nearest Headquarters will be restored without punishment. Those who do not, will be dealt with as deserters. He calls upon all good citizens to assist in preventing disaffected parties from discouraging enlistments.

A Nashville dispatch says that Van Dorn's forces have retreated South, and are reported to have recrossed Duck River.

Rosencrans has notified all persons who cannot give assurance of their loyalty, to hold themselves in readiness to go South of his lines in ten days.

Dredging machines are in full operation on the canal at Vicksburg, and laborers are going along briskly, notwithstanding they are continually shelled by the rebel batteries.

Thirty deaths have resulted from the recent explosion at the cartridge factory on Brown's Island.

OUR VICTORY AT PORT HUDSON—FROM FORT PEMBERTON—CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 16, 1863, P. M.

Official dispatches confirming our victory at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, has been received. The steamer Mississippi was burnt. The steamer Richmond, Farragut's Flag Ship, went back down the river, disabled. Two of the fleet, the Monongahela and the Hartford, got by our batteries in a crippled condition. The land forces advanced on our works, but failed to make any attack.

The Mississippi was one of the best steamers in the Yankee Navy. She was built in Philadelphia in 1841, and carried 12 heavy guns. In September last, she was commanded by Milanethon Smith, of New York.

No further attack has been made on Fort Pemberton by the gunboats, but a land battery has fired some shots at the Fort.

CONGRESS—In the Senate to-day the bill to organize the Supreme Court being under consideration, Mr. Wigfall delivered a long argument in favor of Mr. Clay's amendment, after which the Senate went into secret session.

The House is in secret session.

THE YANKEE FORCE IN THE YAZOO RIVER—THE FIGHT AT FORT PEMBERTON.

[Special dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

RANOLA, MISS., March 14, 1863.

A gentleman direct from Coldwater says that it was too formidable gunboats—the Chillicothie and DeCalb, two rams with cotton defences, three gunboats not deemed formidable, three batteries, three hundred cavalry and ten thousand men, comprise the Yankee force in the Yazoo river. Some boats not loaded accompany the expedition, it is thought for the purpose of stealing cotton. They left Helena with one day's ration of meat, and plenty of bread and other supplies. They rely upon the resources of the country for meat which they are stealing.

The Appeal says a gentleman who witnessed the fight at Fort Pemberton, says that our troops waded to their waists to get a chance at the enemy. The fleet consists of six gun boats and rams. The infantry force is from five to eight thousand. The enemy's movements indicate a landing higher up the river on the opposite bank. Our officers were preparing to frustrate the enemy at all points.

LATEST FROM PORT HUDSON.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

PORT HUDSON, March 15th, 1863,
via Jackson, Miss., March 16th, 1863.

To Lieut. Gen'l Pemberton:

The Gunboat fight lasted heavy from eleven to two o'clock last night. All the fleet came within range. The Hartford and Monongahela passed, crippled. The Mississippi was burned. The Richmond was disabled and sent back. Our loss was small. The enemy's land forces advanced. All quiet this morning.

(Signed.) FRANK GARDNER,
General Commanding.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.

CHARLESTON, March 16th, 1863.

The Steamer Gertrude, from Greenock, Scotland, via Nassau, freighted with valuable merchandise, arrived at a Confederate port this morning. This is is her first trip to the Confederate coast.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 16th, 1863.

The cargo sales to-day were large. Seasonable goods brought an average advance of 15 per cent. All quiet to-night.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, March 16th, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 12th instant has been received.

A reconnoitering party scoured the neck between Rappahannock and the Mattiponi last week, breaking up several nests of smugglers and capturing a large quantity of medicines and other contraband articles.

The President will call for more men in a few days from the Southwest.

A new arm has been introduced into the United States service, to meet the exigencies on the Western rivers, called the Mississippi Marine Brigade. It is to operate against rebel guerrillas on the river banks.

The rumor about the loss of the Florida is without foundation.

The Herald says that the people of the loyal States are not in a frame of mind to tolerate the repetition in 1863 of the blunders and military disasters of 1861-62. Military success is imperiously demanded, and is the one thing needful to save the Administration and the country from shipwreck.

Lincoln considers the raid at Fairfax C. H. a serious matter, so far as horses are concerned. He says that he can make a Brigadier General in five minutes, but it is not so easy to replace one hundred and ten horses.

European dates to the 26th ult., has been received. The American war had caused an excitement in the House of Lords. Earl Russell alluded to the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and requested Lord Stratheden to postpone, until the 2nd inst., the motion which he had given notice of for the presentation of copies of all despatches from Mr. Mason to her Majesty's Government on the claim of the Southern Confederacy to be acknowledged as an independent power by Great Britain. To which request, Lord Stratheden acceded laconically.

LATER.

RICHMOND, March 17th, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 14th inst., has been received.

Rumors were rife in Cairo, on the 13th, that Forts Donelson and Henry had been captured by the rebels, but the reports were not credited.

Colonel Richardson and four hundred Guerillas were surrounded and captured at Covington, Tenn., on the 9th instant.

Brigham Young has been indicted and bailed in two thousand dollars, to answer for the violation of the Polygamy Act. A collision between the citizens and the military at Salt Lake was imminent, on the 9th inst.

Gold in New York on the 13th was active, but fluctuating between 158 and 161.

The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 1st inst. has arrived. Seward's dispatch rejecting the French proposal for mediation, provokes criticism in the London journals. The Times says it is quite consistent with all Seward has previously written upon the subject, and that he is either preternaturally right or incomprehensibly wrong. The Post, Palmerston's organ, declares that, emanating as this document does from the Federal cabinet, it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse as its own, in the face of the world, so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

The Morning Star considers the document unanswerable. The Paris Pays treats the matter indifferently.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the Confederate loan has been all freely taken on the continent, and that England will have no more of it than it can get from foreign markets.

The Polish insurrection was exciting great attention in the Cabinets of leading powers.

The Russians were defeated by the Poles, after an engagement which lasted five hours, at Millagoszee. The town was reduced to ruins.

In Liverpool, on the 28th ult., the Cotton market was quiet but steady. Consols, 92 1 2. The majority in New Hampshire against the Democratic candidate for Governor is about seven hundred. One Democrat has been elected to Congress.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 17th, 1863.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Yancey delivered a lenghty argument to show that the Constitution did not grant to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction over State Courts or revising power, except in cases where a State had levied imposts. At the close of his remarks the Senate went into executive session. The impressment bill was referred to a committee of conference. The House was in secret session.

THE ENEMY AT HILTON HEAD, &c.

CHARLESTON, March 17, 1863.

This morning seventeen transports mostly schooners, disappeared from Hilton Head. It is supposed they are conveying negro troops to Florida.

The New York Tribune received via Nassau, says that the insurrection in Florida has been prepared and is waiting troops to protect the movement.

Hunter's forces occupy Hilton Head Island. Foster is in force on St. Helena Island. Fourteen war vessels and seventy-five transports are at Port Royal.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.

CHARLESTON, March 17, 1863.

The steamship Ruby arrived here this morning, from Nassau. She brings news of the safe arrival there of the steamers Wagner and Douglas, which left here a week ago.

All quiet to-night.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE:—The Sanitary Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions to the Relief Fund:

From P. F. Pescud, Chairman of the Raleigh Relief Committee, bill of receipts	$174 00
Mr. Wm. R. Utley,	100 00
Mrs. Ann E. Childs, by the hands of J. L. Holmes, Esq.,	50 00
Mr. Jacob Lyon,	25 00

P. W. FANNING,
March 18th Secretary.

PEACE BETWEEN THE SECTIONS, OR WAR TO THE WORLD.

From the advanced sheets of DeBow's Review for March and April, 1863.

SIR: You invite me to resume the pen of Python. The times demand it, and I yield to your request. The fact of revolutions has attended the prophetic forebodings of the past, and war has followed upon the heels of prediction. The public mind having grown corrupt and irrational, the restoration of virtue and reason claimed its usual baptism of blood. Under the controlling influences of God's moral dispensation it was necessary that the great American government should be redeemed from its departures from principle, and that American society should be purged of its offenses. But the retributive justice of the Almighty being now satisfied, the people, regenerated and disenthralled, may again seek repose. The fratricidal strife should cease. If passion continues longer enthroned in the temple of the human heart untold agonies must follow to the sections, and the sufferance of the nations will involve them in the woe. The handwriting is upon the wall declaring peace between the North and the South, or war to the world!

How stands the question? What now is the status, not only as among ourselves, but as affecting European powers.

In relation to the subject, the South stands as a negative quantity in a mathematical problem around which all other elements in the calculation revolve. The North, and the nations of Europe, must be viewed in reference to the South, and not the reverse. What then, in the first place, is the present political attitude of the North in respect to the South, and the affecting the question of peace and war? Parties at the North are no longer Democratic and Black Republican, but have become, as among themselves, purely sectional. Of these three have entered the field—the Northwestern, the Middle and the Eastern.

The States attached to each of these divisions are operated upon by the war, differently and unequally, and the conclusion of the war, with or without the subjugation of the South, will effect them dissimilarly.

The benefits and advantages of the war are chiefly with the New England States. They feel none of its evils, and only know of its existence as ship-builders, ship owners, manufacturers, contractors, speculators and employes. Every day of the war adds to their wealth, and its indefinite prolongation would make New England the richest country on the globe of equal dimensions and population. And should the South be subjugated, and the property of the South be confiscated in payment of the debt incurred by the North during the war, as has been done by legislation already, and will be done practically and thoroughly should the event of subjugation ever take place, all this fabulous wealth of New England realized through the war will become permanently secured. The party of the New England States, therefore, desire the war continued to the end of subjugation and confiscation, necessarily involving emancipation and the apprentice system of negro labor, which, in itself, involves another pecuniary idea with the puritanical Pharisees; of the investment of their superabundant monies, acquired through the war, in Southern lands and negro apprentices, leading, yet farther, to the re-opening of the slave trade, disguised as the apprentice trade, to be conducted in New England bottoms to the greater extension of unbounded wealth and controlling power in the new government after the manner set forth by *Python* in *DeBow's Review* in March, 1860, and, afterwards, in the Richmond *Whig* in February, 1862. Never, within the memory of man, has the world known a monied scheme so gigantic and well devised as the centralizing abolitionism at New England, predicated on war and the extermination of the South as a co-equal part of the Union.

With the Middle States, embracing New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the benefit and advantages of the war are somewhat equalized by its expenses and disadvantages. At the same time, that they gain much they lose much. In these States, the shipping and manufacturing interests are also very large, and they, too, have a vast army of employes, and speculators and contractors growing richer and richer through the war. But they have to bear the blunt and burthen of the contest with Virginia and her invincible hero son, Robert E. Lee, the ablest and most modest military man alive; the prototype of Washington, and the inheritor, if not of the name, of the honor, the fame, the estate, and the family of that great man. In this contest, the drain upon them for men and material has been immense, and, finding their balance sheet of loss and gain evenly measured, not largely figuring on the side of wealth and power, even upon the presumption of the subjugation of the South, they are quite willing to play the game of quits, and that the war shall terminate. With them four ideas enter in the consideration of the question of the prolongation of the war. First—New England wants war, and will be satisfied with nothing but war. Second—the South will fight to extermination sooner than ever allie again with New England. Third—the Northwestern States and the South, embraced by the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and having great similarity of interests, materially and politically, may, at any moment, unite and terminate the war, upon terms easily arranged and entirely satisfactory to both, without regard either to New England, or the Middle States, and becoming in their stead, the ship-builders, manufacturers, carriers and factors, for the Northwest and the South. It is all fine-cut steel between the humanitarians of the Middle States and those of the New England States, as to money and money-making, and as to political power in the government, looking to money and money-making, without regard to principle, or to human life. Senator Bigler and John Van Buren are as fair types of the one, as Banks and the Beast Butler are of the other.

The Northwestern States occupy a different position in respect to the war from either of the other two sections. The present gain to them through the war is as nothing, whereas their losses are immense. The people of these States are neither ship builders nor manufacturers, but agriculturists and stock raisers. The war so far from extending, has limited their markets by cutting off the Southern States from them. They do not repose near the government at Washington, and hence, participate only to a limited extent in the monied employments, speculations and contracts, incident to the war. The burthen of the conflict with all the Southern States of the Mississippi Valley rests upon them, and the drain of men and of material for its maintenance has been and is enormous. And, apart from these facts, a vast majority of their people instead of entertaining humanitarian ideas toward the negro, abhor him as belonging to a degraded race, and exclude him from sojourn or settlement among them, although liberated from bondage. Those that fly to their military lines are left to starve. For what, then do they continue to fight the South with such desperate determination? Let the answer be well weighed. It is because the future welfare of themselves and children is inseparably blended with the Mississippi river and its waters. It is because they will not consent that the main trunk and mouth of this river shall be held exclusively by any power foreign to themselves. Nevertheless, they see and feel that if the war against the South be prosecuted to the end of subjugation and confiscation, attended by emancipation and apprenticeship; obliterating the States of the South and Provincialising the country occupied by them, according to the programme of the Government at Washington, controlled by the Abolitionists, they, the Northwestern States, must be necessarily subordinated to the ship-building and manufacturing States of New England and the middle section, and be driven ultimately, as the South has been driven, to secession and war to maintain their equality of rights and interests in or out of the Government. They moreover wisely apprehend that the progress of the war will subvert the independence of the States and the liberties of the people, and lead to the establishment of an *imperial* system, sustained by bayonets, and resting on an aristocracy composed of ship-builders, manufacturers speculators and contractors, in the Eastern and Middle States, enriched by the war, and grown, through the power of wealth, supreme over the Government. As the South has been in the past, they fear they may become in the future, the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to their brethren of New England and the Middle States. They, therefore, fight not to subjugate, but simply to bring the South to terms of peace which shall not exclude them from that governmental league that shall control the navigation and trade of the Mississippi river. They believe their real and lasting interests to be sufficiently identical with and assimilated to those of the South as to render it illogical and unnatural to interpose an obstacle to the union of the two sections. Entertaining these views their leading journals and orators have taken the ground boldly "that the Northwestern States must take care of themselves; that the South shall not take from them the Mississippi river, nor shall the New England and the Middle States take from them the South." They desire an alliance with the South, and the termination of the war without further bloodshed, even to the subversion of the Government at Washington, and without regard either to New England or the Middle States.

Thus the three sectional parties of the North stand arrayed relatively to the South and in respect to the question of peace or war. A collision as between themselves is imminent; and it is evident the South, by entering into an alliance with the party of the Northwest, have it in their power to exact all honorable and safe terms of adjustment; to demand the abdication of the government at Washington; and, if it should be deemed necessary, as probably it may be, to enforce the trial and conviction of Abraham Lincoln as a traitor to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land. Two years ago, when, upon the accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederacy, I was called on by the citizens of Montgomery to express myself, I congratulated them upon the fact that the accession of Virginia, followed, as she would be, by Missouri and Tennessee, if not by Kentucky, would save to the country its future line of statesmanship and power associated with the Mississippi river and its waters. Some thoughtless journals then animadverted upon my remarks "as looking to construction." But the hour of prejudice and passion is now over, and the subject may be considered in the calm recesses of the mind—Events have passed on, rendering it useless to combat the logic of nature and the eternal decrees of Providence. I saw then that which the signs of the times now point to as existing steel engraved in the book of destiny—the indissoluble and indivisible character of that mighty region washed by the Mississippi river and its tributaries, from the dividing ridge wherein they have their source to the gulf of Mexico, like the country of the Nile, from the mountains of Ethiopa to the Mediterranean sea, that neither foreign conquests, nor domestic revolutions, since the time of history began four thousand years ago, have ever served to sever, but still continues, in government and institution, one and inseparable.

And it now may be understood why our army was permitted to escape on its retirement from Corinth, not withstanding the conduct of the retreat; why it was suffered to repose so long in safety at Holly Springs; why it was not harrassed on falling back behind the Tallahatchie; why Grenada was not besieged in the rear of our position; and why again the enemy has so greatly magnified his losses at Vicksburg. In other words, it can now be understood why the Mississippi valley, which, after the stupendous blunder of Gen. Bragg in his Kentucky raid, and the disastrous repulse of General Van Dorn at Corinth, lay for months, prior to the first of January and the arrival of Gen. Johnston with reinforcements, at the mercy of the enemy, escaped being clutched and crushed into submission. A mighty political revolution was progressing in the Northwest. This revolution resulting so auspiciously for the South, I purpose hereafter to explain in full. Suffice it for the present to say, that the conquest of the Mississippi valley would have caused the triumph of the New England party both over the government and country of the United States, and the Northwest would have found itself immediately antagonized by and subordinated to the party of the Middle States in league with that of New England. In addition to this fact, the Puritans of New England and the Middle States, after this triumphing in the government and country, would have trampled the Catholics beneath the iron heel of oppression, reducing them shortly to Helots in society and a disfranchised class in the government. Archbishop Hughes was abandoned by the Hierarchy. It was not the policy of the Northwestern States, nor was it any longer the desire of the Catholics, to subjugate the Mississippi valley. It will not be their policy in the future if the South be wise and propitiate fortune while they may. But though fortune now smiles upon the South, let it not be forgotten she is chary of her favors;—that Nemesis stalks behind her, while the Furies and their torches, and the weird Sisters of Fate await the bidding of the terrible Goddes of Vengeance and Remorse, in the event that the overtures now being made by the Northwest, shall be rejected by the South.

But how are the nations of Europe affected? Why do Great Britain and Russia hold themselves aloof from the question of recognition and intervention, while France assume to invite those powers to co-operate in the line of recognition and intervention?

There exists in Great Britain a singular diversity of opinion in respect to the issue between the North and the South, as that issue is associated with the question of negro slave labor in the Southern States, but the policy of the government has been singularly adverse to the recognition of the South, or to intervention in favor of peace. To understand all this it is necessary to refer somewhat to history. At the time the British act of emancipation was put into operation throughout the British colonies it was supposed, according to the statements since made in *Blackwood's Magazine*, the organ of the governing classes of Great Britain, that negro free labor could be made more profitable in the colonies than negro slave labor; or that failing, free white labor could be substituted from the superabundant population of the mother country; and that, in either event, the growing rivalry of the United States in commerce and manufactures, chiefly sustained by the negro slave labor of the Southern States, devoted to the culture of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar, could be thus undercut or struck down. Little was then known to the laws of race, or as to the laws of climate affecting race. To the astonishment of the British government and people the emancipated negroes would not work, and the climate of the torrid zone proved fatal to the white laborers attempted to be substituted. What was to be done was the next question; for if the United States were left in sole possession of the great commercial staples of the world resting on negro slavery, British commerce must ultimately fall before that of the United States and with the loss of her commercial supremacy her political power would perish out. To make a virtue of necessity; to assume the character of the fox in the fable; and to induce the public sentiment of the world to adopt the standard of her emancipation act, and to unite the nations of Europe with the non-slaveholding States of the United States in a crusade against negro slavery, and against the Southern States because of negro-slavery, was the policy adopted. Should negro slavery thus come to be abolished in the Southern States, she well knows the commerce of the United States would no longer endanger her commercial supremacy, and that she would still be secure to her political ascendency among the great powers of Europe. Or should the agitation of the subject prove sufficiently potent to cause the Southern States to secede from the States North, and to establish a separate government, admitting her ships and merchants in the trade of the staples of the South, and as carriers upon an equal footing with those of the North and of all other foreign nations, which would inevitably follow, her ends could be just as well accomplished. Acting upon this far seeing policy she has had her will. She inaugurated Exeter hall, and brought up the public sentiment of the world to the standard of her emancipation act. She united the nations of Europe and the States North in the cry of abolition against the Southern States; and the Southern States have seceded and broken up the old Union and government of the United States. The result, indeed, has exceeded the fondest anticipations of the British mind, for it has been attended by the most terrible civil war of modern times between the sections, alike exhausting to both, but shaped more and more by the government of the Northern section, into a war not for the restoration of the Union, and not alone for the emancipation of the negroes of the South, but for the complete subjugation and annihilation of the South. Should the South be subjugated and the slaves there be emancipated, and the culture of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar, be suspended for some years, Northern commerce and manufactures would be prostrated never to rise again, and Great Britain would become again the proud mistress of the seas and the controlling power among nations through this artful destruction of her rival.—More than this; the annihilation of the South and the Southern cotton particularly, would open the markets of the universe to her coarser material from India without competition, and leave her at liberty to re-establish negro slavery and negro slave labor throughout her colonies in the torrid regions, thereby stimulating the production of all the tropical staples and reinvesting her with their monopoly. In view of future possibilities, and the contingencies of the British government, *Blackwood's Magazine*, in despite of Exeter hall and public sentiment, has always kept the proslavery anchor to the windward. Still, on the destruction of negro slave labor in the Southern States, as the means of destroying the commercial and manufacturing system of the North, the whole present policy of Great Britain hinges.

Nations, like individuals, are governed by their interests; and there are no interest that could be derived to Great Britain so great as those that would follow from subjugation and emancipation at the South utterly destroying that productive region, and succeeded by the complete prostration of the commerce and manufactures of the North, giving to her again the carrying trade of the word, and the markets of the world, for her own exclusive manufactures, while at the same time, relieving her from every apprehension concerning her aristocratic establishment of government through the progress of ideas associated with American Democracy and free government. Indeed, another century of wealth and power would, thereby, be assured to the British people, and another century of existence be given to British political institutions. For these reasons, so long as there remains the slightest hope of the subjugation of the South, the British ministry will continue in friendly alliance with the government at Washington controlled by the policy of subjugation, For these reasons they have declined the proposition of Louis Napoleon in the line of recognition and intervention, and for these reasons they will not alter their assumed position until the effort of the North against the South proves abortive and is relinquished.

With Russia the reasons for withholding assent from the propositions of the French Emperor are quite different from those influencing Great Britain. Neither commercial ideas, nor friendship for the North, nor enmity to the South, control the question with the Czar. But there are considerations that weigh with him overwhelmingly. He well knows that, since the reign of Peter the Great, most of his predecessors have fallen victims to the nobility, beneath the dagger of the house of Romanoff, or the poisoned bowl of its associates.—The nobles have been too powerful for the Czar. Hence it has been the policy of the Russian monarch, for some reigns past, gradually to diminish the power of the nobles by building up a third estate in the realm as a counterpoise of force and power, after the manner and for the reasons that Henry the Seventh established the house of commons in England. Operated upon by this motive and line of policy, Alexander, without the general concurrence of the nobility, recently proceeded, by his ukase, to liberate the serfs. Were he to now show the slightest faltering, or inconsistency, by giving his countenance to a measure such as that proposed by the French Emperor, looking to intercession in behalf of a slaveholding people like those of the South, it would, at once, furnish the occasion for an outburst of passion on the part of the nobility, and cost him instantly his throne and his life. He dares not do it without the full co-operation of the European powers, and even then it would be an extremely hazardous step for them to take. So long, therefore, as Great Britain refuses co operation with France, he is compelled to remain silent, or to express himself adverse to the movement. Thus alone stands the question with Russia, and although more might be said this is enough to explain the peculiarity of her position.

With France, the question is altogether different.—Seated upon the throne of this remarkable people is the profoundest statesman of modern times, alike thoughtful, reticent, and sagacious, and whose ambition it is to re-establish the empire of his illustrious uncle with a wiser forecast and upon principles more enduring. Penetrating the designs of Great Britain, and observing the unhappy situation of the Russian Czar, he seems resolved upon a master stroke of policy that shall strike down his hereditary enemies and elevate France to the topmost round of influence and power among the nations. The elements of his logic and calculations are, first, the United States war against the South for subjugation, confiscation, and emancipation. If the South be conquered, empire is to be the result, with a gigantic and invincible army and a terrible and irresistible navy. By this empire, Mexico and Central America, will shortly be conquered, absorbed and provincialized. Nor alone will it be satisfied with this, but through its tremendous energies and powers, and the avarice of its people, it will then stretch forth its arms to clutch Cuba, Hayti, and San. Domingo, thus grasping every great tropical product, not only in respect to cotton and tobacco, rice and sugar, but also as regards coffee and the fruits. It will, after this manner, in time become the terror of the world and the destroyer of the Catholic Church. Second old England allies with New England in the policy of destroying the South, under the hope of prostrating Southern commerce and manufactures, leaving her the mistress of the seas and in command of the markets of both hemispheres. Third, the progress of the United States toward unlimited sway and the overthrow of the church, must be defeated; and the designs of Great Britain must be thwarted; because the success of either would circumscribe the consequence of France, diminish the empire, wound the vanity of the French people, and endanger his own position upon the throne.

Operated upon by these reasons and motives, this inscrutable and consummate political and military strategist, gradually prepares for the extraordinary part he is about to play. He first brings himself into close alliance with the Catholic countries of Spain, Italy, and Brazil, and taking advantage of the repose of the Monroe doctrine during the civil war between the sections, throws into the gulf of Mexico a powerful fleet, and upon the soil of Mexico a large army. We required in the conquest of Mexico a standing force, in two columns, never exceeding twenty-five thousand men, and the whole number we sent there during the entire war, in regulars and volunteers combined, only reached fifty-five thousand. He is said to have there already one hundred thousand. He next invites Great Britain and Russia to co-operation in the line of recognition and intervention, to sound their intentions and believing they will decline the proposition. Having thus perfected his arrangements and clearly ascertained the position of the only two powers that rival his authority, he proceeds, while holding Algeria, in itself as large as France, to acquire in Mexico another tropical province, than which none is more productive and beautiful, with the intention of establishing there a stable government and preserving the integrity of the Church. He thus not only hopes to place Mexico beyond future contingencies, but to assure to France regions ample in themselves to supply French commerce and manufactures with the tropical products, independently of the world. He has already introduced the Coolie and apprentice system of labor in Algeria and peon servitude exists in Mexico. These will be easily convertible into the patriarchal institution as it exists in the Southern States, to be thereafter supplied from Africa, giving to both provinces a permanent labor system, and realizing for both a full and steady production. It may not be, and probably will not be his policy while he advances in Mexico, to stop the conflict between the North and the South assuring peace, for this might place his plans in jeopardy. Nevertheless, it can be no part of his idea to suffer the South to be subjugated, as he would then find himself instantly in collision with the undivided power of the United States, armed like a giant at every point. It is his purpose first to secure himself in Mexico, and then to intervene between the sections most probably in secret alliance with the South, relying upon the South as slaveholding to support his policy in that direction with regard to Mexico, and the South being in itself too weak to resist his will. It is plain that, if, he succeeds in carrying out these designs, the power of the North will be destroyed, the scepter of the British lion will be broken, and France will again loom up among the nations more grandly than she did before the Kremlin perished in flames, or the snows of Russia enwrapt the grand army in their icy pall.

Such are the respective views and policies of Great Britain, Russia and France. From the whole it is easy to perceive that, it the conflict continues between the sections, the decided tendencies are toward alliance between New England and Old England, on the one side, and between the South, France and Spain on the other, out of which a war will ultimately arise arraying, once more in the history of civilization, the leading Protestant and Catholic powers against each other. It is not to be presumed that Great Britain, upon discovering the designs of France, will tacitly suffer them to be executed; nor is it to be presumed that France will sit by idly and suffer Great Britain to re-establish herself as the mistress of the seas, and the foremost power on earth. And when we regard the further fact that the Catholic party of the United States, in view of the future of the Black Republican Puritans, have arrayed themselves on the side of counter revolution at the North, and that Mexico and Cuba, the last identified with Spain, and both Catholic countries, are in the scale of the contest, it is not venturing very far to assert that war will follow to the world unless peace shall come to the sections.

Looking to the probabilities of this awful result, it is to be hoped that the movement now progressing in the Northwestern States toward an alliance with the Southern Confederacy, will be quickly consummated. It is the only possible mode in which the struggle can be made to terminate. The South cannot be carried to them, but they can be brought to the South. Let them come, and the whole question will be grasped both as against plotters in America and plotters in Europe. Before the alliance the schemes of Great Britain and the designs of France will be alike overthrown, while the Abolitionists of New England will be struck back appalled, and the miserly Middle States will thunder at our gates, with agonizing cries, for admission. All the States of the Mississippi valley united, and they would have it in their power at once to say to the troubled waters "Peace, be still!" They would have it in their power, at once, to settle the subject of the Territories, for the Territories would be theirs. They would have it in their power at once to enforce the Monroe doctrine. They would attract to themselves, at once, the States of the Pacific. They would save, at once, all of the old Union worth having, and be able to maintain a flag defiant to the world. The terms between them could be readily adjusted. The Mississippi river and its tributaries would be alike theirs. The salt beds of Texas and Louisiana, the coal beds of Ohio, the gold mines of California, and the lead and iron mines of Missouri, would be alike theirs. All would be agricultural and stockraising alike, and opposed to protective tariffs.—Soon would the Atlantic railroads, through Virginia and the Carolinas, penetrate into Ohio and Indiana.—Soon would the Gulf railroads, through Louisiana and Mississippi, penetrate into Illinois and Iowa. And soon would the Pacific railroads cut through the intervening wilderness. The honor of the Northwest would be saved. The honor of the South would be saved.—Both have fought for principle, and they can respect each other. Why should they not come together?

But though all this is so, and the signs of the times point, unmistakably, to the union of the Northwestern and Southern States, attracting the States of the Pacific, and preserving the territories, thereby grasping the question of peace or war, between the sections and of universal collision between the maritime nations, still let it not be forgotten that the government at Washington is yet in the hands of the abolitionists, and that Abraham Lincoln has remaining on the water and in the field powerful fleets and armies, led by unscrupulous men, for the destruction of the South. Neither let it be forgotten that from sixty to ninety days must pass before those political events, now transpiring, that promise such fair and glorious results as have been indicated, can be practically perfected, and that, in the meanwhile, the spring campaigns in Virginia, Tennessee and the Mississippi Valley have to be fought. If disaster should befall us under Lee, under Johnston, or under Pemberton, it will reinvigorate the party of the abolitionists and greatly retard, if not suppress, the action of Northwestern States giving rise, most probably, to the prolonged and complicated evils above shadowed forth.—The South, therefore, should prepare for tremendous battles in all three directions, and her generals should be imbued with a sense of the deep responsibilities resting upon them. The olive branch of peace can only be plucked by the hand of victory. PYTHON.

GRENADA, Jan. 7, 1863.

The Northern Gold Market.

At the last accounts gold had experienced a slight decline at the North, which is thus explained by the *Herald:*

The amendment to the Tax Bill adopted by Congress on Wednesday knocked the premium upon gold down to 165⅛ yesterday—a fall of nearly 5 per cent.—and occasioned great slaughter among the speculators in Wall street. The amendment provides that all contracts for the sale or purchase of gold or silver coin, "if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing, and subject to the stamp act, the tax being equal in amount to one-half of one per centum, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged or deposited; that if any loan, pledge or deposit made for a less time than three days shall be renewed or extended, it shall be taxed as above; that no money shall be loaned on gold or silver coin exceeding in amount the par value of the coin, and that all such loans, if made, shall be utterly void.

The last provision stops the operations of the gold speculators. If they buy gold now they must have the ready cash to pay the difference between the par value and the premium for no one can lend them more than the par value of the gold. For example, if the speculator goes into Wall street to buy ten thousand dollars in gold at 165, he can only borrow ten thousand dollars on his gold and must have the six thousand five hundred dollars premium in his pocket. Few men will desire to invest so much money in such a speculation.—Before this amendment passed a speculator could borrow fifteen thousand dollars in gold at 167, and would require only one thousand seven hundred dollars to pay the balance. Here is a difference to the speculator of five thousand dollars on a small affair of ten thousand at 167, and the greater the speculation and the higher the premium the more difference the speculator will have to keep on hand.

How many gold buyers have five, fifty or five hundred thousand dollars to invest in this way? Echo answers, few. Consequently the gold speculation is over, and, beyond the slight premium which Mr. Chase's present mismanagement of the finances sanctions, gold will soon be at par. We have often warned the gold gamblers that retribution awaited them. Now they are slaughtered and no one pities them. They have disturbed the market, inflated the prices and made the whole country suffer, that they might enrich themselves. Now the country will rejoice at their misfortunes and benefit by their losses. The day of specie payments is not far distant.

Yankee Iron-Clads.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

Eleven iron-clad vessels are progressing in this vicinity. We annex a brief account of the manner in which each is going on:

The great ocean vessels, Puritan and Dictator, although some months in course of construction, are not half finished. They cannot be completed before November. Each will have one turret, and two 20-inch guns, if ordnance of that size can be cast. These ships will be 340 feet long and 20 feet deep. The cylinder will be 100 inches in diameter, and their speed 20 miles per hour.

The Dunderberg, Mr. Webb's great ram, is also destined to occupy a great deal of time. She is now only well under way, and can scarcely be finished in 1863. She will only be a little more than half the length of the Puritan, but her tonnage will be twice as heavy, being over 7,000.

She will have ten guns in casemate two in turrets, being the most powerful battery ever conceived. Great differences of opinion exist as to the practicability of such a maritime monster, but in June, 1864, all will be known about it.

These embrace all the large iron clad ships at present building here, although others will soon be commenced.

The Manhattan, Mahepic and Tecumseh, building at Jersey City, are going ahead rapidly, and the last named will soon be launched. They are all exactly alike and built on the Monitor principle, except that they will draw less water and be higher over water mark. The whole will be fit for service about the first of September.

The Comanche is an iron-clad vessel, in all respects like the Passaic and Montauk, only that she is built in sections, which may be taken down and transported in a steamer to California, for the protection of the coast of which she is intended.

The Catskill and Keokuck belong to the navy, and are at the navy-yard.

The Roanoke has met with another obstruction. Part of her machinery has been taken out to go on board the Colorado, and she must wait to have it replaced. There is no vessel afloat so formidable as this one, and naval people give her the superiority over all the others. She will be devoted exclusively to the protection of New York harbor.

A CUTE TRICK.—A Salisbury, N. C., correspondent of the Charlotte *Bulletin*, gives the following:—

There were some eight prisoners who played a smart trick a week or two ago to make good their escape, which succeeded very well so far as they were concerned. A case or two of small pox broke out among the prisoners and guard, when it entered into some of their heads that they would have the small pox. So they took a hot iron and stuck it about over their faces and stuck pins in one another, and then went before Dr. J. W. Hall, Surgeon at the post, and he sent them to a hospital about a half a mile from the garrison. They did not stay there but a few hours, and that was only to wait until dark, when they made good their escape, and have not been heard from since.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—H. Walker Adams, the son of the late ex-Governor Adams, who was wounded at Fredericksburg, was shot in the forehead, the ball passing through the anterior lobe of the brain on that side.

Notwithstanding the loss of a portion of the brain, he is improving. His left side was paralyzed but he is now able to move both hand and foot, and there seems a fair prospect of his recovery, says the South Carolinian.

$180 REWARD.

PRIVATES David Parish, A. W. Phillips, Neil McKeithan, R. D. Shields, W. A. Broiley, and J. C. Bryan, of Co. "E" 3rd Reg't N. C. I., deserted from their company about six months ago. I will give the above reward or Thirty dollars for each for their apprehension and delivery to me at Camp near Port Royal, Va.

David Parish is 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, blue eyes and light complexion.

A. W. Phillips, is 29 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion blue eyes and light hair.

Neill McKeithan is 20 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes and light hair.

R. D. Shields is 22 years old, 6 feet high, light complexion, grey eyes and dark hair.

W. A. Broiley, description not known.

J. C. Bryan is 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion and light hair.

David Parish, A. W. Phillips, Neil McKeithan and R. D. Shields are supposed to be lurking about their homes in Moore county, N. C., and W. A. Broiley and J. C. Bryan, are supposed to be lurking in Pitt county, N. C.

W. T. ENNETT,
Capt. Co. "E" 3rd Reg. N. C. Init'ry.

Camp near Port Royal, Va., March 9th, 1863.
March 16, 1863. 133-7t-25-2t.

WILMINGTON MARKET, MARCH 18th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand for butchering purposes, and sell on the hoof at 28 to 30 cents per lb.

BACON—Is brought to market slowly and is in demand.—We quote from carts at 70 to 75 cts per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells from carts at $1 25 to $1 50 per lb.

CORN—Continues in light supply, and is in demand. We quote at $3 25 to $3 50 per bushel.

EGGS—60 to 65 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—Sells in the small way at $50 per bbl. for superfine.

LARD—In demand at 80 a 85 cts per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $8 per gallon.

POULTRY—We quote live fowls at $1 to $1 25 each, and dressed at $1 25 to $1 50. Turkies 40 to 50 cents per lb. for dressed.

POTATOES.—Sweet $3 25 to $3 75, and Irish $10 00 per bushel.

PORK.—Fresh is brought to market sparingly, and sells from carts at 40 to 50 cents per lb., as in quality.

PEA NUTS—$6 to $7 per bushel.

RICE.—Clean, 15 to 16 cents per lb.

SALT—Is in moderate demand, and Sound made sells at $8 to $10 per bushel.

SUGAR—70 to 80 cts. per lb. by the hhd.

SHEETING—Fayetteville Factory, 80 to 85 cts. per yard.

TALLOW—65 to 70 cts. per lb.

YARN—$7 to $8 per bunch.

FAYETTEVILLE, March. 16.—Bacon 70