejoice to see an enemy of its subjugator, whether the Queen of Great Britain, or the Emperor of Austria, triumphant over its Yankee masters, even though it ended in transferring our own vassalage to the hands of the conqueror. Once subjugated, it is only a matter of indifference to us who are our proprietors, because we would infinitely rather be the liegmen of European kings than the bondmen of Yankee taskmasters.—Rich. Dis.

A NEW PORT FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The New York Times publishes the following:
New York, Jan. 29.—The blockade runners have been seeking a new point on the coast where they may still continue their traffic to a limited extent. In this connection, the following letter from our Consul-General at Havana, to Collector Draper, of this city, is interesting:
HAVANNA, Jan. 9, 1865.
Sineon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York.

Sir: The steamer Coquette sailed from this port on Thursday last, the 5th inst. From information communicated to me yesterday, I believe she has gone to one of the Keys called "Cayo de Sals," about fifty miles north-west of Cerdenas, to be fitted up as a piratical cruiser. It will be well to warn masters of vessels sailing from your port to be on their guard against her. She is about 225 feet long, and has two smoke-stacks, lays low in the water, and is painted a light color—almost white. The secessionists here are making efforts to stake out the harbor of St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, as a new coast for blockade runners, so that they may enter with steamers in the night time.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
T. MINER,
U. S. Consul-General at Havana.

PERSONAL.—We find the following in the New York Herald of the 20th:
Notice to Mrs. Col. Wm. Lamb, Wilmington, N. C.—Father will visit your husband as soon as he learns where he is, and with his consent, will bring you and the children home.

Telegraphic.

Richmond, Feb. 1.—The Senate passed a bill abolishing the office of all quarter-masters and commissaries on duty at post depots, and provides for the appointment of bonded agents to take their place. The act also repeals all authority to detail persons between the ages of 18 and 45 in said departments. The Senate then resolved in secret session.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The New York Herald of the 30th has been received. It contains nothing about the appointment of Peace Commissioners by Lincoln, but over a column about Mr. Blair's second visit to Richmond, in the shape of Washington correspondence. The writer asserts Blair's mission not a failure, and predicts Commissioners from Richmond will soon be en route to Washington.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—Northern papers of Northern Virginia is defeated and captured. Seward made a speech before the Christian Commission in Washington, on Sunday night, in which he said we wait only at the hands of the rebels for submission, which, however delayed, necessarily follows military defeat and overthrow. Several destructive fires in different States are recorded in the Herald. Gold advanced as high as 220 on Saturday, and closed at 212 1/2.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—European advices of the 18th has been received. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Foot.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Richmond, Feb. 2.—The House passed the bill for the removal of Butler. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of the report here that Maximilian had fled to Mexico. The Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Senora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French government in placing Maximilian on the throne. The London Times says: No European Power would guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as proposed, even with an agreement that slavery should be abolished.

Resolved.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved, That the character of the war the enemy is now waging against us and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation justify and requires that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.