BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 19, 1863. { NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 Market Street.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of Onslow County, on the 29th of November last, a negro man by the name of GEORGE who says he belongs to Starkey McDaniel, of Jones county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
E. MURRILL, JR., Sheriff.
Jan 13th, 1863. 26-5t*

NOTICE.

SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY "K" 3rd N. C. Troops, who are now absent on sick furlough have failed to report. They will be advertised as deserters if they do not report personally or by an Army Surgeon's Certificate within ten days after the publication of this.
T. S. ARMSTRONG,
Capt. Co. "K" 3rd N. C. T.
Camp near Fort Royal, Va.
Feb. 7, 1863-104-It-20 20*.
Raleigh Standard copy 3 times and send bill as above.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—FOR SALE

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND containing 425 acres, with a fine dwelling and outhouses of all kinds. The land is situated on the waters of the Deep River, in the centre of the Coalfields basin, and formerly belonged to Dr. Chas. Chambers, deceased. Also two other small places with good houses and improvements.
Apply to Dr. B. C. Williams, Chalk Level, Harnett co., or to Dr. Samuel C. Brace, Carthage, Moore county.
Feb. 4.-19-3tw.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Meyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. ADRIAN, Executor.
Jan. 7th, 1863.—15-9t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of an act to amend the act to charter the town of Monroe, in Union county, N. C.; and in case of adjournment before the passage of the act, application will be made at the next session of the Legislature thereafter for that purpose.
Jan. 1st, 1863.—16-6w*

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR sale a valuable tract of LAND covered with a heavy growth of pine and oak, situated upon Mitchell's swamp, and within half a mile of Ashpole (Presbyterian) Church in Robeson County. The tract contains 440 acres with between 70 and 100 open and under cultivation—suitable for the production of corn, cotton and potatoes. The improvements embrace a neat dwelling of four rooms and necessary out-houses all in good repair, having been erected within the last four years. This land is ten miles from the W. C. & R. Railroad, and upon the line of the proposed Road from Fayetteville to Florence. It has the advantage of being situated in a section noted for health and surrounded by a community unsurpassed for morality. Buyers will consult their own interest by examining this place before making a purchase elsewhere, as it is seldom such is put in market. For further information call upon or address Jake Alford, Alfordsville P. O., Robeson, County, or W. A. McLEOD,
Co. E, 51st Reg't N. C. T., now at Wilmington.
Feb. 12th, 1863. 29-4t*

VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

BEING in the Confederate States service, and not having a chance to carry on my farm, I wish to sell my Lands on Long Creek, in New Hanover county, five miles from Lillington, adjoining the lands of Alexander McAlister, E. D. Walker, Wm. G. Mott and others, containing 332 acres, of which there are between 40 and 50 acres, mostly swamp land, cleared, and between 50 and 100 acres more to clear as equal as that already cleared, and the balance pine land, &c. There is also upon the land a large Marl Bed, of which there has been but very little used from, the Buildings new, and the Farm under an excellent fence; also, a good well of water. Any one wishing to purchase will do well by calling on Alexander McAlister, near the premises, who will show it to any person, or by calling on me at Camp Whiting, near (2 miles) Wilmington. I will answer any letter of enquiry concerning it by any one.
JNO. W. McALISTER,
51st Reg't N. C. T.
Camp Whiting, near Wilmington.
Feb. 5th, 1863 19-4t*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, my Plantation, on Cape Fear River, 5 miles from the village of Cummerville, Barnett county, containing 1175 acres, 350 acres cleared, including 100 acres of very fine bottom land. The improvements consist of a good dwelling with 10 rooms, and necessary out buildings. A. M. McKAY,
Jan. 28, 1863.—18-4t* Summerville, N. C.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY AND LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, with fixtures, and 435 acres of PINE LAND, situated within half a mile of Bladenboro' Station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and 54 miles from Wilmington.
For further particulars, address me at Bladenboro', Bladen county, N. C. In my absence, Mr. Colin Monroe will show the land. ROBERT TAIT.
January 9, 1863. 78-6t—16 6t*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in N. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 28th, 1862. 10-3m*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA;

In Confederate District Court, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, at Salisbury, December Term, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS:

1ST. THE CLERKS of the several District Courts will not issue executions for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay into court without execution.

2nd Defendants paying costs to Marshal, in Sequestration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Marshal, to enable the Clerks to ascertain what will be due for interest at the expiration of twelve months from the time of the decree.

3rd. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last spring Term, will pay to the Receivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three months after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will issue therefor; and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and collecting the same.

4th. Receivers to whom decrees, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are thus made.

Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Order to be made weekly for four consecutive weeks; in the months of January and February, in the State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Ashville News, Carolina Watchman, and Wilmington Journal. And furnish a copy thereof, to the Clerks of the District Courts of Pamlico and Albemarle, to be spread upon the records of said courts.
Attest,
DAN. COLEMAN, Clk. C. D. C.
Feb. 4th-19 4w.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 15th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. WILLIS is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a down cast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk, caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from said boy, he was in the neighborhood of Lauriburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States, either by way of Wilmington, N. C., to the *Yankee fleet*, or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself, fictitiously signed, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or one half the amount for his confinement in any Jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, so that I can get him.
W. R. MEDLIN,
Clio, Marlboro' District, S. C.
January 29-18-6t

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.
Headquarters 51st Reg't N. C. Troops
Jan. 15th, 1863

THE following named soldiers having deserted this Regiment, are hereby published as deserters, and thirty dollars reward will be given for each or either of them, when lodged in jail or delivered to me at these Headquarters: LEVI and ROBERT H. MERRITT, of Sampson county, and JOHN J. JAMES of Duplin. I earnestly appeal to the Mounted Patrol of these counties to hunt up and deliver the above named men to the hands of justice.
S. B. STANFORD,
Capt. Co. C, 51st N. C. T.
Jan. 15th, 1863 82-1t—17-5.*

How to Dye Different Colors.

First—It is important to cleanse the wool or other materials to be dyed, from grease and all foreign matters, which might prevent it from taking the dye. Wool must be well washed in warm soap suds, rinsed in warm water, squeezed as dry as possible, and then put wet into the dye. Cotton and linen must be thoroughly wet in boiling water, and then squeezed or wrung out of it, and put into the dye wet.

Secondly—Use a copper cauldron for all light and delicate colors, and an iron pot for black and all dark colors. The shades of color will be regulated by the strength of the dye, the number of times the article is dipped, or the length of time it remains in the dye.

Thirdly—Many dyes that will color cotton will leave wool and linen untinged, and some that will color wool deeply will dye cotton a very light shade.

Fourthly—What is used for brightening and making the colors durable are called mordants. The mordants used here are copperas, (sulphate of iron) blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) alum, wheat bran, lye and lime water. Those who cannot obtain copperas (now a scarce article) use the water from one of the mineral springs, which is strongly impregnated with iron.

Fifthly—The best seasons for dyeing with bark are the spring and summer, while the sap is up in the tree. Autumn is the best season for dyeing with leaves, and winter is the season for dying with roots, because the sap of the tree then goes into the roots.

Sixthly—Bark and roots must be cut in small pieces, let the caldron be two thirds filled with the pieces, then fill up with water, and boil for several hours until the color is as deep as desired. If leaves and twigs are used, fill the boiler with them, and cover with water—Two or three hours steady boiling will extract the color from the bark, roots, and leaves. Then strain off the liquid carefully from the sediment, and put it back into a clean boiler, add to it the alum or copperas, or both, according to the color desired; let it be completely dissolved and well mixed with the dye, after which immerse the wet wool, yarn or cloth in the dye, and proceed according to the definite directions for each color. By mixing different barks, roots and leaves together in the same dye, a variety of shades of different colors are obtained by those who are skilled in the art of preparing domestic dyes. The following named trees are much used for dying wool and cotton:

Sassafras bark and roots are used for dying worsted a permanent and beautiful yellow and orange color.—Use a copper boiler, and five ounces of alum to one pound of wool or worsted yarns.

Kalmia, or dwarf laurel, dyes cotton a fine drab color. Use a copper boiler. The leaves and twigs of the kalmia and about one table spoonful of copperas to three gallons of dye. Scald the cotton material in the dye for twenty minutes, then rinse in cold water, and hang to dry in the air.

Willow.—The bark dies wool and linen a deep black, and dyes cotton a dark slate color. Use an iron boiler. For black three ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye; for slate color one ounce of copperas is sufficient. Boil in the dye for twenty minutes, rinse in cold water and hang to dry. The dye may be deepened by a repetition of the same process in fresh dye.

Red Oak.—The bark and roots dye a fine shade of chocolate brown. Use an iron boiler and two ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye. Boil twenty minutes in the dye and rinse in cold water. This dyes cotton. The Spanish oak dyes another shade of brown.

White Oak.—The bark dyes cotton lead color. Use an iron boiler; two ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye; scald in the dye twenty minutes, and rinse with cold water. Oak bark will not dye wool.

Pine bark—all the varieties found in our woods—dyes cotton slate color: combined with the Kalmia it dyes dove color. For each color put one ounce of copperas to four gallons of dye, and boil in it for twenty minutes. Rinse the slate color in cold water and the dove color in cold lye.

Sweet gum bark dyes cotton dove color. Use a copper boiler, a spoonful of copperas to three gallons of dye, and scald in the dye for twenty minutes; rinse in cold water. To produce another shade rinse the cotton stuff in cold lye water, and hang to dry in the air.

Guinea corn—The seed dyes wool lead color, and will not dye cotton. Use an iron boiler, a little copperas and rinse in lye.

Maple—The bark both dyes wool and cotton a fine dark shade of purple. Use an iron boiler and two ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye; scald in hot dye for twenty minutes and rinse in cold water.

Beach—The bark dyes dove color. Use an iron boiler and one ounce of copperas to four gallons of dye; rinse in cold water, or in dye for another shade.

Sumach—The leaves and berries dye black. Use an iron boiler, and four ounces of copperas to four gallons of dye. Boil the cotton yarn or cloth in the dye for an hour, and rinse in cold water.

Walnut.—The bark and roots dye cotton fawn brown and root color, according to the portion of bark or of roots and copperas used. The leaves boiled into dye color cotton purple and wool black; when used without boiling the leaves dye wool fawn color. The green shells of the full grown nuts dye black with copperas. What is dyed black must be rinsed in cold water; the cotton to be dyed purple must be rinsed in lye. The fawn, brown and root color must be rinsed in cold water. The proportion of copperas used for black is two ounces to four gallons of dye; for the other shades use much less copperas.

To make a cold dye for wool fill a tub with alternate layers of walnut leaves and wool, then pour on water till all is covered. The next day take out the wool and lay it in the sun, then replace it in another tub with alternate layers of fresh walnut leaves. Strain off the water from the old walnut leaves and pour it over the wool and fresh walnut leaves; let it remain again till the next day. Repeat this process for one week, adding as much water from day to day as to make the dye sufficient to cover the wool and fresh leaves. This is a fine, permanent fawn colored dye.

Madder dyes wool red. Mix four quarts of wheat bran with four gallons of water, and set it to ferment. When it is quite sour strain off the water and dissolve in it a lump of alum the size of a fowl's egg. Set the liquid on the fire in a copper kettle, and just before it boils mix well into it a half pound of fresh madder for every pound of wool. Then put into the dye the wet wool or worsted stuff to be dyed, and let it remain immersed in the dye for an hour, turning and pressing it frequently; during which hour the dye must be kept very hot, but must not boil, lest the color should be tarnished. When the wool is taken from the dye pot it must be rinsed immediately in cool strong lye, or in lime water, and then dried.

Spanish brown is used for dying cotton red. Put a pound of Spanish brown, powdered, into a little bag, and rub it out in a gallon of hot water till the bag is completely emptied of its contents. Then put the cotton yarn into the painted water, and rub the color into the yarn till all the coloring matter is transferred from the water to the yarn. After which put two tablespoonfuls of linseed oil into the water and boil the yarn in it for fifteen minutes, then hang the yarn to dry. If the linseed oil cannot be obtained, boil the painted yarn in new milk for fifteen minutes.

Solferino pink.—Cut a piece out of the end of a pumpkin large enough to admit the hand, take out all the seeds and leave the strings in. Mash poke berries into pulp and fill cavity of the pumpkin with them, stir them up well with the strings and put the worsted yarn into the mixture, then cover it up close with the piece of pumpkin that was cut out. The next day take out the yarn and dry it in the air; when dry put the yarn back into the pumpkin as before, and cover it up again till next day. Repeat this process every day till the desired shade of pink is obtained, then rinse the worsted out in cold strong vinegar, and dry it for use. It will take a week to dye the deepest shade of pink.

Charleston Courier.

From the Mississippian.

A VISION OF BELL.

BY N. T.

I found myself one night dragged into h—ll;
Old Nick approaching, took me by the hand,
And thus he spoke: "Dear sir, you are the first
Confederate soldier that has ever fell
To my lot yet; and, sir, may I be cursed
If I am glad to see you!" I, being bent
On compliance, *returned the compliment.*

I found him sitting at the dinner table
With other Yankee officers in line
All half-snapt; and so far as I was able,
Amid the general roar to construe
They had been discussing, with much animation,
Old Abe's last message and the proclamation.

Now having paid his compliments to me,
Old Nick bade Ellsworth "hand the roast beef;"
Which done, I felt quite serious to see
Brave Jackson's trophy:—He was dressed complete
In blue habiliments; and on his back he
Had these words roughly chalked; "THE DEVIL'S LUCKY."

The crowd, assembled in a great bazaar—
The counters piled with nutmegs, *a la* wood:
One great fat fellow, Keeper of the bar,
With B. N. on his—seemed quite subdued;
And from appearances, could not, to saved his
Life keep from shuddering at the name of *Davis.*

The shelves were filled with jugs of various sizes;
And what a quantity! unless I blundered
In counting them, and B. N. too belies his
Own words, there were "*about* twenty-five hundred;"
But then the number can be no matter;
Each jug was plainly labelled *Cincinnati.*

Old Sooty, after dinner, called for pipes;
His own larger than any other three;
And painted on it was the stars and stripes,
"Union"—"E Pluribus"—"Equality"
And many other little Yankee tricks
That served to show old Sooty's politics.

And all are lit—feet cock'd upon the table;
Smoke rose in clouds,—and being myself no smoker;
I got more than my shattered nerves were able
To stand; I saw I had to choke or
Get fresh air; so rose seeming to wonder,
I ran and stuck my head out a the window.

Being revived, I gazed—and what a gaze!
What a strange prospect met my wandering view!
Far through the spreading arches of the place
Stretched one dark mass of ever-heaving *blue;*
On crutches some were hobbling down the lawn,
And *ten* marked *Hancman*, had the halter on.

One up the steep was helping Stuyphas
"To heave that huge round rock"—*revolvens semper;*
He swore, narrah'd, and kept up such a fuss
As made all hell resound: I heard him whimper
That he'd be *damned* if that *darn* hill in Nicksburg
Warnt most as bad as them *darn* hills at Vicksburg!

Now in the midst rose I'd fiery Pegathon;
His roar rose hissing waves; on either shore
Were thousands, striving hard to cross each one;
But driven back were they forevermore,
These shades of those, Knocked as only brave Lee *can* knock,
Back from the south side of the Rappahannock!

Drifting upon its bosom I descried
The phantom fragments of a phantom boat;
The mangled wreck was scattered far and wide
As in the Red Sea were the hosts of Pharaoh—
Each on a separate piece, these letters—
C-A-P-E-R.

Just then I heard behind an awful clatter,
And looking 'round saw B. N. on the floor:
Having imbibed too much of *Cincinnati*
He'd given King Nick the lie, and furthermore
King Nick had knocked him down, and the concussion
Sufficed to show the warmth of the discussion.

One whom the crowd familiarly called Mac
His peaceful kind to stop the fight now lent;
So B. N. having taken the lie back,
The devil went on with his argument;
And reader, had you only heard what I did
You'd think their counsels very much divided.

"Yes," said his majesty, "I do protest
'Gainst this, my ally's latest proclamation!
I sent him word to let the nigger rest,
The cussed old numbskull! such degradation
As he has brought us to by this defiance
Of law, makes me ashamed of the alliance!

"The thing's also unwise—impolitic!
'Twill bring no harm on any one but *me!*
And, faith, unless it be a Yankee trick,
I can't imagine what is a object he;
Of dirty subjects Abe had such a load
It seems he wants to get h—ll overflowed.

"For don't you see it will make the rebels fight
The harder? They will send more Yankees here
Than I know what to do with: is that right?
To one of Abe's good sense it must appear
How easier it is—(the darned old codger!)
To accomodate a *large* lot than a *larger!*

And there's Gen. Butler too, the cock-eyed beast,
Who makes war on the "women"—(his highness ceased
Speaking just here to mix a brandy smash
When began:) "May't please your royal highness,
I have a word to say on the occasion;
And hope your highness may not deem it rash,
If I defend King Abram's proclamation.

"But first of all, be pleased to let me speak
Of our friend Butler: *mean*, I can't believe
Your highness has forgotten how our weak
And faithless great, great, great grandmother Eve
Was by your highness treated. I give this sample
To show your highness set us the example."

Up to this the Devil in a rage, "Now pshaw,
Cook, shall not hope of disgrace to me;
Down here at least, the Devil *will* have his due
Ask Proserpine, if, when we disagree
I ever let Old Jackson or Beauregard
Any noises reared by mine to hear!

"How can you twist that little affair in history?
You as to make me seem a villain!
And an outlaw, like Butler, is a mystery:
With all your slanderous speeches, sir, no gesser
I ever escaped your lips; no misconstrings
Shall heap on *my* head blue-eyed Butler's doings!

"I was surprised, not long ago, to see
In the New York Herald that the rebel press
Imputed Order 28 to me!
In such a low thing I would scorn to have a share:
True, I *seduced* Eve—*but I didn't ravish her!*"

Now, hereupon B. N. (whose paunch had dried
Three glasses since the speech began) up rose
And once more told his majesty he lied—
(Bull was mistaken, as the Scripture shows—)
His highness seized a jug—to miss the stroke
The dreamer jumped, and in a cold sweat, woke.

*Bull Nelson.

BRIG. GEN. CHALMERS.—The News states that this officer was in Mobile on the 31st ult, not having yet recovered from the injury received in the battle of Murfreesboro', which proved to be more severe than at first supposed. The wound on his head, inflicted by the fragment of shell that struck him, was slight, and has almost entirely healed up. But a more serious injury was sustained from the explosion of the shell, which produced a concussion of the brain, resulting in a slight effusion, and causing a great prostration of the whole nervous system. At the suggestion of the division surgeon, he is now absent on leave, for the benefit of his health; and his many friends in Mississippi will be pleased to know that he is under orders from General Johnston to report to Gen. Pemberton for duty in Mississippi at the expiration of his leave.

It is not generally understood that the *Florida* and *Oreto* are one and the same vessel. Before entering the Confederate service the vessel was named the *Oreto*, as the *Alabama* was originally named the "290." The *Florida* is an exact model of the *Alabama*, with the exception of being two hundred tons less in capacity of burthen.—She carries the same number of guns, and is equally as fast a sailer. Yankee commerce is destined to be troubled.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FIRE IN RICHMOND, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11th, 1863.

Mason & Haman's extensive distillery, at Rocketts, formerly Steames' was destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, the Yellow Book in possession of Mercier, contains evidence that the removal of Butler was known to Drouyn De L'Huys in Paris long before it was known to prominent members of Congress in Washington.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1863.

The Senate passed the finance bill on yesterday in secret session. The provisions of the bill have not yet been made public. To day Mr. Phelan from the Select Committee, reported back the bill to impress cotton for public use, with the recommendation that it pass. The bill was placed on the calendar, and the Senate then went into secret session.

The House was in secret session.

FROM THE NORTH AND WEST—ADVANCE IN GOLD—CONFEDERATES FROZEN TO DEATH—FEDERAL DESERTERS—KENTUCKY TROOPS ORDERED OUT, &c., &c.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

JACKSON, Feb. 11th, 1863.

A despatch to the *Crisis* from Granada, says that Chicago dates of the 4th inst., and New York dates of the 3rd inst., have been received. Dry goods have advanced beyond the reach of greenbacks. Gold 162½.

Twelve Confederate prisoners were frozen to death at Camp Douglas.

San Francisco despatches, of the 3d inst., say that Judge Cramer had decided that greenbacks were not a legal tender.

The Hatteras was sunk by the British Ship Spitfire.

Indianapolis despatches, of the 3d inst., say that Federal deserters are making forcible resistance to their arrest.—There is great excitement in consequence.

The Kentucky Legislature has ordered out twenty thousand troops, under the military board, to resist the enforcement of Lincoln's proclamation.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12th, 1863.

Northern dates, of the 9th inst., have been received.

The Herald's accounts of the affairs at Charleston harbor says that the rebels were successfully deceived as to the condition of Marcedita, thinking that she was in a sinking condition. Three persons were killed by the shot which entered her boiler. The Key Stone State received a shot through her steam drum, causing the death of 21 persons. During the attack, the Princess Royal, which laid near the Housatonic, succeeded in getting off. The blockading vessels sailed towards the Key Stone State to ascertain her condition, and whether she wanted any assistance, but resumed their position at dark.

The Montauk was not at all disabled in the attack on Fort McAllister. She received 17 shots in her side and 12 in her turret, without injury. She returned to her anchorage for want of shells. Being foggy the next morning she did not return to the attack.

The United States Christian Association held a meeting in New York, Gen. Scott presiding. Gen. Burnside was present and made a speech. He said that in a few weeks a great battle must be fought, and two terrible armies brought into collision. He denied that the army was demoralized.

Mr. Sumner has introduced resolutions in the Senate directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and consider what measure is necessary to secure from all an unwavering and soldier-like devotion to the declared policy of the Government.

FROM EUROPE.

Milnor Gibson, M. P., in an address to his constituents, alleged that slavery was the cause of the war by inducing even secession for its defence, and urged England to adhere to her neutral course.

Rochford Hope, M. P., answered: As for himself he was decidedly Southern in opinion. He eulogised Davis and Jackson, censured Lincoln's proclamation and advised recognition.

Napoleon's letter to Forey has produced a sensation in England, and is spoken of as alike dangerous to the North and South.

Consols, January 21st, 93½ to 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ to 92¾ for account. Cotton was ⅛ to ¼d lower, and dull.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12th, 1863.

In the Senate Mr. Sparrow of Louisiana, submitted a resolution declaring the purpose of Congress to maintain the right of free navigation of the Mississippi river, as declared in the act of the Provisional Government; referred to the Committee on Commerce. The House Bill repealing the clause in the exemption act relative to Overseers on plantations was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, Mr. McRae introduced an Exemption bill repealing the present laws and leaving the power to the President and Secretary of War; referred. The impressment bill was discussed but no action taken.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—NEGRO SOLDIERS FOR THE YANKEE ARMY AND NAVY.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

McMINNVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11th, 1863.

Late Northern papers show a great revolution in all the Western and Border States. The Louisville Journal says that Lincoln is either crazy or mad, and begs him to rescind his proclamation. It says that their soldiers will not fight side by side with negroes.

The soldiers at Murfreesboro' held a meeting, upholding the democracy of their States.

A bill has passed the Federal Congress authorizing Lincoln to raise, arm and equip, one hundred and fifty thousand negroes for the army and navy.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 13, 1863.

In the Yankee Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. Turpin, of Indiana, and Richardson, of Illinois, made strong Northwestern anti-abolition speeches. The former characterized Lincoln as a tyrant and said he would have no subjects West of the Alleghanies.

Drouyn De L'Huyes to Mercier, dated November 13th, expresses regret at the refusal of Great Britain and Russia to unite with France in overtures of mediation. He says we will return, like them, to a passive attitude, from which we would never have departed had we remained indifferent to the present evils and fatal consequences of the endless continuation of a devastating war. He closes by saying: We desire the Cabinet of Washington to discern in all that has just passed, proof that it will find us always disposed to lend it, if it should desire, at some future time, the assistance we should have been happy to have seen accepted at the present time, on the interest of peace and conciliation.

The battle of Kohn, fought between the Austrians and Prussians, was lost by the latter.

Their king, immediately after his defeat, meeting with a Prussian soldier who had received a wound in the face, inquired, "In what beer shop did you get that scar?" "In one," replied the soldier, "where your majesty *paid the reckoning.*"

An editor of a Western paper, while taking a snooze after dark, traveling in a railway carriage, had his pocket picked. The thief next day forwarded the pocket book, by express, to the editor's office, with the following note:

Yeou mizerable skunk, hears yer pockit book. I don't keep sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nuthin in it but a lot of noose paper scraps, an ivury tooth cumb, two noose paper stamps, and a pass from a raleroad dirnctor, is a contemperble impersition' to the publick. As I heer your a editor, I return yer trash—I never robs any only gentlemun."

YANKEES AHEAD.—A late English journal says that a live gorillo had just arrived in Liverpool from Africa, and that it is the first living animal of the species that has been brought to Europe. The Yankees, with their usual energy, succeeded in caging a live specimen at the White House nearly two years ago. John Bull will have to "cave."

The Crisis.

It is plain that war is again to be brought to our own doors. Since the capture of Port Royal no attack of any considerable importance has been made upon the coasts of Georgia or South Carolina. But there are unmistakable indications that Charleston or Savannah are soon to be attacked. The immense gathering of Federal vessels at Port Royal, a point which equally threatens either city, can be for no other purpose than for an attempt upon one of them.

Correspondents of Northern papers assert that Savannah is first to be attacked as being the least defensible, and if the attempt is successful, it is to be followed by an attack upon Charleston. We think this program is published with the intention to mislead and to divert attention from their real design. There is little at Savannah to tempt the enemy to waste their strength upon it. By the possession of Fort Pulaski the port is closed, even if it were not already obstructed by ourselves in such a manner that vessels can pass neither in or out. Whereas, Charleston, besides being the most obnoxious city on account of being the cradle of secession, is the principal inlet through which stores of goods and munitions of war are received. The late attempt at raising the blockade of that harbor by force, is another inducement to a speedy attack upon Charleston. The capture of the city would put at rest forever all questions which might arise, from that occurrence.—We are inclined to think, therefore, that the immense Yankee armada is destined for the attack of Charleston.

Two years of preparation should and doubtless have placed both cities in a complete state of defence. As far as industry and skill can make fortifications impregnable, they have not been spared. All now depends upon the courage and endurance of the defenders, and they will do all that men can do to repel the invaders.—The conquest of Charleston would do more to encourage the North to persevere in the war than even the fall of Richmond, and would have nearly if not quite as bad an effect upon our European relations. It would unite jarring parties in Lincolndom, for which the Federal Government needs most to silence their opponents at home is a brilliant success. Defeat would widen the schisms of the Northern people, and might overturn their now tottering Government. Their success at Charleston would produce results more disastrous to us than the mere loss of the city, while their defeat would inflict an almost fatal blow upon their Government and do much to end the war.

There are therefore more than common incentives to a stubborn defence of Charleston. That Charleston will never be yielded to the enemy except in ashes, is the assurance that we have from her people, and we are confident that the promise will be fulfilled.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Sentinel.

Napoleon's Views with regard to Mexico.

The assertion of Napoleon regarding Mexico, as contained in his letter to Gen. Forey, the French commander in that country, is important. The following is an extract of the letter:

There will not be wanting people who will ask you Why go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular Government in Mexico. In the present state of civilization of the world the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe; for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives to our commerce. We have an interest in this—that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous, but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf dominate from thence to the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World. We are now by sad experience, how precarious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to submit. If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its influence and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is maintained, with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America, and this influence by presenting immense openings for our commerce, will procure us the materials indispensable to our industry. Mexico thus regenerated will always be favorable to us not only from gratitude, but because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European Powers. To day then our pledged military honor, the exigency of our policy, the interest of our industry and of our commerce, all make it a duty to march upon Mexico, and boldly plant there our flag to establish either a monarchy, if it is not incompatable with the national sentiments of the country, or at all events a Government which promises some stability.

England.

The *South Carolinian* says: It is, we learn from an authentic source, not a fact that the British Cabinet is so much opposed to our Confederacy.

When the Trent affair occurred, and our Commissioners were taken from a British vessel, Lord Palmerston wrote a demand for their restoration in such terms, that war with the United States would certainly have been the result. The dispatch was submitted to the Queen for her signature, and Prince Albert insisted she should not sign it. He declared he would never recognize a Government where the peculiar institution existed, and he impressed it so strongly on the Queen that she considers it a religious duty to carry out his urgent request to her. This prevents the renewal of any Cabinet proposal to her on the subject, as it is well known all subjects are avoided that are likely to give her any mental disturbance.

We must not depend on any hopes of recognition by England, until our Government is firmly established and recognized by the other great powers of Europe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Exaggeration.

We ought to have exorbitant brag, gasconade, puffing and exaggeration of military and naval successes, to the Yankees.

Now, the Confederacy has lately been made the dupe of a most notable sample of this species of imposition. It was said, printed, re-printed, echoed and reverberated over the land, that on a certain night last week our two iron-clad ships at Charleston had sunk two, disabled one, and dispersed the rest, of the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor. Now we learn with pain, but with too great certainty, that no ship was sunk, and no ship was disabled, that no damage, in short, was done to the blockading squadron, which consisting of wooden ships, only avoided a fight with iron-clads, and most judiciously, until they should bring up some iron clads of their own; which they immediately did.

Further, we regret to say that the Princess Royal, a large British Steamer, laden with by far the most precious cargo ever sent to Charleston, and been captured the night before by a Federal gunboat—and she was lying alongside that gunboat as a prize, within a mile and a half of the shore batteries—that the naval authorities at Charleston had been made aware of her capture, of her situation, and of her value—and that our victorious iron-clads did not rescue her from that gunboat, but allowed her to be carried out to sea along with the rest of the fleet.

One would much rather praise our sailors' achievements; but the truth must be told. We have heard that an official inquiry is to be made into this mismanagement of an enterprise, which may never have so favorable a chance again.

A week or two ago, a lady from Ohio, a Mrs. Judge C—— who has a brother in the South, visited General Price with letters purporting to have been written by some of the most eminent men of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, proposing the admission of these States into the Southern Confederacy. They say they have secret organizations embracing three entire States and that they have been preparing this step for a year. That their interests are identified with ours and they are tired of the war. They propose, if they are received, upon a given day to rise *en masse*, seize the arms, ammunition, stores, and property of the United States and declare themselves in rebellion. They propose to bind them forever to deliver up all fugitive slaves.

Gen. Price knew Mrs. C., and was sufficiently familiar with the writing of many of these men, to rest assured of its genuineness. He accompanied her to Jackson, Miss., called a council consisting of Generals Loring, Reed, Pemberton, and Gov. Pettus, and introduced her. The result was, she was furnished transportation to Richmond for further action.

For the Journal.

FORT CASWELL, Feb. 10th, 1863.

Editors Journal:—Allow me, gentlemen, through your paper to