THE DAILY MAIL

Terms.

Weekly paper per annum.....20 00
Daily paper, one month.....8 00
Single copy.....10

☞ A liberal discount to News Dealers.

☞ The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew their subscription in time.

Subscribers whose papers are marked with a cross will be certained that their term of Subscription is about to expire, and will remit promptly if they wish their papers continued.

Advertising in the Daily.

For each square of ten lines, or space to the amount of one square, $2 00 for the first insertion, and $1 for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be presented at the end of one month.

Advertisements of a personal nature in the local column, will be charged fifty cents per line for each insertion.

Communications announcing, or calling upon persons to become candidates for office, charged for as regular advertisements.

Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

Noon Edition.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

It will be a great favor if our advertising patrons will hand in their notices as early in the afternoon as possible. The earlier the better for us.

Any friends receiving papers or arriving with papers or news from any places not now in full connection by mail, will oblige us specially by reporting to the Mail office.

"What is to be done?" asks the West Point Bulletin. "Sherman has proven the most daring, successful and chiefest of Generals. He must be halted in his career—he must be beaten, or we are lost, ruined and subjugated. If we can't muster an army to cope with him, it would be far better to turn our tactics into one wild and reckless guerrilla warfare—cut, havoc and tear these vile plunderers from the face of the earth. No nation but this, ever withstood such a series of successes from their enemies. But for the determination never to submit, we would have yielded when Sherman reached Atlanta. Napoleon was beaten and his dominions conquered in one pitched battle. We have recently been beaten upon every field south of Richmond, and still we have an indomitable will never to be conquered. This will and energy will carry us safely to independence and peace, if the right remedies are applied to the present existing disease. If Sherman continues his present programme a few more months longer unmolested, the people will cry for peace, and peace they will have. His course and conduct gives the very best evidence of our weakness and inability to cope with so formidable an enemy."

THE RECENT FIGHT ON THE FLORIDA RAILROAD.—Capt. Dickison, says the Quincy Dispatch, had reached his encampment, and had been there but a few hours, (after his return from the expedition across the St. John's river), when a report came that the enemy had started from Cedar Keys, and were marching towards Gainesville. He moved with his command on Friday, the 10th, and engaged the enemy at No. 4, on Monday, the 13th. The enemy's position was disadvantageous to us, but after a hard fight of three hours and a half, they were completely defeated, and retreated under cover of night, to their gunboats. For went of a timely supply of ammunition, our troops fell back while the enemy were retreating. Capt. Dickison's force was 120 men; that of the enemy was supposed to be 600 men. Had our reinforcements reached the field, we would, doubtless, have captured every Yankee. Our loss was only five wounded, while the Yankee loss was from 60 to 70 killed and wounded. A large number of cattle, stolen by the enemy, were re-captured, together with supplies, etc. Altogether, it was one of the most bootless, unprofitable expeditions or raids, yet made by the Yankees into Florida. Capt. Dickison made several narrow escapes in this fight, having a number of bullet holes in his clothes, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

COLUMBUS MARKETS.—We clip the following commercial items from the *Sun*, of Sunday:

Cotton.—During the past week but little cotton been sold. The demand is very light. Few parties, besides the factories, are buying. A small amount of cotton in boards has been brought to the city during the week, but in this condition the best article would only bring sixty cents. The finest grades, and that which was best baled, sold during the week at from 75 to 80 cents, most of it at the former figure. Cotton baled in home made bagging of good quality will bring from three to four cents less per pound. The better baled cotton is, the better price it will bring.

Below we give the prices current of the ruling rates for the articles mentioned on Saturday last:

Bacon, $1 00 to $5 00 per lb; Pork, $2 75 to $3 50 per lb; Lard, $3 75 to $4 50 per lb; Butter, 5 00 to $6 00 per lb; Eggs, $3 50 to $4 50 per doz; Beef, $2 00 to $2 50 per lb; Tallow, $3 50 to $4 50 per lb; Wax, $4 00 to $5 00 per lb; corn $14 00 to $16 00 per bushel; Meal, $14 to $16 per bushel; Goubers, $15 to $20 per bushel; Peas, cow, $14 to $16 per bushel; Peas, white, $16 to $20 per bushel; Oats, $10 to $12 per bushel; Fodder, $12 to $14 per 100 lbs; Soap, soft, 40 cents to 70c per lb; Soap, hard, $1 50 to $2 per lb; Potatoes, sweet, $12 to $16 per bushel; Potatoes, Irish, $20, $60 and $80 per bushel; Salt $1 10 to $1 25 per lb; Chickens, $1 to $3 a pce; Turkeys, $1 50 to $2 per lb; Osnaburgs, $6 per yard; Jeans, bale, $55; $60 and $70; Syrup, Sorghum, $12 to $15 per gallon; Syrup, cane, $16 to $20 per gallon; Sugar, $7 to $10 per lb; Pepper, $20 to $25 per lb; Soda, $15 per lb; Copperas, $12 to $15 per lb; Sole Leather, $14 to $15 per lb. All country produce is scarce and readily sold.

The Lincoln government has concluded to allow holders of cotton who are "loyal"—i. e., willing to repudiate the Confederacy and swear allegiance to Lincoln—one half the New York rates for their property, to be paid in "greenbacks."

The Appeal says travel through to Richmond, via Washington, Ga., and Abbeville, S. C., has been suddenly stopped. Soldiers who went on a few days since have returned—the route being cut off by the movements of the enemy.

Montgomery Daily Mail.

VOLUME XI. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865 NUMBER 119

HOW TO AVOID THE NECESSITY OF CALLING A CONVENTION.—The Convention scheme is opposed for two reasons:

First—the time is inopportune.

Second—the government is afraid to trust the people, though this reason is not urged publicly.

The Macon Confederacy proposes the following compromise, to be acted upon at once by the Legislature of Georgia:

1st. Pass resolutions unanimously in both Houses declaring that the conscript law is repugnant to a free people, at violence with the spirit of the Constitution, and at war with the great principles of State Sovereignty and individual liberty, for which we are fighting, and demand that thereafter no man be taken from this State into service except in the mode prescribed and contemplated by the Constitution—in short, that conscription be totally repealed.

2d. A resolution declaring that impressments except in extreme cases—such as are contemplated by the Constitution—are oppressive and unjust, and must not any more be inflicted upon the people of this State, and that no man who is forty-nine years old shall be required to sell his corn at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, while his neighbor, who is fifty years old, is allowed to sell at twelve dollars, and both required to pay the same tax on their property.

3d. That the officers who are wasting our substance instead of applying it to the good of the cause and supplying our soldiers, be forcted out and better men put in their places. The tax in kind, which our people pay in one year, is believed to be enough to supply the army bountifully for nearly two years, allowing a fair margin for waste and ordinary stealage. Then why is the army and its heroes not better fed? Is not somebody either plundering or wasting our substance on a most gigantic scale? We do not know whether anything is wrong in this respect or not; but many persons who have made fair calculations on the subject, believe it fully. It needs looking into. Let the State demand that it be done.

The following exquisite *morceau*, from a correspondent too modest to give us his name, deserves a place in the historical records of the revolution. The poor fellow may not be as careful in his orthography as the author of Webster's dictionary or as full of "unforgotten lore" as Macaria, but he is evidently in earnest, and no doubt entitled to his "claims" for "portection:"

PROTECTION CLAMED.

[Correspondence of the Mail.]

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 26, 1865.

Editors Montgomry Maile: We appeal to the men who have the orthority for portection in behalf of our contry while the officerers eat the meat and flower bread We eat for breatfast and supper Brand tea and corn bread for dinner. We have About 2 oz of beafe prepaird as for A young pupy corn bread and chop or corn resembling lye hominy Veary difficulty to eat it that is our daily fair here, while, at the ladys Hospital, they hav plenty of meats pease potatoes and bread for dinner Supper they hav Bread Sorghum and brand tea for breakfast the same this is the reason why We appeal for portection but you are all A wair that the stewart of this hospital mr —— taken to himself A Wife in this place and the best to himself and we think the worst to us he fell air to sevrel negro woman and children that we know has to be fed now if that be the case do him as A manoy other should be don frupt him with A gun and he will soon repent as all know that repentions is all that will save A sinor & taking specalators out of our contry Will save A maney cry of the Babas now existing god bless all is my prayer

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS
OF ST. MARYS HOSPITAL

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES

THE PEACE FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.—The Hampton Roads conference, as it will be known in history, was held between Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on one side, and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the other, with a plenipotentiary from Africa, friendly to both parties and serviceable to each, who came and went with things on a salver.

The conference opened, as was intimated on Thursday that it would open, with reminiscences of the old Washington life and inquiries after common friends and acquaintances. Stephens was worn, and had a look of anxiety and weariness. Hunter was in fine condition, and lofty and confident as of yore. Campbell, too, was his old self. All were marked with strength, assurance of the future, and consciousness of power. There was in no one of them a trace of suppliance; not one was in look, word or carriage a suitor for peace.

The terms of peace were gradually approached. When fully reached on the rebel side, Stephens took the parole and surpassed all his old exhibitions of persuasiveness, shrewdness, tact and courage in putting the demands and the rights of the Confederacy. In the midst of them, and at the conclusion of one of his points, Mr. Lincoln swung forward on the lower hinge of his back and interrupted: "That reminds me of a story of a man out in Illinois!" Stephens, Hunter and Campbell instantly jumped up in a roar of merriment.

The interruption caused by this characteristic outbreak, and the apt story which followed being thrown with, the rebel Vice President resumed, and pursued to the end of his statement of the rights of the Confederate States and the terms on which he thought they would be willing to stop the war. Recognition was the first of them. The proposition for an armistice was, of course, a logical sequence.

It is very certain that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were surprised at striking this snag in the very outset of the conference. The preliminary groping and feeling around by our pioneer of peace, and his assurances and convictions, had led to the belief that the three envoys had enfored our lines, to talk of a restored Union and a common country. They had, for about two days at the army headquarters in conversations there with Generals Grant, Meade and one or two other generals.

Stephens professed to love the old Union, to be as much as ever, in his feelings, an American of the United States, and deplored the necessity which politics placed him and all the leaders of the rebellion in, to have something to give to the decimated and impoverished people of the South for their sacrifices. It is understood that they declared at headquarters, that if we would recognize them for only a week, or any suitable length of time, to satisfy the pride of their people, they would pledge their honor to bring about re-union.

What was the precise character of their admissions or intimations, our peace prospectors went to Fortress Monroe on what they felt was a sure thing.

Of the whole character of the whole interview, the country can judge from what Mr. Lincoln said to a general officer on Saturday: "We could not do anything with them whatever. They stood on recognition." Mr. Seward considered their claims argumentatively. He kindly and courteously spoke of our larger resources, and of our certainty of victory in the end. They insisted on recognition. The utter inadmissibility of this demand and of their other and consequential demands was demonstrated. They were immovable—they stood for recognition.

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks mind their own business more,
And mind their neighbors' less.
For instance, you and I, my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concern us not,
And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, now, if we'd begin
To mind our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faults enough at home to mend—
It may be true of others;
It would be strange if it were not,
Since all mankind are brothers.

I would that we had charity
For every man and woman;
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know to "err is human."
Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother,
And as we journey down life's road,
Do good to one another.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

[Correspondence Daily Mail.]

Mr. Editor: Having been for some time an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital in this city, I feel it to be my duty, as an act of justice, to express my high sense of the excellence of its management in general, and of the personal courtesies which have been extended to me and to all. When I speak in the most grateful manner of the Surgeon in charge, Dr. J. H. Watters, and of Surgeon J. H. Britts, (with whom my association has been confined,) I but utter a sentiment entertained by every one here. Belonging, as they do, to an arm of the service whose only ambition is to do good, and from whom is excluded the hope of distinction, of glory and promotion, I trust that this evidence that their services are appreciated and have not been wasted upon ungenerous and ungrateful hearts, will confer upon them at least a moment's gratification. I am sure, if there is anything to be censured, it is not their want of zeal or capacity.

It would be unpardonable if, in this connection, I omitted to mention our common obligations to the "Sisters of Mercy," for their untiring attentions to the sick, and above all, for the warm sympathy and cheerful kindness with which they minister to the suffering. I believe it affords them a real pleasure to be called upon for assistance, and that in the relief of distress, they find the truest happiness, looking alone to the approval of God and their consciences for reward. In my ward we are more particularly indebted to Sister Prudentia, who, in all her feelings and conduct, appears more like mercy herself than one of her sisters. We shall never forget her, and if I ever see my children again, from whom this war has separated me since its beginning, I shall teach them always to couple her name with a blessing.

Very respectfully,
CIVIS MILES.

Montgomery, Feb. 28th, 1865.

A gun was discharged yesterday afternoon, in the hands of a man belonging to the Provost Guard, near Spaeth's Saloon, which wounded two negroes quite seriously. The ball passed through the shoulder of a small negro boy, and entered the leg of a negro woman who was passing at the time. The guard protested that the discharge was accidental, but the evidence of some of the by-standers induced his arrest. He was taken to the city Hall, where his case was to be investigated. *Augusta Chronicle.*

A SOLDIER SHOT.—A soldier, we could not learn his name, was shot Sunday night. He was arrested by the Provost Guard, and was ordered to be taken to the barracks by the Provost Marshal. When he arrived at the corner of McIntosh and Broad streets he attempted to escape. The Guard fired. The bullet passed through his body—from the effects of which he died in a little while.—*Augusta Chronicle, 22d.*

An enterprising barber in London is advertising "hair brushing by machinery." The brush is cylindrical, and is fixed upon a shaft. The head to be brushed is adjusted to the revolving bristles, and in this way the operation is performed.

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Beasley were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Montgomery county on the 12th of December, 1864. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me at Charles McDade's within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and those indebted will make payment. FRANCES C. BEASLEY,
jan1w6 Administratrix.

Committed.

COMMITTED to this jail as a runaway, by G. A. Cushing Esq., a negro man; says his name is MARK, and belongs to Jack Clay, of Autauga county, Alabama. Said negro measures 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 or 23 years old and of black complexion.

The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and get him, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided. O. T. OMSBY,
n17-tf&wtf Jailor.

Committed.

COMMITTED to this jail by J. H. Nettles, Esq a negro man; says his name is SPENCER, and belongs to Captain Lindsey, of Richmond, Va. Said negro is about 25 years of age, measures 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion. He was bought from Carter Jones, of Richmond, Va., by said Captain Lindsey.

The owner is requested to come and prove property and get him, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided. O. T. OMSBY,
o20tf&wtf Jailor.

Committed.

COMMITTED to the jail of Montgomery county by J. S. Howard, J. P., a negro man who says his name is MANUEL, and that he belongs to Joshua Odum, of Talladega county, Ala.

Said negro is about 23 years old, 5 feet 6½ inches high, and of dark complexion.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided. O. T. OMSBY, Jailor.
jan12tf&w

Committed.

COMMITTED to this Jail by J. V. Heward, Esq. a negro man; says his name is ALICK, and belongs to Harris Rumpless, of Tupelo, Miss. Said negro is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, of dark complexion.

The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and get him, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided. O. T. OMSBY,
o 9-dtf&wtf. Jailor

Administratrix' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin F. Dorsey, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of December, 1864, by the Honorable A. A. McMillan, Judge of the Probate Court for Coosa county, Alabama, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

ELIZABETH F. DORSEY,
jn10-6t Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Ann Dorsey, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of December, 1864, by the Honorable A. A. McMillan, Judge of the Probate Court of Coosa county, Alabama, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. S. J. PORTER,
jn10 6t Administrator.

HEADQUARTERS.

DEP'T ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, Office Chief Ordnance Officer, Meridian, January 27, 1865.

Information has reached this office that many public arms are in the possession of citizens; such persons are requested to turn over all arms to any ordnance officer or Quartermaster in this vicinity. Those whose patriotism is not sufficient to comply with this request are reminded that in retaining such property they are guilty of a gross violation of law, and will be prosecuted with the greatest rigor.

All ordnance officers of this Department are ordered to search for and collect all arms in their vicinity. J. K. M'CALL,
Major and Chief Ordnance Officer.

Approved:
By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.
J. D. SAYERS,
A. A. General.
feb1-12t

☞ Daily papers in this Department copy two weeks and forward bills to this office.—*Selma Reporter.*

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS, Military Division of the West, December 23, 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 soldiers 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 20, published in General Orders No. 65, 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 cavalry men so collected, reporting each case as directed in Par II, G. O. 65, A. and I. G. O., 1864.

By command of General Beauregard.
16-6t JNO. M OTEY, A. A. G

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Richmond, December 7, 1864.

To holders of five per cent. call certificates.—Attention is respectfully called to the provisions of the ninth section of the act of Congress, entitled an act to reduce the currency, etc., approved February 7, 1864, which declares that "all call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be fixed in all respects as provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible."

The fourth section of said act imposes a tax of one hundred per cent. on the Treasury notes represented by said five per cent. call certificates which shall remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
d27-tjan1 Secretary of the Treasury.

DISTRICT CENTRAL ALABAMA,
Talladega, November 10, 1864.

Circular.

The Commandants of such Posts in this District as may have been abolished by General Orders No. 8, from these headquarters, will turn over to the Commandant of the nearest retained Post all ordnance and quartermaster stores that they may have in their possession, sending a list of the same to the Chief Ordnance Officer and Chief Quartermaster of this District, respectively.

By order of Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams.
JOHN RAWLE,
n15-6t Major and A. A. A. Gen.

Selma and Montgomery papers publish six times and send bill to this office for approval.—*Selma Reporter.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of WM. H. HARRIS, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of December, 1864, by the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court for Coosa county, Alabama, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.
d13-tf&w6t WM. F. BECKETT, Adm'r.

ROGER WALDROPE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And general dealers in Stocks, Bonds, and Foreign Exchange, Tobacco, Cotton, etc., etc. They are agents for the principal factories in Virginia; have always on hand best qualities Osnaburgs, Sheeting, spun Thread, Cassimeres, Army Cloths, etc. Also the best brands Virginia Tobacco; dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods. Strict attention given to all orders. "Quick sales and small profits." Orders solicited, and they will receive prompt attention. The largest establishment in CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Main street, Charlottesville, Va., November 21 1864. d17-1m

IMPORTANT TO PRODUCERS.

All articles of subsistence required by the Government which are delivered before the 1st day of February, next will be paid for at the local appraisement or neighborhood value.

I have the highest official assurance that the money will be forwarded to pay for such purchases, and persons having a marketable surplus for sale will do well to deliver at once to the purchasing agents, as the first deliveries will be first paid.

W. W. GAY,
d27-tfub1 Major and District Commissary.

G. A. CUSHING,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Office at W. Broadbridge's Jewelry Store, No. 30 Market street.

Will punctually attend to all business in his official capacity; also to the collecting of claims against the Government or individuals. j1-6t

Fruit Trees and Grape Vines.

WE offer for sale a splendid lot of the choicest varieties of Apple, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Almond, and Fig Trees, well grown and thrifty. Also strong and well-rooted Grape Vines of the best varieties.

Orders by mail addressed to us at Montgomery, or local orders left with AUG. ORLANDER, No. 4 Perry street, will have prompt attention.

The surest way to convert Confederate money into gold at par is to invest in choice trees and vines. [feb15-3t] ROBERT NELSON & CO.

Stolen

FROM my place on the Washington road, about a mile and a half from Montgomery, on the 3d of January, 1865, a BLACK COW with a brown streak down her back with gimblet holes in each horn. I will give $50 reward for her recovery.
feb17-3t MARTHA GUNTER.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., January 9, 1865.

Persons owning freight shipped by the Southern Express Company, that is detained in this city and other places, in consequence of damage done to rail roads by the Federal armies, and which cannot be forwarded to destination in consequence thereof, are hereby notified that this Company will not be responsible for loss or damage by fire. Consignees and others interested will take notice of the above. JAS. SHUTER,
j21 1m Acting President.

Taken Up

BY the subscriber and posted before G. A. Cushing, a Justice of the Peace in and for Montgomery county, Alabama, a WHITE OX, marked with a half crop in each ear and a slit in the left. Said ox is about nine years old.
feb25-11t&w1t* G. W. GRANT.

Committed.

COMMITTED to this jail by G. A. Cushing Esq., a negro man; says his name is MAROH, and belongs to James Thomas, of Monroe county, Ga. Said negro is about 18 years of age, measures 5 feet ½ inch high, and is of black complexion.

The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and get him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided. O. T. OMSBY,
oct27d-1t&wtf Jailor.

Committed.

COMMITTED to this jail by J. H. Nettles, Esq. a negro man; says his name is ANTHONY, and belongs to Joshua Moss, of Choctaw county, Alabama. Said negro is about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and is of dark complexion.

The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and get him or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided. O. T. OMSBY,
15-11&wtf Jailor.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, President *ex officio*. J. H. Nash, of South Carolina, Secretary. E. H. Stevens, of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary. C. T. Bruen, of Virginia, Journal Clerk. J. W. Anderson, Recording Clerk. Lafayette H. Fitzhugh, of Kentucky, Sergeant-at-Arms. James Page, of North Carolina, Doorkeeper.

	ALABAMA.		
Ed. W. Walker	1870	Robt. Jamison	1868.
	MISSISSIPPI.		
J. W. C. Watson	1870	Albert G. Brown	1868.
	ARKANSAS.		
Ro. W. Johnson	1870	*A. H. Garland	1868.
	FLORIDA.		
Jas. M. Baker	1870	A. E. Maxwell	1866.
	GEORGIA.		
Her. V. Johnson	1870	Benj. H. Hill	1868.
	KENTUCKY.		
Wm. F. Simms	1870	H. C. Burnett	1868.
	LOUISIANA.		
Edward Sparrow	1868	Thos. J. Semmes	1866.
	MISSOURI.		
*L. M. Lewis	1870	W. P. Johnson	1866.
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
W. H. Graham	1870	Wm. T. Dortich	1868.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
James L. Orr	1870	R. W. Barnwell	1868.
	TENNESSEE.		
Gus. A. Henry	1870	A. O. Haynes	1866.
	TEXAS.		
W. S. Oldham	1868	Louis T. Wigfall	1866.
	VIRGINIA.		
R. M. T. Hunter	1868	A. T. Caperton	1866.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, Speaker. Albert R. Lamar, of Georgia, Clerk. James McDonald, DeLouis Dalton, Henry G. Loving, Assistant Clerks. R. H. Wynne, of Alabama, Doorkeeper.

ALABAMA.	
1. Thomas J. Foster,	6. W. P. Chilton,
2. Wm. R. Smith,	7. David Clopton,
3. Vacancy,	8. James L. Pugh,
4. M. H. Cruikshank,	9. J. S. Dickerson.
5. Francis S. Lyon,	
ARKANSAS.	
1. Felix I. Batson,	3. Vacancy,
2. Rufus K. Garland,	4. Thomas B. Henley.
FLORIDA.	
1. St. George Rogers,	2. R. B. Hilton.
GEORGIA.	
1. Julian Hartridge,	6. J. H. Echols,
2. Wm. E. Smith,	7. James M. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blandford,	8. H. P. Bell,
4. Coffered Anderson,	9. George N. Lester,
5. J. T. Shewmake,	10. Warren Aiken.
KENTUCKY.	
1. Willie B. Machen,	7. H. W. Bruce,
2. Geo. W. Triplett,	8. Hump. Marshall,
3. Henry E. Read,	9. Fly M. Bruce,
4. Geo. W. Ewing,	10. James W. Moore,
5. Jas. S. Chrisman,	11. Ben. F. Bradley,
6. Theo. L. Burnett,	12. John M. Elliott.
LOUISIANA.	
1. Chas. J. Villere,	4. Lucius J. Dupre.
2. Chas. M. Conrad,	5. Vacancy,
3. Duncan F. Kenner,	6. John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.	
1. John A. Orr,	5. Otho R. Singleton,
2. W. D. Holder,	6. Ethel Barksdale,
3. Israel Welch,	7. J. T. Lampkin.
4. H. C. Chambers,	
MISSOURI.	
1. *Thomas L. Snead,	5. Geo. G. Vest,
2. *N. L. Norton,	6. *Peter S. Wilkes,
3. John B. Clark,	7. Ro. A. Hatcher.
4. A. H. Conron,	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
1. W. N. N. Smith,	5. John A. Gilmer,
2. Robt. R. Bridges,	7. James M. Leach,
3. J. T. Leach,	8. James G. Ramsey,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,	9. B. Gaither,
5. Josiah Turner, Jr.,	10. Geo. W. Logan.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1. J. M. Witherspoon,	4. W. D. Simpson,
2. W. Porcher Miles,	5. James Farrow,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,	6. W. W. Boyce.
TENNESSEE.	
1. Joseph B. Heiskell,	7. James McCallum,
2. Wm. G. Swann,	8. Thos. Mences,
3. A. S. Colyar,	9. J. D. C. Atkins,
4. John P. Murray,	10. John V. Wright,
5. Vacant,	11. *M. W. Gluskey.
6. E. A. Keeble,	
TEXAS.	
1. *S. H. Darden,	4. Frank B. Sexton
2. C. C. Herbert,	5. J. R. Baylor,
3. A. M. Branch,	6. S. H. Morgan.
VIRGINIA.	
1. R. L. Montague,	19. David Funston,
2. R. H. Whitfield,	10. F. W. M. Holliday,
3. W. C. Wickham,	11. J. B. Baldwin,
4. Thos. S. Gholson,	12. W. R. Staples,
5. Thos. S. Bocock,	13. F. McMullan,
6. John Goode, Jr.,	14. Samuel Miller,
7. Wm. O. Rives,	15. Robert Johnston,
8. D. C. DeJarnette,	16. Chas W. Russell.

The asterisks indicate new members—two in the Senate and five in the House of Representatives—elected since last session.

DELEGATES.

Arizona—M. H. Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation—E. C. Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation—R. M. Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations—S. B. Callahan.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

Prospectus.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a daily paper under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the Administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors, may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News, it will be found to keep pace with the leading Journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the matter of financial intelligence, a feature such as we venture to say no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country, will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear, they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy. The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully enunciate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, the "RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

All the papers of the Confederacy will copy till day and send bill to KEEN & CO.,
j1-td Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPT ALA., MISS. & E. LA., Meridian, Dec., 16, 1864.

General Orders No. 147.

Commandants and Quartermasters of all Posts in this Department are hereby required to give all aid in their power to officers sent from the Army of Tennessee, to collect paroled and exchanged prisoners, deserters and other men improperly absent from their commands, and also to furnish these officers with transportation, detachments of cavalry and any other means at their disposal to enable them to accomplish the object of their mission.

J. D. SAYERS,
dec 21-d1t A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST, Macon, Ga., Nov. 20, 1864.

Special Orders No.—

All supernumerary officers of this Military Division, not otherwise assigned to duty, will report to Commandant of the Post at Macon, Georgia.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
A. R. CHISOLM,
dec22-d8t A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Office Chief Insp. Field Transport'n,
3d DISTRICT, SELMA, ALA., Nov. 28, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office for twenty days for contracts to supply this Department with ten thousand Curry Combs and five thousand Brushes, to be of good material and workmanship.

E. H. EWING,
Major & Chief Insp. Field Transp. 3d Dist.
dec1-d10t

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT ALA., MISS. AND EAST LA., Meridian, January 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 6.

I. Major-General 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 General Forrest can reach the District Headquarters and issue orders relative to the organization of his command, the present sub-district commanders will report to those headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.
E. SURGET,
feb7-6t Lt. Col and A. A. G.

MILITARY ORDERS.

General Orders No. 65.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1864.

I. The Chief of the Bureau of Conscription will continue, with all practicable dispatch, to bring into service the twenty thousand slaves authorized by act of Congress approved February 17, 1864.

II. Enrolling officers will prepare correct lists in duplicate of the names, personal description and ascertained value of the slaves, the county, district or parish in which, and the time when, each was impressed, the name of the owner of each, and of the impressing officer. One of these lists will be forwarded monthly to the Commandant of Conscripts in the State to which the slave belongs, and the other to the Superintendent of the Bureau, each of whom will cause them to be copied in some uniform manner convenient for reference.

II. When fifty or more slaves shall have been collected at any one station, they will be forwarded under the charge of discreet men detailed from the reserve forces, to such point as the Superintendent of Conscription may direct, and turned over to the engineer officer instructed to receive them, for labor in the engineer and other departments of the service. A copy of the descriptive roll of each slave will accompany his delivery to the engineer officer.

III. The Chief Engineer of each army or military department will, under the direction of the Engineer Bureau, have the general supervision and control of the slaves, and will organize them in gangs of one hundred men each (selecting four of the number as foremen), over whom will be placed a manager and two overseers. Every eight gangs will constitute a section, for which a superintendent will be selected. Three sections will compose a force, over which will be placed a director. Two clerks will be employed or detailed for each director, and one for each superintendent.

IV. The directors, superintendents, managers and overseers will be detailed or selected by the Secretary of War, from men qualified by experience in the management of slaves, and who are fitted for the positions by their character for probity, energy and intelligence.

V. There will be assigned by orders from this office a purveyor to each force, and an assistant purveyor to each section, who will provide subsistence, clothing and other necessary stores, making requisition therefor upon the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. These will be bonded agents. In like manner, a medical officer will be assigned for each section, who will obtain supplies for the slaves from the medical department, upon requisitions as prescribed for surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army. Provision returns and requisitions for quartermaster's stores will be signed by the manager, and, when approved by the superintendent, the purveyor of the section will make the issue.

VI. The Engineer Bureau will detail an officer the engineer service for each army or department to organize, inspect and muster the gangs, sections and forces, and to make details of working parties in such number and for such objects as may be ordered by the Commanding General. In this manner details of slaves will be made to perform labor in other departments of the service—it being intended that all such slaves shall be under the management and supervision of the Engineer Department. When slaves are detailed in other departments than the Engineer Department, the manager will send with them descriptive lists, retaining their names, however, upon his muster rolls.

VII. Managers will prepare a muster roll and duplicate muster and pay rolls of the slaves on the last day of every even month. The first will be transmitted to the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, the muster and pay rolls to the Quartermaster General. Each will be forwarded through the superintendents, who will be held responsible for their correctness. The ascertained value of each slave will appear upon both the muster roll and the muster and pay rolls. The rate of pay will be determined by agreement with the owners, or by appraisement as provided by law

VIII. The value of the slave will be ascertained at the time of impressment, after careful medical examination, under rules prescribed by the Surgeon General by agreement between the enrolling officer and the owner, or by appraisement under the law regulating impressments; that, in the event of his loss while employed by the government, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to, or by death inflicted by the enemy or by disease contracted while in any service required of him, his owner may receive his full value from the government. Slaves already impressed and in service will be appraised by boards of disinterested slaveholders, selected by the Engineer Bureau. Enrolling officers will impress upon the owners the propriety and advantage of having their slaves provided with one good new su

DAILY MAIL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

A. D. BANKS & BRO.

A. D. BANKS.....ROBT. G. BANKS, JR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. M. J. BULGER,

Of Tallapoosa County.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER QUESTION.—In many points we agree with the argument of a distinguished fellow citizen on this subject, in another column of this morning's issue. But admitting the inconsistency of the measure, so far as the war and its original motive is concerned, admitting the impracticability of emancipating the slave and making him a soldier, we must come at last to the acknowledgement, that he is our last reserve, and only remaining military resource, or else, we must disagree with General Lee. We honestly believe, with that distinguished soldier, upon whose superior skill and sure-footed judgment so many hopes rely, that the fighting, white population is about exhausted, and cannot or will not furnish the requisite reinforcements to the armies.

Admitting all the objectionable features of the proposed measure; admitting that it be an abandonment of the original policy of the country, we are brought to treat with the terrible present, and *necessity*, not policy, demands the alternative.

General Lee cannot expose his muster rolls to the public scrutiny—he cannot speak what he knows, and knows better than any one else, to be the military condition of the country; but the tone of his letter read at the meeting last Saturday night, is ominously significant.

We can see as many objectionabld features in the proposed measure, perhaps, as our correspondent, but the reasons offered by General Lee, why it should be adopted immediately, and "before it is too late," satisfy us that some measure of this kind must be resorted to, or the cause is past redemption. If this be a fallacy, we are not more fallacious than the greatest, and wisest Confederate General that has drawn his sword in defense of the "divine institution." It may be too late to put the plan into execution, but that is not our fault, nor does it prove the impracticability of the scheme, if it had been adopted in time.

THE ALABAMA COMMISSIONERS.—The two commissioners, Messrs. Tichenor and Lehman, appointed to see after Alabama prisoners in the North, have returned—the Federal government refusing them permission to pass the lines. Their communication asking permission, was not even answered.

The Federal Major General Gillmore, is appointed to the command of the new department of the South, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and a part, if not the whole of North Carolina. He supersedes Gen. Foster, but General Sherman still remains in the command of the army in the field as heretofore.

BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.—Gen Ord succeeded Butler. He is a native of Maryland and citizen of Pennsylvania. He figured in Virginia at Dranesville and other places, and afterwards at Vicksburg. He is a raw-boned fellow, with grey hair, and rather eccentric. He belongs to the Catholic Church.

Dan Rice, the circus proprietor, is in hot water again. He was mulcted in the sum of $991 66 in the Superior court at Worcester, Massachusetts, in a suit of damages brought by a man whom he ejected from his tent during a performance in a small Massachusetts town some months ago.

The wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin has presented her beautiful State chariot, horses and harness, to be raffled for in aid of the fund for the building of a Catholic female blind Asylum.

Some members of the Senate, not satisfied with the futile attempts of other prominent men to injure Gen. Johnston in the estimation of the people, are endeavoring to see what they can do towards accomplishing that object.

Sothern has appeared in London in a new part—as David Garrick—and has made another success. He is also appearing in a farce by Mr. Byron, called "Dundreary Married and Done For."

DEATH FROM SMOKING.—A little boy four years old, a son of Mr. Gates, of Monticello, Fla., died suddenly a few days since from the effects of smoking a piece of vine—supposed to be the yellow jessamine. All youthful smokers should learn a lesson from this.

Louis Napoleon has actually pronounced one of the French plays indecent. Count de Morney wrote it.

A NEW MATCH.—Upon the side of each box of a newly invented Yankee match is a chemically prepared piece of friction. When struck upon this, the match instantly ignited; when struck upon anything else whatever, it obstinately refused to flame. You may lay it upon a red hot stove and the wood of the match will calcine before the end of it ignites. Friction upon anything else than this prepared pasteboard has no effect upon it. The invention is an English one, and by special act of Parliament the use of any other matches than these is not permitted in any public buildings. There is not a particle of sulphur in the composition of the lucifers in question.

THE MANAGEMENT IN AUGUSTA.—There is an evil at this moment, says "Cantin" in writing from Augusta to the Macon Confederacy on the 22d, under my eyes, as I look from where I write, that is so common and yet such an outrage, that I cannot help but enter my protest against the wrong, the insult and the unjust principle it involves.

I refer to details for hauling and handling cotton. Several hundred stout, able-bodied soldiers are employed in moving the cotton in the city. They are kept at a species of labor that no other the regulations of the army permit, nor the exigencies of the present demand. Within sight of where a hundred soldiers are working, there are a hundred negro porters, who, because they belong to rich gentlemen, are too delicately nurtured to be used by the Government. To impress these gentlemanly, well dressed niggers, might give offense to the owners. But the soldier is made more than slave to do menial duty that he never should have been subject to, nor submitted to, in the first instance. Must this system of despotic impositio con tinue, until our brave veteran soldiers have all vestiges, the last trace of their manhood driven from them, or will wise legislators and the administrators of the the Government, at last, place negroes in service as menials at least? Our white soldiers have long enough, too long, been Helots. Let negroes awhile be our hewers of wood and drawers of cotton in the army.

A grand mass convention of loyal refugees from the rebel States, was held at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 22d of February.

SHERMAN'S FLANK MOVEMENTS.—An Augusta writer states that Sherman's movements are rapidly carrying him far northward, and to the immediate rear of Lee. In accordance with his usual and hitherto successful policy, he has made his flank movements in such large force and celerity, that we have been constantly displaced, and hardly found opportunity to harrass him to any material extent. On Friday he marched a strong corps of troops to the left of Columbia, and by a rapid movement confronted that part of Cheatham's corps that was seeking to form a junction with our troops in front of Sherman's main force. The detachment succeeded in getting before our command near Alston, and pursued us to Newberry Court House, on the Greenville road. On Sunday morning Cheatham drew his line of battle, two miles from that place, but no fight ensued. The enemy having succeeded in the object of their manœuvre, disappeared quietly and completely, thereby preventing effective pursuit, and doubtless by this time have joined the main command at or about Charlotte.

By this movement on their left, they caused the evacuation of Columbia, and the destruction of vast stores and property by ourselves. They also destroyed the bridge over the Saluda at Alston, and the railroads running in all directions. Our forces are scattered at various points, and are totally unable to effect anything in preventing the march of the modern Attila.

SELMA ITEMS.—We clip the following paragraphs from the Chattanooga Rebel of Monday:

Railroad and telegraph communication has been interrupted for two days, both to Meridian and Blue Mountain. The interruption on the railroad between here and Meridian was caused by the sliding of an embankment, and upon the Blue Mountain road by high water, which undermined one of the bridges.

There were rumors yesterday of a movement of the enemy from Pensacola towards Pollard. We understand that telegraphic communication from Mobile to Montgomery ceased on Saturday evening. The dispatches tonight may bring us particulars, if there is any truth in the report.

The heavy rains of last week swelled all the streams in this section of country, and the Alabama is higher than it has been, with one exception, this winter, and is still rising.

We are gratified to learn that Gen. Forrest is bending all of his great energies to the work of preparation to meet and repel any movement of the enemy's cavalry from North Mississippi.

The flooding of the country from here to the Tennessee river, by the continuous rains of last week, will make it impracticable for at least ten days to come.

The river had risen, up to 6 o'clock yesterday, about ten feet, and is still rising rapidly, and we may, in consequence of the late rains, look for another overflow.

Boats.—The Republic and Henry G. King arrived from Montgomery yesterday. The Republic left for Mobile and the King for Montgomery yesterday evening.

The Cherokee from Montgomery, and the Reindeer from Mobile are due this morning.

THE FEELING ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN CONGRESS.—A half way test vote was had on the negro soldier question, in the House of Representatives, a few days since. Mr. J. M. Leach submitted the following provision to the third section of the bill:

Provided further, That in no event shall any portion of slaves or free negroes so impressed have arms placed in their hands, or be mustered into the Confederate States service or be used at any time as soldiers in said service.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Leach demanded they ayes and noes on the motion, which were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Akin, Atkins, Barksdale, Baldwin, Batson, Baylor, Ball, Branch, Blanford, H. W. Bruce, Burnett, Carroll, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Cluskey, Colyer, Conrow, Dupree, Dickinson, Elliott, Ewing, Farrer, Gaither, Garland, Gholson, Gray, Hatcher, Hilton, Holder, Johnston, Keeble, Lester, Lyon, Machan, Marshall, Menees, Miller, Moore, Norton, Russell, Sexton, Showmake, Snead Simpson, Triplett, Villere, Wilkes, Witherspoon—50.

Noes—Messrs. Anderson, Chambers, Cruikshank, Darden, Echols, Fuller, Gilmer, Goods, Herbert, Lumkin, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, McMullen, Miles, Orr, Ramsay, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith, of North Carolina, Turner, Wickham, and Mr. Speaker—29.

And so the bill was laid on the table.

This looks as if a majority of the members of the House were in favor of making negroes soldiers.

As we have before said, this is a subject for the States themselves to act upon. Congress has no constitutional right to interfere with slavery in any shape. The right of the States to control the institutions within their own boundaries—or, more fully, the right of self-government—is one of the great principles we are fighting to vindicate.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

[Correspondence of Montgomery Mail.]

Editor Mail: I was no little surprised to see in your paper of this morning, "a pleaemu appeal to the people," in favor of the employment of negro troops in our army, "*their* immediate emancipation, with the promise of emancipation to their *families* at the end of the war, coupled with a plan for gradual and general emancipation of the entire race among us. I am aware that such is the opinion and policy recommended by Gen. Robert E. Lee. But General Lee is a military chieftain, and that class of men, history tells us, had but little regard for civil or municipal law or constitutions, when they stand in the way of their real or supposed success. Your paper has been for some time regarded as the able and discreet exponent of sound conservative views, the advocate of measures of practical statesmanship, keeping constantly in view the original objects of the revolution, and the end proposed to be attained by the struggle. But, since you, too, seem to have swung loose from your moorings of sound judgment and right reason, and launched out upon the turbulent and doubtful sea of desperate expediency and hazardous enterprise. I have of late pretty generally agreed with the tone of your paper and the doctrines it advocated, but as an humble individual I am constrained to enter my solemn dissent and protest against the monstrous proposition of arming the negroes to fight for our cause, and *freeing* them in the end, as advocated by yourself, and even as high authority as General Lee.

My objections are two-fold: First, its unconstitutionality, if to be done by Congress "at once," as seems suggested by Gen. Lee. And second, its utter inefficiency and impracticability, if done by amendments to the constitution.

As to the unconstitutionality of any act of Congress setting negroes free; in other words, *abolishing slavery* in part or in whole, prospectively or "at once," I presume there can be no difference among us. For it cannot be so soon forgotten that the main cause of the disruption of the old Union was that the party who acceded to power under the leadership of President Lincoln, in 1861, might or would interfere with, restrict or abolish slavery in some portion of the *territory* of the United States. It will not be contended, I presume, that the Constitution of the Confederate States has any more power in this respect than that of the government we left. Hence, I take it, that all must agree that Congress has no power to abolish or interfere with the institution of slavery in any respect whatever; that it is *exclusively* a subject for *State* authority, except alone where it is nessary to "*protect*" it.

The objections on the score of expediency and practicability, are so numerous that it would require a large scope to notice them all. I will only recount a few of them:

And first, let us revert to the original causes which led to the final act of secession. I will go no further back than the repeal of the *Missouri Compromise.* Alas! what reminiscenses crowd the mind at the mention of this measure! Yet great and noble statesmen of the North stand before us in our mind's eye. Stephen A. Douglas, although he sleeps under the sod, yet his spirit and his patriotic deeds still live among and animate his countrymen North and South. Would that the South had never abandoned him and *her* doctrines of "non-intervention," and she should have been to-day a great, prosperous, happy and united people.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was coupled with the enactment of strict "non-intervention," by Congress the the territories of the United States. In the interpretation of *non-intervention* those who advocated and aided to establish it, North and South, differed. Mr. Douglas and his friends, North and South, contended that it meant just exactly what its language implied; that Congress, for the future, should not interfere in any respect with slavery, except to return them when escaping to a free State, as provided in the Constitution. But his opponents, (including General B. F. Butler—christened by *his friends*, the *Beast*), South and North, insisted that non-intervention meant intervention "*to protect* it, when necessary, in the territories," by the Congress of the United States. The difference was rendered irreconcilable in the Charlestoll and Baltimore Conventions, a large portion of the Southern delegates withdrew, including the aforesaid "Beast," and Caleb Cushing. Mr. Douglas and the democratic party were defeated; and the secession of several of the Southern States followed.

Now, I would ask any fair-minded, intelligent gentleman if the *cause* of this secession, was not an *apprehensive* fear or belief that the party at the North who had attained power, would interfere with, or abolish slavery? and that to prevent *this*, the South attempted to withdraw from that government, and set up one for herself? Was it not well understood by all parties, that the Confederate government was established upon slavery as a basis, as "the mud sill" of our political fabric; that that institution was to be especially guarded and protected, and the tenure of slaves was to be rendered more secure and its eternal perpetuity guaranteed? If any thing, connected with the inauguration of this struggle had a definitive and clear outline that all could and did comprehend, it was this: that the old government *would not* guarantee the protection of slavery, and that we seceded therefor, and attempted to form one that *would* protect it. If there was any other great cause of grievance to the South, the leaders of secession singularly failed to set it forth as one of the justifications of disrupting the government.

Such being the case, what a figure do we cut before the world, and to ourselves, in proposing, of our own free will and choice, to do just exactly what we accused the North of *intending* to do, and for that intention, broke up the Union!

Let us take another practical view of the proposed measure. Gen. Lee's proposition, advocated by yourselves, urges the *immediate freeing of all* the negroes who enlist, with a *promise* of freedom to the families of those who prove faithful, at the end of the war, with the *privilege of residence* at the South, and *prospective* freedom to the whole race. This is to be *our bid* for the fidelity of the negro! But what can, and what, probably, will, say the Federal government to the negro? Freedom to *all outright*, without condition or limitation—in fact, this has already been promised; and those taking advantage of our propositions and promises of bounty and domicil, they will outbid us again, and with absolute and immediate freedom, they will promise them *homesteads* to be wrested from the people of the South, and *exclusive occupation* of convenient portions of the territory. Can any sane man doubt which party the negro would prefer to serve? Certainly not; and to arm them and put them in the field in front of the Federal army, would only be to equip troops for their service, and *not* for the South.

But, conceding the sound policy and expediency of the measure, what time have we left to authorize and practically inaugurate the system? The States must, by convention, amend their constitutions so as to allow the slaves to be manumitted. The *Legislatures* must be first called to authorize the convention, and by the time all this could be accomplished, the spring and summer's campaign would be far advanced and the issue would be won or lost.

A few words on the ethical view of the question, and I'll trouble you no more on the subject.

For many years past, we of the South have gone before the world with the bold argument that slavery was "a divine institution," sanctioned by God through the bible; that it was morally and politically right, and the best and happiest condition for the negro himself. We thoroughly satisfied ourselves, at least, by this argument, and would brook no controversy and tolerate no difference of opinion among us on that point. No man at the South dared deny that slavery was in all respects right and proper; and a hint at the propriety of emancipation from any quarter would have secured the individual a coat of tar and feathers. What new light has broken in upon the moral vision of the South upon this question?

Has the action of the Federal government convinced us that slavery is wrong, and that his *freedom is a boon?* Such, at least, the policy you together with Gen. Lee and President Davis, vindicate, would clearly imply. Why is "*freedom* for faithful services" promised, if it is not considered, a great inducement—a consideration—a *boon* to the slave? and if such *is* freedom to him, what moral right have we to keep him in bondage? We can't escape the conclusion from this argument, and in carrying out the plan proposed of arming and freeing the negroes, we would abandon the *moral* as well as *political* aspect of the question, and stand before the world stripped of that heretofore considered invulnerable panoply of moral and political right justice and truth.

In every aspect in which this proposition can be viewed, its adoption will involve the South in inextricable difficulties, politically, socially and morally. There never was, in the history of the world, a more complete abandonment of a cause (for which the South disrupted the Union) than this proposition to free the negroes and make soldiers of them. The South set out with the determination to vindicate the superiority of the white man, and his ability to found a government upon, and perpetuate the slavery of the negro. Are they already prepared to ignore, and falsify in the face of the world all that they have heretofore solemnly proclaimed on the subject?

It is useless to dwell upon the stultification of ourselves and degradation of the soldiers of such a measure. What denunciations and anathemas have not been heaped upon the heads of the Federal government, from President Davis down, for the employment of negro troops, and their attempted forced equality with Confederate soldiers upon the battlefield, exchange of prisoners, &c. The thing was declared so revolting that their exchange was indignantly refused by the Confederate government. Yet, the South is now recommended to "eat her own words" and swallow her own indignation, by adopting the identical policy that she so scornfully and indignantly denounced.

Very respectfully, J. J. SEIBELS

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. A. F. Given, by the Rev. George H. W. Petrie, on the evening of the 22d February, Captain J. ARTHUR WHITING, C. S. A., and Miss MARY A. GIVEN, all of this city.

☞ The members of **Harmonia Lodge No. 56, I. O. of O. F.,** are requested to attend regular meeting Thursday next, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the N. G.

CHAS. SPARRENBERGER, Secretary.

mar1-1t

Executive Department of Alabama,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 24th, 1865.

$1,000,000.

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, 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 Ala."

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

N. B.—Newspapers published in the cities of Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Eufaula, and Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, will publish to the 24th March, and send receipted accounts to Executive Department for payment, with copy of publication.

mar1-dtd

GENUINE COFFEE!

No Rotten Grains!

AT THE SAME PRICE AS POOR COFFEE, AT THE

ONE ARMED MAN'S DRY GOODS STORE,

feb28-2t 14 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE;

ONE FIRE PROOF IRON SAFE.

feb28-2t Apply at this Office.

Garden Seed.

A LARGE stock of GARDEN SEED, nicely put up in papers, which I am offering to the trade at low prices. Address E. J. BRETT,

feb27-3t Columbus, Ga.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS
OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Southern District of Georgia.

MOBILE, February 23.—Twenty two steamers, six of them Mississippi, and a number of transports are in the lower bay.

A large number of troops are reported at Dauphin Island and Pensacola, indicating an early attack on Mobile.

AUGUSTA, February 28.—Headquarters Confederate Army, February 9th 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

In obedience to General Orders No. 3 Adjutant and Inspector General's office, dated 5th of February, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the firmness and patriotism of the people; confident that their united efforts, under the blessings of heaven, will secure peace and independence.

The Headquarters of the army, to which all reports and communications must be addressed, will be for the present, with the army of Northern Virginia.

Stated regular returns and reports, from each army and department, will be addressed, as heretofore, to the Adjutant and Inspector General's office.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, February 11th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and nobly borne the hardships and dangers war requires, need no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty. Liberty was transmitted to them by their forefathers, and they have inherited the spirit to defend it. Our choice is between war and abject submission. So long as we have men with arms in their hands, the proposals of the enemy can have but one answer. We cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life and property. Justice then requires sterner admonitions to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. This is the last opportunity that will be offered them to wipe out their disgrace and escape a punishment of their crimes. On the authority of the President of the Confederate States, pardon is announced to all deserters and absentees without leave from their commands, who shall return to the command to which they belong, within the least possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at these headquarters. Those who are prevented from reaching their commands by an interruption in the communication, will report to the nearest enrolling officer or other official, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon the presentation of the certificate of such officer, showing a compliance with the requirements of this order, they shall receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the enemy, or who have once been pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without leave, after the publication of this order, are excluded from the benefits of the pardon; nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without leave.

It is also declared by the same authority that no general amnesty will be again offered those who refuse to accept of the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert, or absent themselves without leave; but they shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall decide, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote his whole energies to the common defence. Our resources wisely and vigorously employed, are ample; and with our brave armies sustained by the united and determined people, success, with God's assistance cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy have, will be of little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, Gen.

Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, February 11th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

DISCIPLINE.

The efficiency of the army has been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands and joining others, the service of which was more agreeable. This practice is almost as injurious in its consequences, as the crime of desertion. The Articles of War exposes the offender to similar punishment, and subjects officer receiving him to dismissal from the army. It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others, without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, on complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached by neglecting to do so. The names of of such absentees will be reported forthwith to those headquarters, by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands. As soon as practicable inspections will be made, dull charges preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, Gen.

The evidence of the terrible diabolism perpetrated by the Yankees in Columbia, continue to accumulate.

The cries of 10,000 hungry, starving, homeless women and children appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent.

Our people's horrors that attended the desolation of Atlanta, have been repeated ten fold at Columbia.

There are no horses, wagons, or conveyance of any kind by which the people can leave the city and go where subsistence and shelter can be found.

Unusually heavy rains and high streams, during the past week, and burnt bridges, have placed the roads in such a condition that the victims cannot walk away from the desolated place.

The people abroad are appealed too, to send assistance to the Mayor of this city, and relieve the distress of the afflicted people.

Every effort is being made here to supply the wants of the sufferers and victims of Sherman's cruelty.

WILMINGTON, February 19, via AUGUSTA, February 28.—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday, last night, and this forenoon.

It is also reported that a land force attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading still going on.

RICHMOND, February 19, via AUGUSTA, February 28.—Northern papers of the 16th state that the draft did not take place on the 15th. A draft will be consummated rapidly as possible. If volunteering is active, the draft may be postponed.

European dates of the 2d, bring nothing of importance.

Gold 203.

RICHMOND, February 20.—Northern papers of the 17th, report that General Edward Johnson has been sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange. He is nearly blind.

In the Senate the appropriation bill passed. Also, the bill abolishing the office of provost marshal, except within the lines of the army in the field.

Over 500 negroes from hospitals and government employ, volunteered to serve as soldiers in our army if accepted by the authorities.

Four hundred guerrillas were within six miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, on the 15th.

A Cairo telegram of the 26th, says late news from Kirby Smith's army is, that his troops are very much scattered, for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and would be impossible to concentrate them in any force, during the present season.

Price is reported gone to Mexico on an important Confederate mission, under orders from Kirby Smith.

The Imperialist forces under Vega, were badly beaten in Sonora. Vega was captured and shot as a traitor.

The New York World, of the 18th, says Lincoln has issued a proclamation convening the Senate on the 4th of March, in extraordinary session.

The Senate adopted resolutions declaring that the rebel debt or loans, can never be recognized by the United States, in any way.

A reprieve of Capt. Beale, condemned to be executed on the 18th, was considered certain.

J. S. TRIPLETT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—NUMBERS—

88 COMMERCE & 37 MICHAEL STREETS,

Mobile, Ala.

☞ Will advance liberally on consignments.☜

AND

Keeps constantly on hand, every description of GOODS, suitable for country or city trade.

☞ Will fill orders and make prompt remittances.

dec9-d3m J. S. TRIPLETT.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A likely NEGRO GIRL, 13 years old, together with several desirable servants, by

feb24-3t FITTS & FRAZER.

STILL IN DEMAND.

Carte de Visite PHOTOGRAPHS

AT M'INTYRE'S OLD STAND

ON MARKET STREET,

Fifth door above the Madison House.

feb18-1m G. T. SHAW, Artist.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

Just received on consignment at

W. Broadbridge's

Jewelry and Auction Store,

Sign of the big watch, No 20 Market st.

Fine Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Silk Dress Patterns, Staff Buttons, 1 fine set Aqua Marine Jewelry in case, Ladies' Shoes, Jeans, Ball or Party Dresses, Nubias, Vandykes, 1 complete set of Life of Washington, by Sparks (bound in calf), Carpets, Clocks, 2 fine Letter Copying Books, Tables, Buttons, Scarfpatt Tobacco, Gloves and Vests, 1 fine Musical Box (6 airs), 2 copies Spier's and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, 1 fine Melodeon, besides other articles too numerous to mention. feb23-2t

FOR SALE,

A Splendid Top Buggy,

Comparatively new. Price $2,500.

feb3 APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!

A fresh and splendid lot of LAGER BEER just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BIRLEF,

feb7-tf Lafayette House.

A Good Opportunity for Refugees

For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE, one and a half mile from the city, with five acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. There are six rooms in the house, kitchen, stables and all necessary out buildings. There is also a very good orchard on the place—in fact, everything complete to make a pleasant and comfortable home, and a rare opportunity is now offered to any in want of a pleasant situation. If desired, there would be sold with the place a Barouche, Buggy, Horses, etc. For further particulars inquire of LEE & NORTON.

18-tf

Attention, Retired Soldiers!

A SCHOOL has been opened at Marion, Perry county, Alabama, under the supervision of the Trustees of Howard College, for the benefit of retired soldiers desirous of educating themselves for future usefulness.

FACULTY.

Colonel H. TALIFERRO, D. D. President.
A. B. Goodhue, Professor of Mathematics.
D. Goodhue, A. B., Tutor.

☞ Tuition gratis. The buildings are sufficiently large to accommodate from 250 to 300 students. The trustees are desirous of securing the services of two retired soldiers as tutors competent to instruct in Academic branches.

Papers copying the above circular will please forward a copy to Prof. W. S. Barton, Montgomery, that a record may be kept of their kindness, in the College archives. feb26-2t

Wanted

TO hire immediately—A NEGRO WOMAN as a Cook for a small family. Apply at this office

feb17-tf

Local Intelligence.

MUNICIPAL COURT,

HIS HONOR, MAYOR COLEMAN, PRESIDING.

[MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 28, 1865.

This morning there were lawyers, witnesses, policemen, spectators and the Mayor, all upon the ground, ready for a smashing business, but everything was quite amicably arranged, and the whole court room was as quiet as a deaf and dumb wedding. To-morrow we may be more fortunate in obtaining items.

Final Sentence of Prisoners.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, two soldiers were brought before Hon. B. S. Bibb, Judge of the criminal court of this county, to receive sentence. The first, Private Wm. B. Warren, of the 1st Georgia battalion of Sharpshooters, company D, convicted of the crime of bigamy, on being asked why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, stated to the Court, that he was of respectable parentage, and that he never had meant to deny his crime; he had not supposed, however, that he was legally married to his first wife, from the fact that she was then, and now, an abandoned woman. He hoped the Judge would not be hard upon him, for he had never had any papers with his first wife and did not suppose his marriage with her amounted to anything. After hearing him patiently, the learned Judge sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary, instead of four, on account of palliating circumstances at his trial, and hoped, that at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment he might become a wiser and a better man. The prisoner sobbed like a child, while receiving his sentence, but at its conclusion, thanked his Honor for the leniency extended towards him.

Private L. C. Poole, of the 53d Alabama regiment, found guilty of the murder of George Laprade, was then brought up for sentence. The prisoner, from his recent confinement in the Jugeon, was quite pale, and extremely weak and emaciated, so much so that he could hardly stand. On being asked why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, he stated that he was sick and weak, and that he begged the interference of the Court, to have him taken from the dungeon, where he had been confined of late, as he had been suffering from hemorrage of the lungs, and couldn't stand it much longer. As to the killing of George Laprade, he didn't know anything about it, no more than any man in the room; therefore, he had nothing to say about that. All he wanted was to get out of that dungeon, right away, and he hoped his Honor would sympathize with him enough to give the Sheriff orders to take him out at once, and he would be much obliged for the favor. After a short pause, during which his Honor evidently seemed much affected, Judge Bibb turned towards the prisoner and said:

"Mr. Poole, you have, after a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of your countrymen, been found guilty of the crime of murder, and it devolves upon me to pass upon you the final sentence of the law, which is, that you be hanged by the neck, on Friday, the thirty-first day of next month, until you are dead! *dead!!* DEAD!!! May the residue of your life be passed in imploring Divine forgiveness, and may God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul!"

Mr. Poole.—"Yes, I hope he'll have mercy on all of us."

"And I hope so," resumed his Honor, "for we are the subjects of His clemency and mercy."

The learned Judge then gave the officers of the law instructions, that every attention should be paid to securing the personal comfort of the condemned, consistent with his safe custody, until the time for his execution, after which, both prisoners were escorted back to their place of confinement.

Fasts of the Church.—To-day, it will be remembered is recognized by the Christian world as Ash Wednesday or the beginning of Lent which lasts forty days. During that time religious services will be regularly performed in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Rising of the Waters—The Alabama river has risen famously since the late excessive rains, and seems to grow in volume every hour of the day. It is a very pleasant sight to stand upon its banks and see how magestically its turbid waters roll along as though they were destined to bear everything before them. Immense quantities of drift wood are being dashed upon the shores on either side of the stream, which if well taken care of, would supply many a poor man's family with fuel until the weather gets warmer, which we hope may be very soon. Those who have not been down to the river, should by all means do so, before the waters decrease, and the present scenes of beauty they present, have passed away.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The one-armed man has just received some genuine coffee.

Do you want a nice safe? Enquire at this office.

The Governor of Alabama offers for sale one million dollars worth of State bonds.

See notice of the meeting of Harmonia Lodge, No. 56, I. O. of O. F.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Judge M. J. SAFFOLD a candidate for Judge of the second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Coosa, Lowndes, and Montgomery. Election first Monday in May next. feb19

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce R. C. HOLLIFIELD a candidate for Congress, to represent the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Alabama. Election in August next. 15-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership between JOHN EGGER and ETHELBERT D. HALFMAN, in the manufacture of Combs and Buttons, was dissolved on the 11th instant. Creditors of said firm will promptly present their claims for liquidation and payment to John Egger.

JOHN EGGER,
feb25-6t* E. D. HALFMAN.

Wanted.

ANY parties having WALNUT GUN STOCKS that will measure 38 by 1¾ inches, can find ready sale for them by applying to

CAPTAIN J. F. ASHURST,
feb22-6t* Tallassee, Ala.

Administrator's Sale of Valuable Furniture, Negroes, etc., etc.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on MONDAY, the 12th day of March next, at the late residence of G. B. Duvall deceased, in the city of Montgomery, TWELVE LIKELY NEGROES, viz: Jim, Levi, Susan, Judy, Frank, Louisa, Milly, Thomas, Edward, Rufus, Sally and child (Oscar).

Also a very valuable and superior lot of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of one fine Piano, Rocking Chairs, Parlor and other Chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tables book cases, Carpets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, 3 Chamber sets, Washstands, China and Glass Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, several Trunks, a fine lot of Window Curtains, Linen Sheets, Towels, Napkins, etc., etc., with many other articles too tedious to mention. This is a good opportunity for those in need of fine furniture. The house and lot will be rented at the same time. WM. G. WALLER,

feb14-ts Administrator.

Notice.

I SHALL be at my office from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. every day (Sundays excepted), from the 1st to the 20th of March proximo, to receive the returns of lists of Taxable property in the city of Montgomery for the present municipal year, and all persons interested are hereby notified to make returns of their taxable property, both real and personal, as required by the ordinance of the city.

feb25-18t A. UNDERWOOD, City Clerk.