Mobile Evening News.

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EVENING NEWS.

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The Latest News, see Second Page

(From the Register and Advertiser of the morning.)

Sherman's Movements.

All the indications point to an early and heavy attack on Mobile. The troops and materials for it are being collected on the Islands and at the mouth of the mouth of Mobile Bay. With what force the enemy will come is not precisely ascertainable, but scouts report it large; and what will be his plan of operations against the city, whether he shall try to carry it by direct assault, and by the establishment of his siege line within striking distance of our works, or by regular investment and reduction of the city's communications, if, of course, he has the force at his command, is undecided. Mobile will be no place for non-combatants, and all women and children had better be out of it. If the investment is attempted, other evils and dangers will threaten the inhabitants, which they must take into consideration. Every head of a family must decide the question for himself, however difficult and painful it may be. The General commanding does not order, but advises the departure of non-combatants. As for the rest, battle is to be the order of the day, and every male in the city who is able, should prepare at once to do his whole duty in aid of the splendid army that garrisons the city. We have every encouragement to hold out. There is a blow getting ready to fall on the heads of our enemies in Carolina and Virginia, which will change the whole aspect of the war, and require them to withdraw their armies from other quarters to retrieve their losses there. Indeed, if Lee, Beauregard and Johnston strike this blow with the force and success which they expect from it, not only will Virginia be saved, but Washington City will be uncovered and need defenders far away from home. We confidently look for the most cheering news from this great trio of Confederate Generals in a short time. We must manfully do our part and wait for the blessing.

Negro Volunteers.

The Press telegrams told us the other day of 500 negroes volunteering to serve in the army, but they were so obscure as to leave us in doubt whether the volunteering occurred at Washington in favor of Lincoln, or at Richmond in the interest of the Southern cause. "Scantling," our "right bower" from Senatobia, clears up the doubt, and on the authority of the Northern press places the act at Richmond. We hail it as a good omen—nay, more than an omen, as a first step in a new exploitation of military power that is to put from two to five hundred thousand armed soldiers in the field to fight for the safety and integrity of the Southern land. What is to prevent Alabama and Mississippi from repeating this experiment in Richmond? These two States are rich in the blood and bone with which wars are waged and battles fought and won. In the name of God, why not draw upon the treasure of holy defence when the capital lies rich and tempting to the longing patriot eye? Governors Watts and Clark of these two States have before them an armory filled to repletion with thunderbolts of power to launch against the enemies who are daring to threaten us. Seize them, Governors, and set them in the field. Gather and arm them, and march them to this gateway into your interior, and aid us to stay and hurl back the wave of invasion now mounting to overwhelm us.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

The news of the restoration of this officer to the command of his old army has had an electrifying effect upon the country. Both citizens and soldiers rejoice over it, and see in it the omen of brighter fortunes to a sacred cause.

The President has thus disarmed his enemies of one more weapon of offence against him.

Gen. Lopez, who commands the forces of his Imperial Majesty Maximilian upon the frontier of the Rio Bravo del Norte, certainly talks to us despised Confederates in accents of courtesy and friendship, to which the history of this war has made us strangers from all foreign lips. Bravo we say to the commander on the Rio Bravo! It is something to redeem the character of unfortunate Mexico, that a Mexican General is the first foreigner who has had the manliness openly to sympathize with a brave people struggling for right against power. His Emperor and the Imperial Patron of his Emperor have not dared do it. Hurrah for Lopez! Let him be remembered as the first outsider who has extended the friendly hand, and offered words of comfort and well done to us isolated Confederates. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and when triumph shall have made it fashionable to laud the heroic deeds of this people in their glorious struggle for freedom and self-government, let it never be forgotten that this Gen. Lopez was the first foreigner who sylla'ed our praise and gave us the hearty right hand of manly sympathy.

[For the Advertiser and Register.]

A Commercial View of the Situation.

To you who have abandoned your country for gain, I will not moralize about hallowed homes, and sacred altars, orphan babes, and widowed wives. I can only hope to get up a patriotic circulation by clothing your shivering, naked cowardice with the golden tissue of cupidity. The thought may startle you, that the golden god to which your thoughts now kneel will be melted in the furnace of subjugation. If your country fails, what will your gains be worth? Why, indeed, you will be the questionably happy possessor of an inconsiderable amount of gold, without which you will be obliged to seek shelter in some foreign land, whose social laws, framed in the atmosphere of royalty, have caught the contagion of court elegance and indolence, amid which you will be subordinately respectable, with cramped personal comforts, for which you will have sold your honor, your country and your liberty. In monarchies there are but two distinct classes—the nobility and the plebeian. Which position, think you, would you hold? Which deserve? This is the social view of it. Then in the event of Divine intervention securing us success, your acts would justifiably disfranchise you, and banish you from the spot dearest on earth.

Not two weeks since, the country was flushed to the temples with a hint of peace. The mistake was a serious one, for it tended to put the country on a wrong track, and lull it into a most baseless dream of security. Peace has not cast anchor in our havens; but it will, whenever the whole popular mind is molten into one, and possessed of that single thought upon which rests our redemption—united determination. We have the elements within ourselves to retain our popular rights and to construct a political constitution which will work without internal convulsions.

We are the producing people, and can govern the manufacturing people; and if we act about the work as we should, can push our commercial influence to ultra-oceanic regions. Here, then, is a system of honorable gain. It may seem distant, but it is more permanent. You may say war is a slow and tedious process for personal pecuniary advancement. True. But if your country fails, what will your possessions avail you? If you go to sleep in presence of a high wayman, he will undoubtedly rob you of all you have, and thank you for saving him the trouble of closing your eyes. If your country goes to sleep [illegible] the presence of her foe, it will be certainly murdered and then robbed. If you [illegible] would bring starvation upon the next six generations, rest blindly fugitive now, and pass back into the old despotism, where you will be compelled to pay a proportionate part of your enemy's gigantic national debt.

[illegible] to say a form of government has failed, which, after steadily rising amid the convulsions of parties, factions and State revolutions, and culminating in the admiration of the world, is now obscured by one sad disaster; but it is not easy to divine another which shall promise more glory to the sovereign country, more benefit to the subject classes, or a more sure and steady progress in the advancement of Christian civilization than ours will be if founded upon purity, national pride and patriotism.

Every observer of affairs must know that this is no time for indulging dreams of false security, or trusting for national safety to alliances that may fail us in the hour of need. Do not hope that our difficulties will be settled by diplomatic compliments. The politician believes in treaties; the true soldier says there is but one thing—*battle.*—The general sees further than the diplomatist. The slaughter of man is comparatively nothing. What is the difference whether War or Time gets you? We mistrust the material of that man who has, in time of war, *dead thoughts*, he must have corresponding dead characteristics.

Remember, the "annals of empire are chronicled in family records showing that the race of men is indeed like leaves on trees, now green in youth, now withering on the ground; yet to the branch the most bare will green leaves return, so long as the sap can remount to the branch from the root, but the branch which has ceased to take life from the root—hang it high, hang it low—is a prey to the wind and the woodman." S. C. H.

The Ladies Not without Blame in this War.

CAMP NEAR BLAKELY, ALA., March 2d, 1865.

Messrs. Editors: The ladies are not without their share of blame as to the causes of many of our difficulties in this war. The most important parts which, when combined, constitute the principal proportion of their faults, are as follows:

First, in the characters of mothers, sisters and wives. Their sons, brothers and husbands come home from the army, battle-scarred and emaciated. Fond affection wavers when placed in the balance with patriotism, and finally the scale inclines to the side of affection. So the soldier receiving encouragement from those he loves, overstays his furlough, and on going back to his command he soon gets burdened with the difficulties which surround him there, and knowing that the smiles of loved ones await him at home, he commits the crime of desertion, and disgraces himself and his family. This indeed seems hard, but it is nevertheless true. Ladies of the South! the soldier is compelled to throw his likes and dislikes in the flames of patriotism, and you must do the same. It may cause you many a pang to send off those to your country constrains you to forego the dearest wishes of your heart in this respect. I know of a fond parent living in my town, whose son came home without leave. She fixed up every thing for his departure next day, and that night told him that she loved him fondly, and would do anything in her power for him, but that he was absent from his command *without* leave, and must start back early in the morning. Disguise the fact as he might, he was a *deserter*, and *her* house should never harbor a deserter. This is the proper position for the ladies to take, and if it was universally followed, would save us many disasters, and the loss of many valuable lives, and would increase our armies to at least one-third more than their present strength.

My next appeal is principally to the *young ladies*. While the groans of the dying and the sufferings of the sick and the wounded are echoed in every passing breeze, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from the Potomac and Ohio rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—while human souls are taking their flight from far-off battle fields to enter upon the scenes of a never-ending eternity, those fair ones are giving and attending parties and dancing. Just think of it, that while you are indulging in those frivolities, that while you are tripping on the light *fantastic toe*, you are but dancing funeral dirges of hecatombs of dead, sacrificed on the altar of your country's liberty. It gives the soldier pain to know, that while he is suffering everything, and risking his very life for your sakes, that you treat thus lightly his efforts, and *dance* over his sufferings.

It has been said that woman's influence rules the world, and if this be true, you, ladies of the South, are responsible for many of the faults attributed to the men.

Whenever a soldier comes to your door, instead of permitting your husband to turn him off, you should teach him to repeat these beautiful lines of Goldsmith:

"To the household child of want
My door is open still,
And tho' my portion is but scant
I give it with good will."

Respectfully, T. C.

Yankee Poetry.

We have just come across an old fragment which admirably illustrates the peculiarities of Yankee poetry, and, we are sorry to confess, conveys a not unnecessary lesson to our own poets. When a prize was proposed for the best song to be sung by Jenny Lind on her first appearance in the United States, a *jeu d'esprit* was perpetrated after the fashion of the old "Rejected Addresses"—a collection of imitations, parodies and burlesques of the most noted poets of the country, purporting to be the songs rejected by the prize committee. The thing was a failure; there was not character enough in the productions burlesqued to support a good caricature, and had there been, there was not the wit to execute it. There was but one good thing in the book, and that was in this wise:

The committee report that they examined a hogshead-ful of songs, and after such a labor was accomplished they appear to have been completely drunk with poetry, and so was the hogshead. Under an inspiration not to be controlled, they joined hands and danced round the hogshead, extemporising the following song, in which the hogshead itself joined, and which is evidon by the quintessence of all that has been said or sung by Yankee bards, from Timothy Dwight to George P. Morris:

GRAND COMMITTEE CHORUS.

Prepared expressly for the occasion by the American Muse.

FIRST PRIZE COMMITTEE MAN.

O, what fancies through my noddle,
Jump Jim Crow!
Hail Columbia! Yankee Doodle!
Round about we go.
Chorus.—Up and down, high and low,
Westward, ho!
Round about the hogshead go!

SECOND P. C. MAN.

Stars ascendant! Stripes resplendent!
Sons of liber y!
Thanatopsis! Barnumopsis!
Woodman, spare that tree.
Chorus.—

THIRD P. C. MAN.

Flag of freedom! Spangled banner!
O'c-ule-is!
Sons of heroes! Oh, Susanna,
Don't you cry for me.
Chorus.—

HOGSHEAD.

Joel Barlow! guns and triggers!
Long time ago!
Lyres and lyrics! tropes and figures!
Round about I go.
Chorus.—Have a care, mind your toes;
Round about the hogshead goes.

FOURTH P. C. MAN.

Eagles flying! steamers plying!
Sacramento's waves!
New York City! Prize Committee!
Stand your ground, my braves!
Chorus.—

FIFTH P. C. MAN.

Drums and fifes! fife and fiddle!
Independence day!
Yankee Doodle! Barnum diddle!
Hail Columbia!
Chorus.—Up and down, high and low,
Westward, ho!
A thousand poets in a row,
Yankee doodle, Jim Crow,
Round and round about we go.

[For the Advertiser and Register.]

CLEBURNE.

MAGNI STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

I.

Ah! Sir Launcelot, there thou lies, that were never matched by any earthly hands.

Weep, soldiers, weep the fallen brave;
Let no false shame restrain your grief;
This day we lay in deathless grave,
A stainless man and peerless chief.

II.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam chari capitis?

Can feeling hearts such grief endure,
Or loving hearts their tears restrain;
Oh! true of heart, of purpose pure,
When shall we see thy like again.

III.

Plcurez! Plcurez! Fleur de la Chivalric, Du Guesclin est mort.

Weep Southern sire, and Southern maid,
No more shall flash his conquering brand;
This day your champion low is laid;
Let one long wail go through the land.

IV.

Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon.

Rejoice ye hostile Northern host;
Rejoice in camp and festal hall,
Well ye that day a victory boast,
That saw our noble Cleburne fall.

V.

Official reports of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Tunnel Hill, Franklin, &c.

Oh, well ye mind his battle shout,
In crash of steel, and storm of lead;
When from the field, in panic rout
Ye ran, and left your thousands dead.

VI.

Side victor heroam calcas.

Respect, ye brave, the sacred soil,
Where sleeps our noble chief, and best;
He hears no more war's wild turmoil;
The Warrior's soul is gone to rest.

VII.

The good knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust, &c.

The warrior's soul is gone to rest,
The knight is dust, his sword hath rust,
Our hearts bow down, by grief oppressed,
His soul's repose is peace we trust.

MOBILE, Feb. 15, 1865.

Gen. Howell Cobb.

We copy the following paragraphs from the eloquent speech made by Gen. Cobb to the people of Macon on the 16th inst. Speaking of despondency, he said:

What, then, is the cause? It is not with the brave boys in the field. They have none of it. They are not afraid Lincoln's armies can whip them. It is not on account of disloyal men or disloyalty among the people, for there is not enough of those to make any sensible impression on the public mind. What, then, is it? *It is the love of property! it is miserable avarice!* that has crept into your souls unawares, and is gnawing out the very vitals of your patriotism.

I want to talk plainly to you, my countrymen, on this subject. Examine your hearts carefully, and see if it is not so. Is it not the love of your wives and children that causes it. It is not the love of your sons, for you have sent them to the field to fight for your country. Some of them are still confronting the foe, others are maimed, and others gone to their last account. It is none of those things which causes the despondent feeling; but it is the *love of your property!*

* * * * * * *

Friends, let me ask you how you expect to protect this property? There have been reconstructionists in this country. These have wanted to make peace with Lincoln, go back into the Union, and trust to the justice of our foes for protection in the enjoyment of their property. I want to talk with these men. If there is one of them in the hearing of my voice, let me address him. I will not make any appeal to his patriotism, but try to present arguments to his better judgment.

Then I ask: What protection do you expect when you lay down your arms in obedience to the command of Lincoln? Read to-day the public journals of the North. They are telling the people the rebellion is nearly closed; bear with Lincoln a little longer; carry on the war for him a few days, the South will soon yield, and then you shall be relieved from taxation—not the South or its people only be relieved—but the North and its self-interested people. They have already counted the value of your property, and told their creditors that there is enough of it (slaves excepted) to pay off their entire national debt. Think you that when you lay down your arms, with the enemy's hoof on your neck, he will give you protection, property, or liberty? Will the loyal men of Massachusetts and Connecticut be willing to pay enormous taxes to relieve the country of a debt that was brought on it by our rebellion? Already they have counted its value, and told their soldiers to put down the rebellion and they would find our broad field ample to wipe out their national debt, and furnish a home to every one of their soldiers gratis.

Then I put it to you to-night, as a mere question of policy, leaving patriotism entirely out of view, whether it does not appeal to you in the strongest possible terms, to stand by your own country.

* * * * * * *

But what of the prospects before us. Friends, I do not wish to draw a picture to deceive you. I look upon the prospect as bright and promising. As God is my judge, I have yet to see the first despondent hour. [Applause.] I believe it will render the success of our cause as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun, if every man would act as I feel. I don't profess to come up to the standard of duty. "If it cost me my property and my life, be it so; but, O God give me the liberty and independence of my country."

Are you willing to give up the grasp you have on your liberty? Are you willing to be reduced to poverty and rags if necessary to secure the independence of the country? Every man should be. Your condition will be far better, if it costs the last dime you have, than go back to the embrace of your enemies.

Thank God! I have not one cent outside of the Confederate States, and not a dime in specie, in it. Give up your property if it be necessary for liberty, and live and die in poverty. Better men than you or I have lived and died in poverty. The Saviour of mankind was meek and lowly in heart. He lay his head. I advocate no lawlessness—no violence in giving up or ridding men of their property. The sacrifices I ask are those of a free and willing heart.

Friends, bear with my earnestness; for when I am touching this point, I feel that I am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemy—our real foe in his strongest hold. I do not fear Lincoln nor Seward, nor all their hordes. They will be scattered and defeated. The enemy which I fear is here, entrenched in your hearts, and deeply seated in your affections. Let us tear down it at idol, and bring free and honest hearts to the support of our cause. It is better to be free than to be rich. It is better to be beggars and free, than to be enslaved and have millions of the miserable, perishing stuff which we call property.

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I want unity. When the Legislature meets, gentlemen, discuss your measures and differ as widely upon other questions as you please; but let the independence of your country reign supreme in your hearts. If your journals exhibit yeas and nays on any subject, let it not be upon the great and vital question of the country. There has been some talk of a State Convention. What do you want with it? What do we want? We want an army. We want men to go back to the service who are absent without leave. Will a State Convention put more men in the ranks? We want clothes put on the backs of our men, shoes on their feet, arms and ammunition in their hands, and courage and a heroic determination to be free infused into their whole being.—Will a Convention do this? We want provisions—meat, wheat, corn, etc, to feed our men. Will a State Convention furnish these? Tell me of a single thing good that it can or will do, and I am content. Do you want a Convention for peace? Lincoln has told you that you shall have no peace, save upon submission—craven, cowardly submission. Do you want it for negotiation? Lincoln will not negotiate. Do you want it for the protection of your property and private rights? Your Legislature is ample for this. Be not deceived.—When the people call a Convention, it is to give expression to the voice of sovereignty. Your Legislature, your Governor, Congress, the President, any or all of these are not sovereign, but a Convention is, and should only be called when it is necessary for the sovereign to be heard. Where is the necessity for Georgia, in her sovereign capacity, to be heard now? There is none. What Georgia wants is a united people. If there is, in all the country, a man who yet has a lingering feeling to go back into the Union, he may advocate a Convention. He wants the sovereignty of Georgia to speak.

* * * * * * *

I went to the graveyard, and stood there among the city of the dead. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our gallant soldiers sleeping their last sleep, who had given their lives a holy sacrifice for a holy cause. And I thought of reconstruction! and it seemed as though a voice rose from the graves of the gallant dead, saying, "NEVER! TOUCH IT NOT!" and I called upon God to witness that I had sworn I never would, and to help me God, I never will! (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) Life is but a span.—Property is but a floating show; Put me in the grave, *but never put on me the garment of a Submissionist!* (Cheers.)

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Successor of Breckinridge.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN.

AUGUSTA, March 3.—Richmond papers of the 19th say that Gen. E. C. Holmes succeeds Gen. Breckinridge in command of the Department of Tennessee.

The enemy are in winter quarters at Knoxville. Senator Morgan has refused to become Yankee Secretary of the Treasury.

The cavalry bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

The Confederate steamer Chameleon, lately the Tallahassee, is under strict surveillance of customs at Nassau, to prevent a breach of international or revenue laws.

A rumor is current in reliable circles that Sherman crossed the Catawba and is hurrying towards Wilmington or the coast. He found unexpected obstructions on the way to the rear of Lee's army. A courier who left Charlotte on the 28th reports the rumor generally believed.

☞ Some time since we published a letter of Gen. Price to Gen Smith denouncing Gov. Reynolds. We now find in a Northern paper the following from the Texas Republican, which refers to the one we have published:

WASHINGTON, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the Texas Republican.—In an editorial in your valuable paper, of the 13th inst., you make use of the following language:

"Gen. Price, in our opinion, owes it to himself, to the truth of history and to the country, to demand a court of inquiry, properly organized, which will deliberately and impartially examine all the facts connected with the late Missouri expedition and pronounce a correct judgment." * * So far, I agree with you. I could not see that any good would result to myself or the cause for which I have been battling, by engaging in a newspaper controversy with the author of the charges published against me in your paper of the 23d of Dec. last. On the 6th inst. I handed to Gen. Kirby Smith the following letter, in addition to which I made a most earnest and urgent appeal, requesting that my official report should be published, which gives all the facts of the Missouri campaign as they occurred from day to day, which request Gen. Smith has under consideration. I feel perfectly competent to sustain these facts before the public by unquestionable testimony, and I do not intend to remix my energies until it has been done. In the event the author of the charges in your paper of the 23d ult. does not prefer charges against me, I shall demand a court of inquiry, which will not fail to convict me of incompetency or stamp the author with infamy.

Very respectfully, STERLING PRICE.

Strip for the Fight.

The Examiner closes an article on the result of the Peace Commission in the following theme:

If ever nation had a cause that could stir its blood and kindle its soul, that have we this day.—While our enemies deliberately avow their fell intention to destroy us, they at the same moment run riot in the wildest outrages and insults. Seward invites a deputation of our chief statesmen to meet him in order that all the world might see him administering to them a kick. And at the instant when our Commissioners are received on board a river steamer, there is triumphantly exhibited to them the report of that scene in the Yankee Congress where members were leaping with joy, embracing one another, falling into hysterics and dancing, like French Terrorists in *Carmagnole complete*, for joy at having allured their Constitution so as to make sure that if we ever should come back into their Union, there would at all events be no Constitution for us. It was for this, it seems, Lincoln and Seward connived through their meeting with Confederate "Commissioners!"—for this, and also to tell them to their faces that they are criminals, due to the gallows under a certain law of "treason," and to demand their obedience to the law and their doifal acceptance of its penalties. It is true these laws do not affect us; they can amend their Constitution to fit themselves, and hang their own citizens in their own country; they can make as many laws as they please against slavery in the United States—with that the Confederate States have nothing to do—but the insolent intention of elaborate insult in the whole procedure is not the less conspicuous—and insult from what a people! Insult, too, to which we exposed *our selves!*

But no recrimination—no looking back. We have now to strip for the spring campaign, throwing aside every weight. Under the spur of these last outrages, if the whole country do not rise as one man to sweep its invaders from the soil with a perfect tempest of vengeance, it will be because we do not wish, and do not deserve, to be free. The voices of brave statesmen, long tried and trusted, begin to ring through the land, to shame the in talent and the unkewarm. The stragglers and absentees from the army are going to have a hard time of it at home, for the women and old men will make the place too hot for them; each State Legislature will now devise new and more searching methods of turning out all its fighting men into the field—that is, we may make an end by crowning this year with the laurels of victory.

And happily General Lee will command all the Confederate armies. We may all feel confident that this year our affairs are in the hands of a thorough soldier, and that the many good officers trained in the war will be assigned to the duties which they are respectively best fitted to hold. As we are to have another campaign, in God's name let it be a thundering one.

Lo, the Poor Negro!

The Yankee farmers in South Carolina are already making a characteristic reputation as "slave drivers." We see it stated in the papers that there was a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society recently held in Boston. A Dr. Knox, who had been down South, at Beaufort, among the islands, within Saxton's lines, was one of the speakers. He professed to speak the actual truth, and from actual experience declared the whole idea of "freemen" was a hideous joke; the President's emancipation proclamation a sham. The so-called freedmen at the South were to-day as bad off as they were in slavery; worse off than before the war, for the Northern men who had gone down there and taken charge of the "poor negro," in the name of philanthropy, were full as wicked, as oppressive, as tyrannical—yes, more wicked and avaricious than the original slaveholders.

The day wages for a negro on Sea Island cotton fields is worth $1 a day at the present prices for cotton; but they who hold the plantations make the negro work for fifteen cents a day, and, if he dare to complain, is treated with the foulest language, abused in various cruel ways, scourged, and threatened with immediate enlistment in the army. In this way they are forced to submit to the most galling servitude. Before closing his address this Dr. Knox had something to say about the "Freedmen's Society." He characterized it as "The God Forsaken National Freedmen's Aid Society!" It was a humbug, a cheat; obtained funds under false pretences to buy goods, which they sell to the negroes and then pocket the money. The society, united with the Northern slaveholders, were grinding the negro to the dust, in the name of humanity, and growing on the sufferings of the black man and the miseries of the country. As for Gen. Saxton, Dr. Knox declared, in the most emphatic terms, and repeated the declaration, that "Gen. Saxton, who is a coward and a rascal, stands at the head of this oppression, and is, practically, the head and leader of the slaveholders at Port Royal."

This affords a very fair sample of the freedom that will be given to the negro by his Yankee liberators, in the event they are successful in this war. The Northern people have been taught to believe that the negroes of the South have been raised, worked and treated like brutes, like an ox or a mule, and hence it is, that when they find that they can make money out of the negroes' labor, the feeling of avarice overcomes that of humanity and they work and treat the negro in accordance with their exaggerated and preconceived opinions of his condition, duty and labor before his liberation. They argue that if he has been treated as a brute all his life, it is not wrong for them to continue that treatment, more especially as the negro owes his freedom to them. Having no interest in the negro farther than his day's labors concerned, they take no care of his health, comfort, present and future welfare. When it is too late, the poor, deluded negro finds he has committed a fatal error in deserting a comfortable home where he was surrounded by friends whose interest it was to provide for his wants and well being, for a home among the Yankees who have no care for him whatever, further than to get his labor for nothing.—Appeal.

DEATH OF MAJOR F. W. DILLARD.—It is with feelings of sadness and deep regret that we announce the death of this estimable gentleman and efficient officer, which took place at his residence, near this city, yesterday morning. Major Dillard was native only esteemed in this community, and by his unwearying and industry has rendered himself one of our most valuable public functionaries, in whom all had implicit confidence, and whose services have more than once been acknowledged by the Heads of departments at Richmond. He leaves a family of interesting children, a wife, and many relatives and friends, who will ever remember him as a benefactor and friend who was entitled to and received their fullest confidence, esteemed and loved; and now that he has gone from amongst them, he will be mourned and his memory cherished as long as they and time survive.—[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AND B. F. BUTLER.—No English gentleman—no man fit to be received at any English table, however humble—no one not utterly lost to manhood and to honor—would interchange a word with the "famous" General Butler. The American papers know this, and yet they tell us Professor Goldwin Smith is Gen. Butler's guest. This is too bad, because it charges on the Professor a degree of vileness, baseness and want of manly feeling which would exclude him from the house of every self-respecting Englishman, and doom him to the life of a social pariah. The hand that had touched that of Gen. Butler could never be permitted to politely by its clasp the hand of a gentleman.

The guest of the coward who makes war on women and children can never be the guest of an English lady. The man so lost to honor and manhood that he could sit at the same board with the scoundrel who directed his troops to treat the ladies of New Orleans as women of the town, could never be allowed to associate with Englishmen or to speak to English women. His presence in the most general gathering would be an insult to the whole party.—[London Standard.

BRUTAL.—During the examination of arbitrary arrests in the old Capitol prison, a member of Congress testified that on approaching Secretary Stanton for the purpose of learning whether or not it was possible to procure a general exchange of prisoners, Stanton remarked, "I will never be fool enough to exchange sound men for skeletons."

☞ "Of all things," said Mrs. Hamana, "never may I become that despicable thing, a woman living upon admiration! The village matron, dying up for her husband and children at evening, is far the most enviable and respectable."

A NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—In the case of the United States vs. the law libraries of Moise and Randolph, it was in evidence that defendant, Moise, acted in this city as Judge of a Confederate District Court, in which he had pronounced confiscation decrees against the property of Northern citizens. Other testimony was adduced, tending to show that Moise was a great rebel. So all his right, title and interest in the law library were confiscated. In the case of Randolph the evidence was not quite so severe. There was no evidence against him.

☞ The following anecdote of the Iron Duke is recommended by a Yankee paper to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions. A man came to the Duke, "What have you to offer?" said the Duke. "A bullet-proof jacket, your grace." "Put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang a bell. An aid-de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load with ball cartridge." The inventor disappeared and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF PRISONERS.—The Exchange Commissioner, yesterday evening, received information of the arrival in the Bay of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. Major Purell will go down this morning to receive them, and will return with them about 12 o'clock. The naval prisoners captured in Mobile Bay in August are among the number.

We trust that the Commissioners will be able at their conference to-day to make such arrangements as will embrace all prisoners captured in this department.

CHEST'S MATCHES.—We invite attention to the advertisement of F. L. Cherry & Co., the pioneers, we believe, in the match business in this city.—They have earned a good reputation for their strict attention to business and the real excellence of their manufacture. Their matches are now warranted *sure fire* in every case; and from the test we have applied to them, we are inclined to believe they are as good as lucifers generally get to be.

Read the advertisement, and call on Cherry.

J. M. ROBERTS. WM. HUDDLESTON.

J. M. ROBERTS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS, will attend to the sale of all kinds of PRODUCE, and the purchase of Goods ordered. Will also sell Negroes and Real Estate, and attend to the collection of Drafts, Notes, and claims for the wages of Impressed Negroes. Jan

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST, December 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —

I. All officers and men absent from commands serving in this Military Division, without authority from their department or corps commanders, are ordered to rejoin their commands at once.

II. All non-commissioned officers or privates belonging to the cavalry service, who may be so absent, will be dismounted and forwarded to their commands—their horses and equipments being turned in to the nearest Post Quartermaster, to be disposed of as authorized in Act 26, published in General Orders No. 58, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, 1864.

III. Department, District and Post Commanders, Provost Marshals, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, are specially requested to give their attention to these orders, and will take immediate steps to collect and forward to their proper commands all such absentees.

IV. Department and Army Commanders will take steps to transfer to infantry commands all cavalrymen so collected, reporting each case as directed in Par. II, G. O. 55, A. and I. G. O., 1864.

By command of Gen. Beauregard.

JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA, Meridian, Miss., Jan. 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4

It is evident from the reports of detached men furnished by the various Post Officers in this Department, that the provisions of General Order No. 123, from Department Headquarters, dated October 12, 1864, and paragraph IV, General Order No. 84, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, 1864, are in many instances disregarded.—It is hereby made the special duty of Post Commandants to enforce the provisions of the above recited orders; and hereafter to prefer charges against any of the officers of their respective posts who continue to disobey them.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.

E. SURGET, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA, Meridian, Jan. 28, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 28

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II. All Officers on Post duty will in future forward their applications for leave of absence through the Commandants of the Posts at which they are stationed, and will, under no circumstances, absent themselves without the knowledge and consent of the Post Commander.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.

E. SURGET, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT ALA., MISS. AND EAST LA., CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Meridian, Miss., Jan. 18, 1865.

Circular order from this office in regard to furnishing transportation by rail for horses, mules, wagons, etc., dated Selma, Ala., Oct. 28d, 1864, is so modified as to allow Major E. H. Ewing, Chief Inspector Field Transportation, or any of the officers of his department, to make such shipments of Field Transportation by rail as they may deem advisable, taking into consideration the interests of the public service.

Transportation Quartermasters and Agents will recognize the orders of Major Ewing, or any of his subordinate officers for transportation.

JOHN W. YOUNG, Major and Chief Quartermaster.

Approved: By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor. J. D. SAYERS, A. A. G.

Official Envelopes.

☞ We are now manufacturing a Superior Article of Envelopes, suitable for Officers, Lawyers and others, whose business requires Envelopes of large size.

Also, on hand, A Quantity of Letter Envelopes. Sold only at wholesale. Apply at this office.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA, Meridian, Miss., Jan. 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.

I. Major Gen. N. B. FORREST is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, which he is authorized to subdivide at his discretion.

II. Until Gen. Forrest can reach the District Headquarters and issue orders relative to the organization of his command, the present Sub District Commanders will report to these Headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.

E. SURGET, Lieut. Colonel and A. A. G.

Exchange Notice.

OFFICE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, MOBILE, Jan. 7, 1865.

The Confederate prisoners, officers and men, delivered in Mobile Bay January 6th, 1865, are exchanged.

JAS. R. CORELL, Ass't Comm'r Exchange.

DEP'T OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA, Meridian, Dec. 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 151.

Hereafter all Officers within this Department applying for the detail of detailed men, will forward with their applications and the medical certificate of disability a statement of the number of men already in their employment, the commands to which they belong, and the grounds upon which they have been based. No application or recommendation for detail which is unaccompanied by this statement will be approved.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.

A. J. WATT, A. A. G.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, December 21, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING RULES, LAWS AND ORDINANCES for the regulation of SLAVES and better government thereof, will be observed and enforced:

That it is not lawful to buy or receive from or sell to any slave any commodity, or to give or sell liquor, secrete or entertain any slave, without the written consent of the owner.

That all slaves brought into the city for sale or hire, with description and age, must be recorded in a book with the City Clerk, and no person can establish or keep a depot for the sale or hire of slaves, without first obtaining permission from the Mayor.

That no slave can hire his own time or the time of any other slave—the owner permitting it is liable to fine.

That it is unlawful for any person to employ or hire any slave, or contract to hire without the consent of the owner.

That slaves working by the day must first obtain a badge from the City Clerk.

That slaves living apart from their owners must have permits, and can only occupy property belonging to their owners, or rented by them.

That it is unlawful for free negroes to associate with slaves.

That slaves absent twenty-four hours from their owners premises without a pass, are held as runaways.

That four or more slaves associated together from their owners premises, is an unlawful assemblage.

That no slave shall use rude, violent or blasphemous language, carry clubs, or any description of weapons, not to congregate in the streets, nor to ride or drive horses faster than a walk or mod rate trot, not to smoke in the street, or commit any disorder, nor direct or trespass, nor to lift hand against any white person, nor to barter or conceal any other slave, or write for or furnish any other slave with a pass or free paper. Not to own any horse, mare, gelding, mule, cow, hog or dog, nor be out after nine o'clock P. M.

That slaves walking on sidewalks, pavements and crossings, on meeting or passing white persons, will in all cases, take the outside, and, if necessary, the street—and no slave will be permitted to wear a mask, or face disguised in any other manner. All good and orderly slaves will be protected, and libertine shown them, but they had best not draw on themselves the penalties of the law.

The Police are ordered to arrest all who violate these rules, laws and ordinances.

R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S. MIL. DIST., MISS. & E. LA., Jackson, Miss., Jan. 6, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 8.

Brigade Commissaries are hereby directed to require from all Commissaries serving with troops in their respective Sub Districts, prompt reports of all indebtedness contracted by them hereafter for subsistence, and when the Commissaries are not bonded, to take up the receipts given by them, and to give their own certified accounts therefor, if they have not funds to liquidate the same. Those supplies will be accounted for by the Brigade Commissary by approved Provision Returns, which such acting Commissaries are required to furnish. In all cases where detachments are ordered on service, and it is impracticable for them to transport or draw rations in kind, the commutation will be paid in advance, if funds can be had for the purpose. If not, a Commissary or acting Commissary will be designated for such detachment, and upon his return, the same course pursued as above prescribed. Such acting Commissaries will be informed of the amount of the daily ration, and particularly cautioned not to exceed it in quantity or quality in their issues. Commanding officers cannot, by order, increase the ration.

A monthly report of the indebtedness incurred by each Sub-District will be made by its Brigade Commissary to this office, stating briefly each claim, and by whom the certified account was made.

The tax in kind will be used, as far as practicable, by all Commissaries and acting Commissaries, where subsistence cannot be drawn from a Post, and the receipts given theref

MOBILE EVENING NEWS.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1865

Parties sending us money by Express are requested to endorse their names and address on the wrapper. This will prevent confusion and ensure a prompt compliance with their wishes, as packages by Express frequently reach us in advance of the same letter by mail.

Timely Notice.

The time for taking out Confederate States licenses for the year 1865, expires on the 7th of the present month. The tax collector of the Government has sometime since given the proper notice, and very many persons have so far failed to comply with the requirements of the law. The collector has no discretion in the matter, and however unpleasant it may be will be obliged to enforce the law. We give the hint to those whom it may concern.

To Military—Major Gen. Cobb, says the Columbus Enquirer, acting under orders from Gen. Beauregard, has ordered that all officers and men passing on their way to the Virginia army, must report at this place until further orders.

The preliminary trial of Col. Von Zinken, who is charged with the murder of John Lindsay, in Columbus, Ga., had not terminated at last accounts. On Tuesday the court decided it had jurisdiction in the case, and examined the witnesses for the prosecution. It was expected the trial would be closed yesterday.

The Cotton at Augusta.—The promptings of patriotism and military orders having failed to ensure a removal of cotton from Augusta, the city council has taken the matter in hand. An ordinance has been adopted, requiring all cotton to be removed from insecure places in any part of the city, and to be stored in warehouse prepared expressly for its reception. The penalty is $500 on conviction before the Recorder's Court, and $10 per day during the continuance of it in such illegal places. The ordinance is a good one, if everybody does not imagine his or her cotton is in a secure place.

Georgians Aroused.—The Macon Telegraph says: We are crowded with communications from all quarters, and from the most intelligent gentlemen in the State, denunciatory and condemnatory of the pernicious and revolutionary character of Governor Brown's message. Its unpopularity is great and wide-spread.

The Chicago Times says Lee can take seventy thousand men, march down the Shenandoah Valley into Pennsylvania, pass eastward to the Ohio and cross into Kentucky, without Lincoln being able to prevent it. The North is as much a shell to-day as the South.

The River.—The Alabama at this point is higher than before this season, and still going over the country.—[Selma paper.

Look After the Stock.—Farmers having stock in the swamps are warned to get it out, or it will be lost in the impending high water.—[Selma paper.

The River Again.—We were under the impression that the river would reach the culminating point yesterday, and then begin to recede, but it seems that we were vastly mistaken. It continued to rise all day, and so far encroached upon some of the houses bordering the ravine as to render a removal of the inmates necessary. Cattle and hogs in the distillery enclosure had also to be removed to a place of safety, and we fear that by to-morrow, unless there should be a cessation of the rain, a large portion of the lower part of the town will be inundated.—[Montgomery Advertiser, 2d.

Atrocious.—We have information of a series of diabolical outrages, committed a few nights since, in the vicinity of Mind Town, Shelby county, Ala., not far from Lime Station, which for their magnitude and cold-blooded character, surpass anything we have heard of. The facts, as they were related to us, are these:

A party of thirty men, armed with pistols, muskets, and each having a led horse in addition, went to the house of a Mr. Hunnicut and shot him through the window. Though badly wounded he was not killed, and they entered the house and finished him in the arms of his wife. A few minutes after they killed his son, a soldier who was at home on furlough, and a negro man. They then robbed the house and stole a lot of horses. Afterwards they proceeded to the house of Mr. Cobb and killed him and a negro, and from thence to Mr. Huckaby's, killing him.

Who these men were is not known. Not the slightest clue to them has been obtained, and much excitement exists in the country concerning their depredations. By some they are supposed to be wandering soldiers, absent from their commands, while, by others, they are thought to be an organized band of deserters and tories.—Whoever they are, they should be hunted down and exterminated without delay. Such atrocities should not be permitted to go unpunished.—[Chattanooga Rebel.

Not All Gone.—We understand that the select medical board for conscripts, located at Camp Watts, near Notasulga, Ala., are examining three or four hundred cases every month and receiving about one-*third of them for the field!* We do not know whether there are other members of this energetic, intelligent, patriotic Board, besides its accomplished President, Dr. W. R. Jones and his younger brother, Dr. E. W. Jones, both, we believe, of Tuskegee, Ala., and sons of the distinguished and venerable Dr. Jones of that place. Taking the efficiency of this board for the standard, and it is *far too high an one*—the whole medical machinery would turn out *annually* to the Confederacy, an army of seventy-five thousand men!—[Columbus (Ga.) Times.

The Slave States—*Area and Population.*—The area of the ten States in which cotton is raised is 213,220 square miles, and that of the five border States is 185,079—making a total of 913,100 square miles. The area of the cotton States alone exceeds about four times that of Great Britain or Prussia. It is nearly three times that of France, five times larger than all Germany, about three or four times larger than Spain, and nearly double that of the Russian empire in Europe. And, taking the entire area of all the slave States, they give a surface surpassing in extent all the territory held in Europe by the boasted five Powers, with Spain and Turkey thrown in.

The census of 1850 shows that the population of the cotton States was 9,526,731—6,222,418 white and 3,304,313 slaves. According to the ratio of increase of whites and blacks during the decade previous to 1860, the present population of the slave States embraced about 8,900,000 whites and about 4,300,000 of blacks, giving a total population of 13,500,000.

A New Disease in the City.—We hear frequent mention of a new and peculiar disease that is now somewhat prevalent about town that seems to baffle all medical aid, and by the rapid stages it assumes renders death almost a certainty. In a few minutes the patient has ceased to exist. From all that we can learn, it appears to have many of the peculiarities of a congestive chill. We know of one instance in particular, of a negro who left his work at night in the enjoyment of vigorous, robust health, and at daybreak he was found a corpse, having made no complaint as to being ill, and having apparently died without the slightest pain.—[Mont. Advertiser.

Life in Augusta.—Says a correspondent of the Dispatch: In my last I wrote you of the enormous prices in Augusta. I have to report the market to-day gradually on the increase. A few more days and a man cannot live unless he is a Jew, a speculator, a quartermaster or a commissary. We soldiers in the army manage to thrive very well on our humble fare, thanks to the Government we are battling to maintain. What though our food be rough, our cause is good, and "Pickle Joe" gives us sufficient of the former to keep up life and hope.—When I hear the various songs sound the dinner hour, I fall back on my grass sheet, partake of a slice of "bull beef" and hard tack," walk to the Planters' hotel and pick my teeth as triumphantly as though I had invested twenty-five dollars in Confederate money for dinner. I then light my pipe, smoke big, look over the register, and who knows the difference!—Such is life in Augusta.

A Confederate Captain, who was within four miles of Hunterville, about ten days ago, informs the Montgomery Advertiser that the statement of the Selma papers, that the enemy had occupied Hunterville, is a mistake. When he left Madison county, the enemy were there in force, supposed to be 20,000.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing under date of Feb. 1st, furnishes the following item:

Mrs. Foote arrived here last night, and reported to Gov. Johnson. Her story is identical with that telegraphed all over the country, just after her arrival at Washington, and need not be repeated here. She looks well, and was cordially received by her friends. She says that her husband will try to visit this city on parole, to examine into the situation, and act as his constituents shall desire. Those who know the blustering Foote, predict that he will be making Union speeches in less than a month. However, he is a "man of no consistency" anyhow, and no one cares what position he takes.

A small teacher, who had just received an appointment in a quiet country village, says that of the second morning "I found leisure to look about me, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three-legged stool. 'Is that the dunce's stool?' I said to a little girl of five. The eyes sparkled, all the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, 'I suppose it is—the teacher sits on that.'"

The River.—The river is still rising rapidly.—[Mobile Tribune.

[For the Evening News.]

Woman's Influence.

Mirabeau affirmed that a revolution was impossible unless women took an active part in it, and history has proved the capability of the female mind to meet any exigency which circumstances might call forth. Without forsaking the sphere for which, by our more tender and delicate organization, God has fitted us, we can do much to aid our brave defenders in delivering our beloved country from the wretched doom which awaits her as a conquered province, and ourselves from being not only a subjugated people, but the *bondsman of slaves.*

The dust of ages cannot dim the brightness which women have added to their country's glory. England's "Maiden Queen;" the virgin martyrs of France; Maria Theresa of Austria; Zenobia of Palmyra; Catherine of Russia; Madame Roland, who has been termed "the law-giver of the French Revolution;" these and many others have given to posterity evidences of sublime heroism and virtue unsurpassed in the history of men; and until Time ceases to be they will remain as archetypes of noble imitation and virtuous action.—"What woman has done, woman may do again;" and although we may not be called upon to endure martyrdom, or buckle on the armor of war, yet there is much for us to do; an *individual responsibility* rests upon us all, and every lady can wield an influence which will result in good or evil to the welfare of our common cause. Many like the modest violet, blooming in retirement, may deem themselves devoid of influence, but even that simple little flower, by its beauty and fragrance, can impart delight to the senses, and no woman, however retiring and unobtrusive she may be, is without influence. "But what can we do?" has frequently been asked. My dear country woman, you need only read the resolutions which have been lately adopted by the ladies of Mobile, and in them you will find embodied all that may be done. Let us, therefore, resolve that we will *dedicate all our energies and influence to the promotion and maintenance of our holy cause*, and will never cherish or utter a desponding sentiment, especially in the presence of those who are battling for our sacred rights; but let us, with unswerving faith in the righteousness of our cause, and with trust in God, point them to the polar star of Hope, and "preach to them the gospel of faith."

Much can we do, not only by speaking words of cheer and comfort to the care-worn soldiers, many of whom are far away from their homes and cherished ones, but we can also administer to their wants, and like the wife of our great and noble Washington, employ our time in knitting socks to cover their bleeding feet. It is not only the memory of a nation's honor that nerves their hearts on the field of battle, but the remembrance of tender, helpless womanhood, which looks *to them* for protection from a ruthless foe, who has no mercy or respect for our sex. The hundreds and thousands of dollars which are expended on unlikely social entertainments and costly apparel, may be devoted to the alleviation of the wants of the destitute widows and orphans of soldiers who sacrificed their all for *you*, and in assisting in establishing a Wayside Home for the wounded men who have been rendered unfit for service, and who are cut off by the tyranny of our enemies from their far distant homes. This will be casting bread upon the waters, and you will meet with your reward.

It has been said that we possess "a weakness for brass buttons"—*be it so*—we cannot plead "not guilty" to this charge, for woman loves only the brave,

"And scorns the coward, who would be a slave."

But we admire brass buttons *only* when they adorn *the worthy.* May may be seen daily upon our sidewalks, dazzling the eye with their glistening buttons and gold lace, but as Shakespeare truly said,

"All is not gold that glitters."

It is a fact worthy of observation, that the most elaborate *chevron*, and gaudy uniforms, belong chiefly to those *prudent officers* who occupy "bomb-proof positions," for there is little likelihood that they will ever have their garments soiled or injured by powder, shot or shell. We look with deep sympathy and admiration upon the empty sleeve, the tarnished buttons, and rusty garb of the *true* soldier, and of him think—

"That gloomy outside like a rusty chest,
Contains the shining treasure of a soul,
Resolute and brave!"

Let us pledge ourselves that we will look with utter contempt upon all loafers from their post of duty, all *skulkers from service, who have not the manhood to defend us*, and emulate the spirit of the noble Carthaginian woman, who, when her husband became a traitor to his country, exclaimed, with patriotic zeal, "Live Hasdrubal, if thou canst survive Carthage!" and threw herself and little ones into the flames of her burning palace.

The inquiry has been made—How can we identify the *skulkers?* I reply, in ways innumerable; and it has been said that the perception of woman is intuition, almost instinct, therefore there will be no difficulty in *unmasking the impostors.* In one respect, a fearful responsibility rests upon the women of the South. I allude to those who entice our soldiers from their post of duty to participate in extravagant festivities, which should meet with the censure and disapprobation of every true-hearted woman. In this a time for revelry, while the dark shadow of Azrael hovers over our grief-stricken land, and hearts are bleeding and breaking? Is it a time for gay music and dancing, when the enemy is at our very doors, and we know not what day our city may pass through the fiery ordeal which has been the melancholy fate of every city in the South? Remember Belshazzar! We are commanded not to despise the chastening of the Lord; and in thus hardening our hearts, and forgetting in untimely hilarity the overwhelming calamity that is upon us, we may expect that an angry but just God will write against us that sentence, "*Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin.*" While our hearts are lifted up against the Lord of heaven, can we expect the blessing of an *honorable* peace? No, we cannot, and may justly expect, like the Chaldeans, to see our land in the possession of our foes, and upon our folly and wickedness will the responsibility rest. While this fatal hallucination continues, while the love of pleasure like an *ignis fatuus* is alluring us on to destruction, we cannot expect the priceless boon of Liberty. Oh, ye votaries of gayety, in a down trodden, bleeding country, let your imagination wander to the gory field of battle, that cemetery of blasted human hopes, and look upon the mangled forms and glazed eyes of the heroic dead, *who died for you!* Will not the memory of their dying groans, as their life-blood ebbed away, occasion a pang of remorse, or are your consciences seared? Suppose, in the midst of your festivity, a scene could be unfolded to your gaze, like the vision of Ezekiel in the valley of dry bones! Suppose from every battlefield of this desolate land, "bone should come to bone," and the mighty dead should arise and pass in one long solemn procession before you, would not the merry laughter be hushed, the blood congeal in your veins, and the cheeks which were flushed with joyous excitement, rival in whiteness the ghostly faces of the dead? In that solemn procession, do you recognize no *familiar faces*, no *form* which while living was so dear to you, that your heart's desire was that one winding sheet might envelop both? Ah, well may your heart throb with awe and anguish, as you gaze in imagination upon those who, *could* they rise from their nameless graves, would point at you the finger of scorn and reproach you for your heartless forgetfulness of the heroic dead! Oh, my countrywomen, think of the wild wail of anguish, which is going up to high Heaven from the widow, orphan and fatherless—from bereaved and breaking hearts, and were tears in that happy sphere, angels would weep over the scenes of agony daily enacted in this sorrow-stricken land! Could the dim veil of futurity be drawn aside, we know not what scenes of horror might greet our gaze, and it behooves us to put away extravagance and frivolity, and act as becometh *true* daughters of the South. I firmly believe, that could the fire of patriotism, Promethean like, be kindled anew in every heart, and cherished by us like the sacred fire of the Parsees ere another summer's sun could beam upon us our independence would be established and our nationality acknowledged by the whole world. If every woman of the Confederacy would but be true to her God, true to her country, true to herself, and by her example, by her influence and prayers unite her efforts to those of our brave, gallant defenders, the bow of Peace would soon span our darkened political sky in unalloyed splendor and glory.

RUTH.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Confederate Cruiser in French Waters.

Yankee accounts from Charleston

Barrenness of their Captures.

Capture of Fort Anderson, N. C.

MOBILE TO BE TAKEN

The Queen's Speech to Parliament

Other Foreign Items

ROGER A. PRYOR PAROLED

Capture of a Yankee Regiment near Helena

Reported defeat of Grant by Lee

Senatoria, March 2.—A New York telegram says the French papers confirm the report of the steam ram Olinde, recently off the coast of France, is a Confederate cruiser. A large number of cases and barrels has been transferred to her from English steamers.

Senatoria, March 1.—Northern papers of the 27th ult. have been received.

Gen. Gilmore sends an official dispatch to Gen. Halleck dated Charleston, Feb. 18th, announcing the capture of that city with two hundred cannon and a supply of fixed ammunition. He says the cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridge, and two ironclads, were burnt by the rebels, and that all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer classes.

The capture of Fort Anderson, N. C., is also announced.

The Tribune's Washington special correspondent says it is estimated that the capture of Charleston and Fort Anderson, with the certain capture of Mobile, will liberate 25,000 men from the navy who can be put into the army.

Mr. Stanton telegraphs to Gen. Dix on the 24th, announcing the capture of Wilmington.

The British Parliament was opened by the royal commission on the 7th of February. The Queen's speech said her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties in America, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation.

The Confederate loan on Feb. 8th was 55 and 57.

The following is a summary of Northern telegraphic news:

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 23d says the Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution by 21 majority.

The New York Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution, asking the Government to send Gen. Anderson in a national ship to hoist over Fort Sumter the flag lowered in 1861.

A Washington telegram says that advices from France show the reported cession of Sonora without foundation, and indicate *reliance* between France and the United States not likely to undergo disturbance.

The New Orleans Times of the 21st says it was rumored in Matamoras on the 10th, that the United States Consul had been expelled from the city, and that no more clearances would be given for United States vessels from that city by imperial authority.

A New York special to the Boston Post says the President has ordered the release of Roger A. Pryor from Fort Warren on parole. He is to report to Forney at Washington.

A Cairo dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says the steamers Mercury, Grossbeck and Dove were attacked by guerrillas on the 13th, near Helena. The latter was captured with one regiment on board. Col. Dean, commanding the regiment, was killed.

The New Orleans Bee denies the report that Gen. Canby had given notice of his intention to retaliate on Mexican officers for Texas refugees returned to the Confederate authorities by General Mejia.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia Press of the 23d, reports that Gen. Lee had attacked Grant and defeated him.

Messrs Editors: The following production "went the rounds" a few years before the war, and had a "tremendous run." As, in all probability, there has been no age in the history of —— money, in which they are more applicable than just now, I hope you will not hesitate to set them afloat again, for they are instructive as well as amusing.

Respectful y, HOMESPUN.

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

I.

As with cautious steps we tread our way through
This intrinsic world as other folks do,
May we ever be able on the journey to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two.

II.

No friend so good as a dollar or two;
No lawyer can plead like a dollar or two,
As we travel up and down through country or town,
No passport like a dollar or two.

III.

Would you vote yourself out of the sinning crew,
Forfeit a good name and a well cushioned pew,
You must never stand back, that never will do,
But freely plank down with a dollar or two.

IV.

Would you read yourself out of the bachelor crew,
And the hand of a maiden divine would sue,
No power on earth can plead for you,
Like the eloquent chink of a dollar or two.

V.

The priest says mass for a dollar or two.—
The preacher prays for a dollar or two,—
St. Peter charges a dollar or two.—
And heaven flies open for a dollar or two.

VI.

The Gospel is preached for a dollar or two,—
Salvation is reached for a dollar or two,—
You may sin some at times, but the worst of all crimes,
Is to find yourself short of a dollar or two!

The Great Frederick.

The following is the address of Frederick the Great to the Generals and high officers, December 4, 1756, before the battle near Leuthen:

Gentlemen, you are aware that while I was obliged to stop the progress of the French and Austrians, Prince Charles, of Lothringen, has succeeded in taking Schweidnitz, beating the Duke of Bavaria, and making himself master of Breslau; the capital of my Silesia and a part of the Province are thus lost, together with all the provisions and ammunition therein contained, and my troubles would be very great if I placed not an unbounded confidence in your courage, firmness and love of your country, which you have shown on so many occasions.

I acknowledge such services rendered to our fatherland, and to me, with the tenderest movements of my heart.

There is almost not one amongst you who has not distinguished himself by some great and honorable deed; therefore, I flatter myself you will fall short in nothing which the State has a right to expect of your valor, if circumstances demand it. Then epoch approaches; I should believe I had done nothing if I left the Austrians in possession of Silesia; mark, therefore, I shall attack the army of Prince Charles, although nearly three times stronger, wherever I find it, and in opposition to all the rules of the art of war.

At this juncture, the number of the enemy is not the question, nor the importance of his position; for all this I hope the strong hearts of my army, and the exact obedience to my orders, will overcome. I must venture this blow, or everything is lost; we must annihilate the enemy, or his batteries will bury us. Thus I intend to act. Communicate my orders to all the officers of the army, and prepare the privates for the work which must soon follow, informing them that I consider myself entitled to unconditional discipline. However, if you remember that you are Prussians, you will certainly make yourselves worthy of this conference; if there should be one amongst you who fears to divide with me all the danger, he can obtain his dismission to-day, and without receiving from me the least reproach. [We follow your Majesty unto death! Our all and our blood for our King! called out loud the officers, and the King proceeded.]

Before now I was convinced that none of you would forsake me. I count, therefore, totally on your faithful assistance and on the certain victory. Should I fall, and not be able to reward you, our Fatherland must do it. Go now into the camp, and repeat to your battalions what I have said.—"If any regiment of horse should not fall upon the enemy at once, as ordered, they shall, after the battle, dismount, and be put into the garrison; and the battalion of foot which only hesitates one minute shall lose its standards and sabres, and the decorations from its uniforms, be it wherever it may! Now, gentlemen, farewell. Shortly we shall have either beaten the enemy or we shall never see each other again!"

One branch of the Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25 000 for the purchase, on behalf of the State, of the grounds in which repose the remains of Stephen A. Douglas. The Chicago Times says: We trust the bill will become a law. The purchase should have been made before, and it is almost disgraceful that it has not been made before. As Douglas, when living, was the chief pride of the State, and as his remains were deposited in their resting place at the earnest solicitation of the authorities of the State, and as his name will endure in honor so long as history shall perpetuate the existence and memory of the State, it is fitting that the grounds hallowed by his grave shall be the possession of the State.

Love and Charity.

We are glad, says the Macon Telegraph and Confederate, to see that there is so much love and charity left in the country, and especially in our Legislature. The representative from Oglethorpe in his speech yesterday, did us the honor to object to the manner in which we treated Mr. Stephens' declaration that we should not hate the Yankees. He also declared that we were commanded by the Saviour to love our enemies, and that we must exercise charity towards them. The representative from Oglethorpe is correct—the Scriptures do command us—but we have yet to learn that wars are carried on according to the precepts of the Prince of Peace. If legislation is to be conducted under the direction of the New Testament, the Legislature must pass a bill forbidding a Georgia soldier shooting a Yankee or thrusting his bayonet into the carcass of a foreign volunteer. A minnie ball in the heart or a bayonet in the body, is no way of testifying love—and if this war is to be conducted upon the principle of loving our enemies, as the representatives from Hancock and Oglethorpe seem to think it should be, we must refrain from all such practices.

The truth is, the man who attempts to carry on a war, with the New Testament as a guide, is either profoundly ignorant of the divine teachings of Christ, or seeks wilfully to deceive the people.—The very essence of the New Testament is "peace on earth and good will to men," and in it we are commanded to turn our left cheek when the right is smitten. It tolerates no wars, nor regulates how they should be conducted. If the representatives from Hancock and Oglethorpe wish to be consistent, they must advise the people to lay down their arms and permit the Yankees to smite them right and left. This is the legitimate conclusion of their argument.

We profess a profound veneration for the divine precepts enunciated in the New Testament, but we assert that in its holy pages can be found no justification of war—and we further assert, that in carrying on a war it is impossible to guide a nation according to the precepts of peace. Christ himself says, "Ye shall hear wars and rumors of war." The Confederate States are not waging a war, but merely defending themselves against those who would destroy them—and this they are permitted to do, under the civil law—the only law, by the way, that the legislature has any authority to enact or repeal.

We do not wish to be understood as being opposed to love and charity. On the contrary, we are entirely in favor of these virtues, but we believe they should begin at home. We cannot appreciate the christianity of loving our enemies and hating President Davis. We think some of the love and charity we are advised to expend upon our enemies could be better used upon our President and the administration. We are unable to see in the Governor's message, and in the speeches of those who approve the policy of Gov. Brown, any of the love and charity they so highly eulogize.

It may be that they are of opinion that all love and charity should be expended upon our enemies; leaving none for friends at home. For ourselves we think the doctrine of love and charity would have been much more appropriate had it been addressed to the enemy, who is waging an offensive war, than to those in the South who are merely defending themselves against unparalleled brutality and inhuman murder.

Salt---Salt,

150 sacks SALT, just received and for sale by

L. BREWER & CO.,

mh4N8th corner St. Louis and Commerce sts.

Donations!---Donations!

FOR THE SOLDIERS' REST!

EITHER MONEY OR PROVISIONS,

May be sent to Col. A. J. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

THOS. P. MILLER,

m[illegible]N4M[illegible]th Chairman Committee.

ORDNANCE OFFICE DISTRICT OF THE GULF, Mobile, March 3, 1865.

The Guard engaged in searching for Cotton report that many public arms were found in houses entered by them.

The persons holding these arms are required to turn them in to the C. S. Armory, on Church street, without delay. They are reminded that in retaining such property, they are guilty of a gross violation of law, and, unless this order is complied with at once, will be prosecuted with the greatest rigor.

HENRY MYERS, Major and Chief Ord. Officer,

ml3 5&M1w District of the Gulf.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, Feb. 24, 1865.

I offer for sale One Million Dollars of the Bonds of the State of Alabama. These Bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, dated 1st February, 1865, redeemable twenty years after date, and bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, with Coupons attached for the payment of the interest. Sealed proposals will be received to the 24th day of March, 1865, the Governor reserving the right to reject all or any bids which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals should be endorsed "Bids for Bonds," and addressed "Executive Department of Alabama."

T. H. WATTS,

mh2N&Rtilmh24 Governor of Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST, Mobile, March 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

Parties aggrieved will please report all disrespect and unnecessary damage done their property by soldiers under cover of authority.

Infractions of the rights of such parties will be summarily and severely punished.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

mh1N&M3t Colonel Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST, Mobile, Feb. 28, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

All RETIRED SOLDIERS now in the city, will present themselves at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for Muster, &c.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

mh1M4tN3t Colonel Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST, Mobile, Feb. 27, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

Any person found hauling COTTON without proper authority, will be arrested, and the draw or other vehicle used, taken to these Headquarters.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

feb28M&N5t Colonel Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST, Mobile, Feb. 20, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

With a view to carry out the provisions of Circular of February 23, from District Headquarters, prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and published in the city papers, officers and men on duty with these Headquarters, will promptly report any violation of the same, or else be held responsible for disobedience of orders.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

feb28M&N5t Colonel Commanding Post.

DISTRICT OF THE GULF, HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST, Mobile, Ala., Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 23.

OFFICERS arriving at this Post, are required to report at these Headquarters.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

nov27tfdec1M&N Colonel Commanding Post.

Printing Ink for Sale.

We are now manufacturing a superior article of

PRINTING INK,

mainly for our own use, but in sufficient quantity to supply a limited demand. The inferior quality of the ink lately manufactured in the Confederacy, requiring to be worked over before it could be used with any satisfaction, and the growing difficulty of procuring a supply of any sort since the interruption of railroad communication in Georgia by Sherman, has induced us to engage in the manufacture. We use the very best materials that can be procured, without regard to cost—being satisfied that the best article that can be made, is really the most economical for use, particularly in the printing of newspapers, though the inferior article is much less costly in the purchase.

We have on hand two kegs (containing about 300 pounds) of Georgia made ink, which we offer for sale at a small advance on the cost.

jan24M&N1m W. G. CLARK & CO.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S. MIL. DIST., MISS. & E. LA., Jackson, Miss., Nov 28, 1864.

CIRCULAR NO. 4.

Brigade Commissaries are charged with the extension of all Orders and Circulars issued from this office, and wherever Reports are required from their subordinate officers, they will be held responsible for the prompt forwarding of the same. Their attention is again called to Circular No. 2.

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner.

dec8N1w JOSEPH P. CARR, Maj. and C. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mayor's Court—*Saturday, March 4.*—Before His Honor R. H. Slough, Mayor.

A case of throwing trash into the street was disposed of by a fine of $10.

Two negroes, improperly out after hours, could take 10 lashes each or their owner could pay $10.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MOBILE.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat St Charles, Locklin, from Selma, with sundries.

Steamboat Clipper, Johnson, from Columbus, with sundries.

Steamboat Gertrude, Abels, from Pickensville, with sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat St Charles—9 sks coal, 100 plows, 6 bales yarn, 5 do fodder, 43 do cotton, 14 bxs tobacco, 20 sks peas, 62 do potatoes, 631 do corn, 75 do peas, 27 bxs and 8 sacks bacon, 2 bbls lard, 133 bales shucks, large lot government stores and sundries.

Per steamboat Clipper—375 sks wheat, 25 do rye, 6 do peas, 37 do oats, 50 do salt, 1 bbl lard, 68 sks corn, 14 do and 4 boxes potatoes, 13 hogs and sundries.

Per steamboat Gertrude—94 sks flour, 20 do rye, 58 do wheat, 92 do peas, 94 do potatoes, 1 do peaches, 1 do meal, 1528 do corn, 21 bales cotton, 3 bbls lard, 1 do molasses, 34 sacks sorghum seed, 5 do meal, 437 do salt, 1 do barley, 14 bales fodder and sundries.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The Gulf City Harmonists!!

WILL GIVE THEIR THIRD

CONCERT!

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 4th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. GEORGE B. TAYLOR.

Tickets of admission $5. To be had at LEON'S, BAGUR'S, GRINNELL'S, and at the Hall.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence precisely at half-past 7.

Last appearance of GEO. B. TAYLOR in Mobile.

mh4Nit

Election Notice.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Mobile, March 4, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council will meet in joint Convention on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a CITY SURVEYOR for the term of three years.

Applications for the office, by candidates, will be received by the City Clerk until the time of the election.

mh4 4M1t R. A. LEWIS, City Clerk.

For Sale.

EIGHT OR NINE GOOD MILCH COWS, with young Calves.

Also—A good two-Horse WAGON with Harness.

Apply to R. M. BECK,

mh3N2t corner St. Michael and Commerce sts.

BY BROOKS & KETCHUM, Auctioneers.

Receiver's Sale.

I WILL SELL, at Mobile, on the 8th of March next, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Brooks & Ketchum,

300 volumes of Miscellaneous Books, and

75 pounds of Saltpetre, condemned as the property of John M. Hair, an alien enemy.

D. C. ANDERSON,

mh1N&M4t Receiver of District No. 2.

Stray Horse---$50 Reward.

STRAYED from the Rope Walk, on Springhill road, on Saturday, Feb. 25, a small BAY HORSE—has a small white spot on his forehead, and white on hind feet, had a leather strap around his neck, and a piece of Manilla rope attached. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Rope Walk on Springhill Road.

mh2N&M3t C. CLARK.

Guardian's Sale.

Estate of Maria E. Family and others, Minors.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of Hon. G. W. Bond, Judge of Probate for Mobile county, I will sell for cash, at public auction, in front of the Courthouse of Mobile county, Alabama, on the first MONDAY of March, 1865, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 5 P. M., the following described NEGROES, to wit:

TOM, a boy, about 25 years old, of light complexion, and very likely.

VIRGINIA, his sister, about 20 years old, of light complexion, and also very likely.

EMILE, a boy, about 11 years old; smart and active, and raised about a house.

fab5w4wthtd&N M. L. FARMLY, Guardian, &c.

Wanted.

A TEACHER for two children in a Private Family on a small neighborhood School. Address Mrs. L. M. C., Crawfordville, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Mississippi. Feb20N1m

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF, Mobile, Feb. 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 53.

I. In view of the threatening aspect of the enemy in this vicinity, all leaves of absence and furloughs granted to the troops of this command, (except those upon the proper medical certificates of disability,) are hereby revoked—and all officers and men absent from their commands upon such authority, will return to their posts without delay. As soon as the exigencies of the service will admit of it, the suspended portions of such indulgences will be made good.

II. Commanding Officers will take immediately the prompt and most energetic means of securing the return of all absentees to their commands.

By command of Major Gen. D. H. Maury.

mh1 1w D. W. FLOWERREE, A. A. Gen.

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF, Mobile, Ala., Feb. 27, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 58.

VIII. The Commanding Officers of the right and left wings of the defences of the city of Mobile, will, at once, establish guards upon all the approaches to the city, along their lines; with orders to require proper passports from all persons passing in and out of the city. A Commissioned Officer will be posted near at hand, to scrutinize carefully all persons passing, and to detain any of a doubtful character.

Citizens living near the city will not be interfered with unnecessarily; and a reasonable time will be allowed them to provide themselves with the usual papers, which they will procure from the Commandant of the Post.

By command of Major Gen. D. H. Maury.

feb28 1w D. W. FLOWERREE, A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST, January 7, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —.

Post Commandants, Provost Marshals and Enrolling Officers on duty in this Military Division, will not permit to pass within its limits officers and men on leave or furlough, or counting portion of Wheeler's cavalry, unless their leave or furlough, or the order detailing the counting party, is approved by Major Gen. Wheeler or his commanding officer. Such parties will be arrested and returned to their commands, and the names of subordinate commanders granting leaves or furloughs, or ordering such details, will be forwarded to these headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

By command of Gen. Beauregard.

jan21N&M1w J. B. EUSTIS, A. A. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Head'qrs Cavalry Dep't Ala., Miss. & E. La., West Point, Miss., Feb 21, 1865.

CIRCULAR

All authorities heretofore granted from the Inspector General's Office, District Mississippi and East Louisiana, to move cotton are hereby revoked, and in future, no passes for that purpose will be respected unless issued by the Lieutenant General commanding the Department, or Mr. J. S Wallis, the authorized agent of the War Department, who alone has authority from the War Department to grant such permits. By command of Major Gen. N. B. Forrest.

feb27N1w G. W. HOLT, Maj. and A. I. G.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen.

100 BLACK SILK VEILS

50 Black Silk Neck Ribbons, at $1 each, by

feb12tf M. D. GRINNELL & CO.

Carolina Belle Snuff.

500 LBS SNUFF, a fresh article

200 lbs, Ferguson's brand.

feb12tf M. D. GRINNELL & CO.

Powder, Caps and Shot.

10 KEGS POWDER

250,000 CAPS

40 sacks SHOT, by

feb12tf M. D. GRINNELL & CO.

[From our Railroad Edition of Yesterday.]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Latest Accounts from the North.

Exchange of Prisoners Progressing.

Richmond News Through Yankee Papers.

Admiral Buchanan Exchanged.

Raid Through East Tennessee.

PORTER OCCUPIES WILMINGTON

THE BORDEAUX RAMS.

Small Abolition Vote in Memphis.

YANKEE FREEDOM IN MISSOURI.

LINCOLN'S SECOND CABINET

A New Turn of the Screw at Memphis.

A NEW CRUISER AFLOAT.

&c., &c., &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Selma, March 2—The Memphis Argus of the 28th February is received, and furnishes the following:

The New York Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent reports unusual activity prevailing along Lee's lines, indicating an attack on Grant or the evacuation of Petersburg.

The exchange of prisoners is being pushed forward rapidly.

The Richmond Whig, of the 23d ult., says there is no explanation at the War Department of the rumor that Hampton had encountered and severely chastised the enemy.

Amongst the returned prisoners is Admiral Buchanan.

Gillem is reported moving through East Tennessee with forty-five hundred men, his object being the destruction of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Richmond papers publish no army movements, but speak hopefully of the situation.

The Virginia General Assembly has passed resolutions tendering negroes to the Confederate service.

Admiral Porter announces the capture and occupation of Wilmington.

Meredith has been relieved of the command of the Western District.

Gold in New York on the 23d closed at 199.

A New York dispatch of the 18th says: Fighting in Mexico is still active. Juarez's guerrillas shot every French soldier they captured.

Beall, recently sentenced as a Lake Erie pirate, has been respited.

The New York Herald publishes an elaborate description of two ironclads built at Bordeaux. They are said to be armed with Armstrong guns, are of 350 horse power and have double screws.

The small vote (eight hundred) cast in Memphis for the amendment of the State Constitution enraged the Federals very much.

Gen. Herron commands the Northern division of Louis