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, MARCH 5, 1863. { NO. 23.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.	
One square, 1 insertion,	1 00
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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

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.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale or exchange for negroes, 516 acres of valuable Farm and Turpentine Land, situated on South River, 15 miles West of Clinton, in Sampson county. On the premises are a comfortable two story dwelling with other necessary out houses. This place is very healthy and pleasant, and better water can not be found thereabout. One hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, most of it mud land, which is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and small grain; also about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable mud Land uncleared, which can be converted into a State of cultivation with but little expense. The country around is celebrated for Cow and Hog range, peaceable neighborhood, and has a good Mill Seat on it.

Any one wishing to see the Land will please call on me, or address me at Wartensville P. O., Sampson county, N. C. D. L. BROOK.

Feb. 26, 1863.—22 3t*

VALUABLE LANDS AND MILL FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his lands lying on Fish Creek, in Barnett county, N. C., extending to the Cape Fear River, in all about 1500 acres.

On the premises is a very comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out houses; also, a first rate Grist Mill, and a number one Circular Saw Mill, capable of cutting from 3000 to 5000 feet of lumber per day. Both Mills are run by an over-shot wheel. The stream is never-failing, affording sufficient water to run the Mills. The Grist Mill now tolls from 10 to 12 bushels of corn per week. It is a good location for a flouring Mill; and the frame for one is now up, and most of the material for the machinery on the spot and ready to be put together. There is also a store-house on the premises, and for a purchaser wishing to sell goods, it is a good stand. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed, and it is noted for its excellent water.

There is also 300 acres of good farming land on each side of Fish Creek, of which about 50 acres are under cultivation. Growth, Dogwood, Hickory, Oak, and Short Leaved Pines. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with Long Leaved Pines, convenient to the Mill.

Said lands are four miles from Summerville, at which place there is a first-rate classical school, and about six miles from Clinton the County seat. It is not amiss to add that gold has been discovered at different points on the lands, and that the indications are most favorable. Refence may be made to Jno. W. Howard, Topsail Sound; Jas. A. Betsac, A. B. Horton, or to the subscriber at Summerville. S. W. DOUGLAS.

Feb. 26, 1863. 22 8t.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at public Auction, on the 10th day of March, 1863, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, belong to the estate of Kenneth H. Patch, dec'd, consisting of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HORSES, one MULE, COW and CALF, OXEN, two CARTS, 1 BUGGY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

Also at the same time and place, several likely NEGROES, men, women and boys, will be hired out until the first of January next.

Terms of sale—Six months credit, notes with approved security required of purchasers before the property changes hands. E. HANSLEY, Adm'r.

Feb. 19, 1863 113-4t—21-3t*.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 1100 acres of land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear river, twelve miles from Elizabethtown, and six miles from the river. The land is well timbered, with good swamp land to clear. There is also a two-story Dwelling House with 8 rooms, (four with fireplaces) on the place, with other out houses, good Well and Spring, &c., &c.

Any person wishing to purchase the above property will please address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. The above Land will continue in market until disposed of.

Apply to J. N. McDOLL, Elizabethtown, or S. M. WEST, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb 17, 1863. 110-6t-21-4t*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, offer for sale 1280 acres of Land, lying on the Cape Fear River, 24 miles from Wilmington, well timbered with oak, ash and cypress, and one of the best ranges for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. About 400 acres of said land is the best quality of farming land.—There can be one hundred thousand cords of wood cut from above land, all convenient to the water. For particulars, address, KILBY CHESNUTT, Harrell's Store, or, J. W. PRIDGEN, Calmuck, N. C.

Feb. 13, 1863. 21-4t*.

NEGROES AND STOCK FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on Friday, 13th March, 1863, at my residence in Calmuck,

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

consisting of woman, girls and boys; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Terms cash. J. W. PRIDGEN.

Feb. 18, 1863. 21-3t*.

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 60 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, Affordsville P. O., Robeson, County, or W. A. McLEOD,

Co. F, 21st Reg't N. C. T., now at Wilmington.

Feb. 12th, 1863. 20-4t*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. 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

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th 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 stoop, 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 Laurinburg, 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 lodgment 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 23-18-6t*

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, Cl'k C. D. C.

Feb. 4th-19 4w.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, practicing Physicians, of the County of Bladen, are compelled, in self defence, to advance their charges for Professional services, to double the former rates; except in cases purely surgical. Half yearly settlements must be made.

D. B. GILLESPIE, M. D.
A. & M. DONALD, "
—— McMASSIN, "
W. A. BIZZELL, "
A. J. SHEPMAN, "
N. GRAHAM, "

Feb. 26. 22 3t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having lost his Certificate of Stock No 11, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the "Wilmington Steam Tug Company," notice is hereby given that he has made application to the President of said Company, for transfer of same, in accordance with "By-laws" of said Company. J. A. S. PRICE.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 26, 1863. 22-4t*.

TO ABSENTEES.

IN OBEDIENCE to Special Order No. 7 from Division Headquarters, (Gen. D. H. Hill's) the undersigned have been detailed to collect Conscripts, Volunteers and Absentees from the 3rd and other Regiments. They urge upon all such to report without delay either in person or by a certificate from Surgeon C. S. A., to their respective commands; and they warn "Absentees" that a failure to do so will subject them to the charge and punishment for desertion. Proper measures have been adopted to arrest all such as do not voluntarily surrender themselves.

JOHN GWYAN, 11th Reg. 3rd Int'y N. C. T.
ELISHA PORTER, " " " "
W. J. Y. THURSTON, " " " "
A. J. CASTEEN, " " " "

Feb. 21st, 1863 113 3t—22 2t*

NOTICE.

To the debtors and creditors of Solomon Boykin, deceased, late of the County of Sampson:

AT THE FEBRUARY Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Sampson, letters of Administration upon the estate of Solomon Boykin, deceased, late of the said county, were duly granted by said Court to the subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased, in due form of law. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts, and demands against the Estate of the deceased are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this State in such cases made and provided THOMAS W. BOYKIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 21. 22-2t*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquencies. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

(L. S.) In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor. Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

Feb. 16, 1863 109-6t—21-3t

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. 20-5t*

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. Heyer, 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*

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*

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

Gen. Bragg.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Has it ever occurred to the slanderers of Gen. Bragg that he is the only one of our Generals who has recovered and secured from our enemies any of our lost territory, or has successfully held a fort against a systematic attack of the foe?

Soon after assuming command at Pensacola, he found himself at the head of some 15,000 raw militia. He moulded this mob into well drilled troops, only to see them called to Virginia and their places supplied with other raw material. These, in turn, were also drilled and disciplined, and with their aid alone was constructed those batteries and fortifications which made Pensacola impregnable to the Federal Navy. When the fleet and fort and batteries of the foe opened upon us on the 22d of November, every engineer predicted the fall of Fort McRae, before the setting sun; yet this place—a mere shell—the weakest of all our forts—was held against the most fearful bombardment that mankind had then witnessed. Annihilation of fort and forces was preferred by Gen. Bragg to surrender, and Pensacola remained ours as long as our Government chose to hold it.

Called from Pensacola and Mobile to an active campaign, he participated in the battle of Shiloh, where his courage, skill and generalship won for him the highest rank known in our army. He was soon after placed at the head of our troops at Tupelo, where they were most fearfully demoralized by sickness, desertion and retreats. With indomitable energy, he moulded the mass into an army, never excelled and rarely equaled in discipline and efficiency. Hurling this force on the flank of the foe at Chattanooga, by a series of brilliant tactics, he wrested from the enemy the whole of North Alabama, most of Middle Tennessee and Cumberland Gap, all of which are now held by our gallant little army at Tullahoma, against a foe of triple its numbers. He is the only General who has recovered and now holds any portion of our territory which had been occupied by our enemies. From that territory is drawn not only the supplies of his army, but subsistence for our troops in Virginia.

Gen. Bragg has been severely censured for the results of the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro', and for having too small a force at each place. You know the reason why this occurred at Perryville. The enemy advanced on us from Louisville by three roads, the Bardstown, Bloomfield and Frankfort, the latter on which was occupied by Gen. Kirby Smith, a force of some 18,000 troops. Gen. Bragg was at Harrodsburg. On the evening of the 6th of October our scouts as well as citizens, informed Gen. B. that the column of the enemy on the Bloomfield road was marching northward to the Frankfort road, and that Kirby Smith would have to encounter two columns of the enemy. On the 7th General Smith sent a dispatch to Gen. Bragg, that the enemy was massing in very heavy force in his front, and asking for reinforcements. General Withers' division was sent him immediately, whilst the divisions at Gens. Buckner, Cheatham and Anderson, under Gens. Polk and Hardee, were sent to Perryville to crush the column advancing on the Bardstown road. Gen. Bragg on the night of the 7th *directed his staff and escort to be ready at 3 o'clock the next morning to go to the Frankfort road*, to be present at the great battle of Kentucky, to be fought by Kirby Smith.—That night the enemy recalled his centre column and precipitated it to the field of Perryville. Gen. Bragg learned this fact late at night, too late to recall Withers' division. He changed his own course, went to Perryville, and there with 15,000 men drove back and whipped the force of the foe, numbering over 40,000 troops. History will record no more brilliant victory of this war. Whipped from the battle field, the force of the foe were too overwhelming to hold it, and Gen. Bragg returned to Harrodsburg, and there formed his junction with Kirby Smith, who had endeavored, but in vain, to overtake the retreating column of the foe in his front on the Frankfort road. * * *

What was the condition of things at Murfreesboro? Gen. Bragg had retreated from Kentucky and thrown his army in front of Nashville. That army was sufficient to meet and defeat Rosecranz, but on the very eve of battle, from a pressing military netessity, over 11,000 of our best troops were sent from Nashville to Vicksburg, to aid in holding that position, a post of the most vital importance to us. This order was issued by Gen. Jo. Johnston, and doubtless approved by the President, who was then at Murfreesboro'. It was absolutely required by the condition of affairs at Vicksburg, and was a necessary and wise military order. Scarcely had these detached troops reached Vicksburg, when Rosecranz, with a force of 80,000 troops, precipitated himself upon our little band of much less than half that number. Gallantly did General Bragg and his veteran heroes meet the coming foe, and nobly did they add fresh laurels to the chaplet of their country's glory. They drove back the overwhelming host, captured his cannon, struck down his colors, and daringly won the field of the fight. With the fruits of victory in his hands, General Bragg retired with his Spartan band to his present strong position, where the foe has failed to follow, and where he still holds the soil of Alabama and Tennessee, so nobly won by his strategy of the past summer. Let his slanderers give him the credit due him, and admit that he is the only General who has recovered and now holds a territory once wrested from us by the foe, and the only chieftain who has successfully held a fort against a vigorous and systematic attack of the enemy.

Gen. Bragg has many detractors, but they will be found mostly amongst those editors who have never endured the hardship of a campaign and encountered the perils of a battle field, or amongst that class of patriots, whose infirmities of body or *spirit* have kept them at home or that class of officers and privates whose defects have driven them from command or subjected them to punishment in the ranks. When men's prejudices shall have abated, when history shall make up her faithful record of events, she will write no fairer page than that which records the daring courage, the indomitable energy, and the able generalship of Braxton Bragg. H.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 26, 1863

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan 30.

Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, for Recognition.

In the course of a lecture delivered on Tuesday evening by Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M. P., in connection with a literary society at Fazely, the Right Hon. Barronet made allusion to the products of America. He said that he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous and most unfortunate war, and they would gladly, *without interfering personally*, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States *ultimately become separated and independent of each other*—(cheers)—for he was convinced that such a course would tend to further the emancipation of the slaves. (Cheers.) For this simple reason: It they saw the continent again united, they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war. Then there was *the odious and abominable proclamation* of President Lincoln, in which he said, "You are rebels, your slaves shall be emancipated, but your States that remain united shall keep your slaves."—(Cheers) He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy *that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South*. At all events the courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He could wish very much that there was a patriot in the Northern States of America, who would address President Lincoln, and press upon him the folly of persevering in the war which he had commenced. He had been reading just previously to coming to the meeting a speech of Lord Chatham, which he made in the House of Lords, and which might now, in 1863, be most aptly placed in the mouth of some Northern patriot. In 1776 America declared its independence of Great Britain, and in 1777 an address of congratulation was brought up in the House of Lords and intended to be presented to his Majesty upon the progress of the war, and to show how ready the people of England were to back up; and on the occasion Lord Chatham, although infirm, went down to the House and said: "Let us open our eyes to the disaster which threatens us. That people whom we lately spurned as rebel is now our avowed enemy. We have not to wage war against bandits and against brigands, but against undaunted and virtuous patriots. You cannot make them respect you. You call them rebels. What are they rebels for? *Surely not for defending their unquestionable right.* Your trade languishes, your taxes increase, your revenues diminish, gold at this moment is forty-two premium.—And why? Because you wish to continue this cruel, vindictive and self-destroying war. Their subjection is not to be acquired by force of arms; their affection may be acquired by reconciliation and justice." (Cheers) Those very words, continued Sir Robert, and they were spoken in 1777 by Lord Chatham, were applicable to the war in American at the present moment. He believed, as he said, that emancipation was more likely to follow separation than Union, and he should, as a member of Parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863, and say that he belonged to a Government *headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which, by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave.* (Cheers) They would, by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic, which, he believed in his heart, the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race. (Loud cheers.)

NAVAL DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND—NEGOTIATION OF THE REBEL COTTON WARRANTS IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

[London (January 29,) correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.]

I hear of renewed difficulties between our government and the Cabinet at Washington, in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed nautical league of the British shore.

While the enormous new issues of paper money by the Federal Government announced by the last mail are the subject of very unfavorable comment, and while the *credit of the North in the London money market is down to zero*, it is stated positively that there is no difficulty found in the negotiation of Southern cotton warrants, such as I described in a recent letter. I believe these cotton warrants, which derive all their value from the assumption *of the certainty of recognition at no very distant period*, are being very largely used at this moment, both in the London and provincial markets, *in the purchase of ships and stores by the Confederate Government.* The three millions and a quarter bales of cotton still in store in the South seems to be a perfectly safe security, and the idea of "repudiation" does not seem to suggest itself to those who thus constitute themselves creditors of the South. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any one who believes that the Federal Government can be trusted not to repudiate even its debt to its own countrymen.

The proposal by the French Emperor to Mr. Seward, of a conference between commissioners on the part of the North and South, was sent, I am assured, to M. Mercier, without previous communication of it to Mr. Slidell. I am led to believe, moreover, that the proposal is considered by Mr. Slidell, and the other representatives of the South here and in France *entirely inadmissible*, and that no proposal of accommodation, through the channel of any foreign government, will be entertained that does not involve a recognition of the South. The Southern authorities will decline, it is said, to open negotiations *on any other basis than one of separation.* The North in its present temper, will, it is asserted, *refuse to treat on any basis but one of reconstruction.* Under these circumstances, those who profess to speak with authority on Southern policy in this country declare they see no hope whatever of any good result from the proposal submitted to the Washington Cabinet by M. Drouyn de l'Huys.

Two rebel schooners—the Pelican, with eighty-two bales of cotton, and Break O'Day, with one hundred and forty-two bales—had arrived at Belize, Honduras, after running the blockade at Mobile on the 23d and 25th December.

Letter from John Mitchell.

Among the correspondence captured recently by the Yankee Government from Major Sanders was a letter addressed by John Mitchell—one of the Irish rebels of 1848—to the Dublin Nation. It commences by telling how he escaped into Virginia. He arrived *incog* at New York, and proceeded as fast as possible to one of the Southern countries, where, in company with two officers of the Confederate Army, he crossed the Potomac, "close by four gunboats, and under the bow of a Yankee revenue cutter." He extols the people of the lower counties of Maryland, says they are loyal to the core, to the Confederacy, and that they are constantly smuggling contraband goods to their friends of the South. Mr. Mitchell says that north of the Potomac there is no law, and he was in doubt all the time whether he was in America, or Poland, or Venetia. The people of Maryland engage a great portion of the writers attention, and he cannot find words enough to extol them for their patience and Southern patriotism. Richmond he finds very little changed, and that the Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the government. The letter concludes with the following:

There are, as I learn, about forty thousand Irishmen in the Southern army; but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight this American quarrel as Irishmen, nor do they desecrate the name nor prostitute the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who seem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is, somehow, to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of one Union in Europe depends on the enforcement of another Union in America, our friends here do not well understand the process of reasoning which leads to that conclusion; nor do I. They call those Northern forces, by the one general name, Yankees; and indignantly protest that the green bunting under which "Irish" brigades have chosen to march to the invasion and subjugation of the South, is not the banner of Ireland at all—merely one of the Yankee insignia. In all this I agree with them entirely. Nobody has the right to unfurl the colors of Ireland in a war of invasion and plunder and coercion. Those Irish at the South have never pretended to mix up their native country in the struggle, they indulge no Fontenoyism; they flaunt no Sunbursts; they display on their banners no round towers, wolf-dogs, or crowless harps; but go ahead quite simply, under the stars and bars of their adopted country, to defend their homes and hearths from a host of greedy invaders. If they should ever be overpowered and defeated, Ireland, at least, will not be dishonored in their persons. But they have no thought of being defeated; and I will sum up my impression by declaring my conviction that this Confederacy can never be conquered.

Vicksburg as Seen Through a Strong Glass.

[From the Jackson (Mississippi) Appeal.]

Have you been to Vicksburg? Vicksburg, where the small boys do not sell newspapers; where the houses are tastefully and artistically ventilated with cannon balls; where the women and children go a shopping whilst the ventilating process is working; where the —— house dispenses fare so exquisitely and internally mean that if an Ab. general should take up his quarters in it, he would evacuate or starve in four days and a half. Vicksburg—a small size d Confederate cypher—which the Yankees sigh for dolorously and daily, where "our troops" are always enjoying the very best of spirits and meanest of whisky; where a mysterious plan is constantly being perfected which will turn up side down and play special and everlasting smash with all Yankee armies, *after* the cut-off is made that will have little Vick in the woods. Vicksburg—where the cannon-capped hills lately trembled with thunder, just because a double-breasted steamboat, loaded with cotton, passed down the river, (as it many a boat, with a similar cargo, had'nt done the same thing in the "weak, piping times" of several years ago) Have you been there?

Asa Hartz has.

Got a special permit from uncle J. C. and climbed skyward to the highest practicable elevation. Saw Vicksburg above, Vicksburg below, Vicksburg across the river, and Vicksburg. Tried to get a view of the canal diggers on the other side. Hazy weather—prospect dim and murky, and as uncertain as the authority of a provost marshal. Told Klubs it was a bad go.—Klubs suggested that a glass—of the right sort—would aid vision, annihilate distance, and give distinctness of feature to far-off objects. Sent him for one and got it—elevated it to the forty-fifth angle and then looked.—Improvement—perceptible improvement—but not sufficent for the purpose. Klubs thought a stronger glass might do the business. Told him to get a stronger one. Rubbed the bottom of it with a solution of seventeen cents worth of brown sugar, elevated it as before and then looked again. First rate. Mist cleared away.—Saw the army plainly. Looked like a rail fence standing on uncle Gid's side of a ditch.

Effects of the glass considerably weakened by use. Got another and rubbed the bottom of it with solution as before. Orbs wonderfully improved. Looked again and distinguished the officers from the men. They were evidently engaged in a little game. Spades were trumps. Told Klubs of it and he became agitated. Klubs got a glass for himself and looked. He grew calmer afterwards, and got another glass. Another glass made it clear to K., and he confidentially and confidently assured me it was all right; that the only thing our folks wanted was that the enemy would dig a new channel for the river. It would drop them all into a nice little trap which we had fixed for them. When they are all bagged—said Klubs—don't you see the cut will be useful to us for steamboats that are running on "time?" Agreed with Klubs, (knowing that he was one of the "official circle," and was posted relative to all the plans,) and got another glass. Klubs proposed another strong glass and we both looked through it. Wonderful change! Rail fence near the ditch had changed to two rail fences—the ditch to two ditches. Two gunboats in each ditch. Rail fence dissolved, broke up into individual rails—each rail on its own nook, railing at every other rail. Knew something was wroug.—Klubs got another glass and looked again. Went into spasmodic laughter. Swore it was all right—that the army had become demoralized—the rails wouldn't fight and wouldn't dig—and the very prince of rail maulers couldn't make them do it.

The last glass Klubs looked through was evidently too strong. It affected his brain. Asa Hartz grew alarmed—especially when his right-bower began to vent his joy in loud language of equivocal meaning: "Hurrah for Jeff. Lincoln! Hurrah for the Feathern Consuderacy! Hurrah for the Hon. Simon Vallandigham He could'nt buy old C. L. Cameron to vote Pennsylvania Boyer into the Jackson city council! Hurrah for Abe Stephens!" Hurrah for the zemption bill and the spreem court!" Something else, in which the only word's distinguishable were "Whistling Dick", ended his hurrahs, and Klubs, my bower, sunk a victim to the too powerful influence of the glasses he had looked through.

Turned sorrowfully from the spot and left him there. Met a sergeant of the Lapstone Rangers, who asked if I was a non-combattant. Told him yes. He was glad to meet me; he was promulgating an order: "All the women and children, non-combattants and partisan rangers must immediately move back fifty miles into the woods—out of danger—there is going to be a fight in the neighborhood of Vicksburg in less than seven months. ASA HARTZ.

Jackson, February, 1863.

From the Jackson Misisisippian.

THE ENEMY IN MOON LAKE.—We are informed on reliable authority that the enemy removed the obstructions at the mouth of the Yazoo Pass, about five days since, and that they are now in Moon lake. They may attempt to come down the Yazoo river in this direction, but from all the information we are able to gather it will prove another "on to Richmond."

By the map of the swamp we gather the following in regard to the geography of that section: The Yazoo Pass is about ten miles in length, and empties into Coldwater. It is about twenty-fives miles from the mouth of the Yazoo Pass to the junction of the Coldwater and Tallahatchie. The Tallahatchie then runs southward about 100 miles, forming a junction with the Yallobusha, both uniting they form the Yazoo river. These distances are reckoned by the rivers, and not by the direct land routes.

These streams are all very narrow and winding, and should the timber be felled, and the stragetic points guarded, it will be impossible to navigate these streams.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25, 1863.

In the Senate the Exemption bill was passed, and the Senate bill increasing the compensation of the Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries.

In the House the bill to provide for arrest of soldiers absent without leave, and providing compensation to their captors, was tabled. The House then went into secret session on the currency.

ADVANCE IN SPECIE.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 25, 1863.

Gold has advanced here to-day in consequence of a more active demand. It was sold at 240 premium, and silver at 230.

FROM CHARLESTON—THE ATTACK ON SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25th, 1863.

We have trustworthy information from Beaufort that the difficulty between Hunter and Foster, which resulted in the return of the latter to Washington, was caused by a fisticuff between the rival Generals, growing out of disputes as to precedence.

The war programme of Hunter is now understood to be another expedition to cut off the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Pocotaligo, and, simultaneous with the same, operations against Genesis Point and Costar's Bluff, preliminary to attacking Savannah. The first of March is the day fixed for these movements.

The Merchant steamer aground yesterday is now within the harbor.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26th, 1863.

Our latest advices from Port Royal state the Yankee fleet now there numbers 121 vessels, including 5 frigates and 20 gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more expected.

CAPTURE OF THE YANKEE IRON-CLAD STEAMER INDIANOLA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1863.

The following official despatches have been received today:

VICKSBURG, Feb. 25th, 1863.—I have the honor to report, after a severe and hot engagement, the capture of the Federal iron-clad steamer Indianola, Lieut. comd'g Brown, U. S. N., together with all her officers and crew, by the Confederate States steamers Queen of the West and Webb, forming an expedition sent out by me for that purpose, under command of Maj J. L. Brent. The prize is a good deal damaged.

(Signed) R. TAYLOR,
Major General Commanding.

Another dispatch from Lt. Gen. Pemberton, announcing the capture, says that the Indianola is sunk on the Mississippi shore, her bow and upper works out of water, near Mr. Joe Davis' plantation.

THE FIGHT WITH THE U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER INDIANOLA.

MOBILE, Feb. 26th, 1863.

The Advertiser & Register has the following: JACKSON, Feb 25th—I am permitted to copy the following official dispatch to Gen. Pemberton:

PORT GIBSON, Feb. 25th—Last night, about ten o'clock, with the steamer Dr. Batty, four miles below Vicksburg, I fell in with the U. S. iron-clad gunboat Indianola. After the ram Queen of the West and Webb engaged her for an hour, I went alongside, when commander Lt. Brown, U. S. Navy, surrendered to me. As all the credit is due Maj. Brent, I have turned over to him, in a sinking condition, the prize, which we hope to save. Nobody killed, and but five hurt.

(Signed) FRED. B. BRAND,
Lt. Col. Commanding.

FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.—DISPERSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27th, 1863.

A despatch dated Frankfort, Ky., gives some particulars of the dispersion of the Democratic Convention at that place, by the military. The House of Representatives, by a decided vote, having refused the use of the hall, the delegates rented the Theatre.

Delegates from forty counties were present. David Merriweather, was elected Chairman. On taking the Chair he expressed the hope that the Convention would do nothing that good and loyal citizens should not do. In the meantime a regiment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, formed in front of the Theatre, and when the call of the counties was made, Col. Gilbert took his stand, and informed the Convention that none but men of undoubted loyalty to the Lincoln Government would be allowed to run for any office. He advised the delegates to disperse to their homes, and in future desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon the State. The assemblage then adjourned. There was some excitement in the city, but no disorder.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1863.

In the Senate the impressment bill from the House was taken up, and amendments proposed. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Bragg and his army in Tennessee, for their gallantry at Murfreesboro'. The House then went into secret session.

Strange Proceedings in Kentucky.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes the following under date of Jan. 3d:

TREASON IN THE CAPITAL.

Strange as it may appear to the world, the Senate Chamber of Kentucky was used last night and the night preceding, by a number of men who are known to be open and avowed traitors, for the purpose of concocting plans to take the State out of the Union. Their proceedings were secret, but enough has leaked out to give an idea of their purposes. William Johnston, of Scott county, Ky., presided on Thursday evening, and several Senators and members of the Lower House, together with several members of the Kentucky bar, were present. It was under discussion to appoint a committee empowered to call a Convention to nominate a State ticket; but this was not carried, and the subject pending was the propriety of calling a convention to meet on the second Thursday in February, when the caucus adjourned. It may interest some to know who are the men spoken of for office by these patriots (?) as Jeff. Davis would say. L. W. Powell for Governor; L. M. Cox, Lt. Governor; Thos. M. Lindsey, Attorney General; Grant Green, Auditor of State; John P. Harrison, Superintendent of Public Instructions; O. D. McManama, Register of Land Office; W. P. D. Bush, Treasurer.

The nominee for Attorney General was the chief mourner, for the "usurpation cruelties, persecutions and barbarities of Lincoln" were the subjects of these patriots' lachrymose lamentations.

I understand that the summary arrest by the military of the entire meeting, was under advisement, but why this was not done, I am unable to determine. It is rumored, though, that Gov. Robinson interferred to some extent and saved them, perhaps with the intention of seeing how far their treason