

To ADVERTISERS.—Our advertising friends will oblige us by handing in their advertisements on or before Wednesday. Our paper is worked off on Thursday afternoon, and, as we are short handed, it is impossible for us to set up the advertisements, if numerous, in addition to the other matter necessarily postponed until that day. Hereafter no advertisements will be received on Thursday.

Box, a slave condemned to be hung for burglary, and who was relieved, will be executed this morning.

The fine Cavalry company, of Capt. J. H. TECKER encamped with us for a day or two, in the early part of the week, and attracted much attention. They are en route for Virginia, where they will unite, with the cavalry of the Holcomb Legion, in forming a new regiment to be attached to Gen. HAMPTON'S division. They are a fine looking body of men, and will, we doubt not, give a good account of themselves whenever they meet the enemy.

We surrender a portion of our space to our correspondent "Planter" to whose suggestions we invite attention. We are no advocate of the impressment system. We believe it to be wrong in principle, and demoralizing in practice; but we are free to confess that we shall witness with philosophic tranquillity the asportation of the corn &c. of those who turn the key upon their overflowing granaries while their neighbors are well nigh starving.

THE HAMPTON FEET IN COLOMBIA.—The *Carolinian* publishes, in an extra, a full and glowing account of the late, given in honor of the First and Second Regiments of Cavalry, and the Hampton Legion, which we would like to transfer to our columns, if we had room. The *Carolinian* describes the affair as the most magnificent tribute yet offered to our soldiers, and we can well believe it, if the reporter has indulged in no poetic license.

The compliment was well-timed, as it had been nobly earned. HAMPTON and his brave boys—and not only his boys, but all our boys—deserve all the compliments, and all the substantial benefits, that can be showered upon them, and we hope the day will not long be postponed when other Southern towns will have an opportunity to welcome home their own household troops and show how beauty can reward the brave.

The news from all quarters is cheering, and the spring campaign has opened as successfully for the Confederates as the most ardent patriot could desire. The brilliant victory at Olustee followed in quick succession, by the ignominious retreat of SHERMAN, the annihilation of GAZESON, the repulse of McPHERSON, the capture of FOLLETT in Kentucky and Tennessee, the defeat of BANKS, the affair of Pleasant Hill, and the crowning exploits of ROSS in North Carolina, has raised popular enthusiasm to its highest pitch, and confirmed (if it needed confirmation) the confidence of the people in "the ultimate success of their cause. And the Yankees have learned, to their cost, that we are prepared at all points, and better prepared than ever, to meet and repel them.

Four great battles yet remain to be fought. That Gen. JOHNSTON will win his, we can not doubt, and as for LEE, it is admitted, by the Yankees themselves, that LINCOLN has sent GRANT to Virginia merely to have the starch taken out of him. Whether we shall be able to drive back the divisions of Gen. Bankruptcy and Starvation, commanded respectively, at present, by MENNINGER and NORTHERY, remains to be seen. If Congress and the Press will do their duty, we probably will. But in any event we look forward to the future with more of cheerfulness than we have felt for some time.

On our first page will be found a semi-official correspondence between the President and Lord Lyons, on the subject of the rams, ordered in England for the Confederate States, which will be read, we have no doubt, with pleasure, by every one. We have been so long accustomed to see Mr. DAVIS bowing esp in head, at the back entrance, of the Foreign Office that we were almost inclined to doubt whether he really believed himself the Chief Magistrate of a great people, and not a petty rebel chief whom every one might snub with impunity. It was therefore an agreeable surprise to us to learn that he had at last begun to realize the truth of the old adage, as applicable to nations as to individuals, that he must first respect himself who would win the respect of others.

It is unfortunate, however, that the same paper, from which we clip the correspondence, contains an account of the interview between OULD and BUTLER from which it appears that the latter has been "recognized" and the outlawry declared against him, withdrawn. Of course this was not done at SEWARD'S dictation. Neither were the rams seized otherwise than by the purely voluntary act of EARL RUSSELL. The outlawry was revoked "in the interests of humanity," the seizure was made "in the interest of neutrality." Only we hope that the President will order no more rams, and issue no more proclamations.

P.S. Since the above was in type it has been announced, from Richmond, that correspondence is a forgery, which we were half inclined to suspect from the first.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to call the attention of the planters of Kershaw District to the stern realities of our condition. It is as certain as that the Summer is approaching, that during the coming season, probably

before Spring has well set in, the Government will measure the contents of every corn crib in the district, and reduce them to the narrowest subsistence for the families, negroes, stock &c. The exigencies of the service will demand it, and none of us should complain; but before this is done, planters can ward off some of the suffering that will result, and at the same time discharged the highest duty. There is a great demand for corn among the poor, other than soldiers' families. Let every planter now open his granaries and supply this demand to the extent of his capacity. It can now be done conveniently, and the poor even can pay as much as the Government will allow. Whereas, if "corn is withheld" until the Government has reduced us all to short rations, the poor will be suffering helplessly at our doors.

I am well aware that our planters have been liberal: that corn has been sold by them at half, aye, at a fifth of the prices prevalent in neighboring districts—that some have even supplied the needy until they have had to buy at higher prices to supply their own wants that many may say that they have none to spare—and that this is true, estimating a full allowance until "corn comes in," but the Government will "size your pile" with a different eye. So let each of us determine that while we will cheerfully give up to the Government what it may need, that it shall not take away corn which we "have withheld" from the poor. Prompt action in this matter will prevent suffering and save bitter and unavailing regrets.

PLANTER.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH—GROWING DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The New York *Daily Times*, urges an end to be put to the war. Speaking of it, it says that it is a war of "conquest and extermination," and that "its advocates recall and shame the days of the Huns and Visigoths." The *Times* gives the following picture of the state of affairs it has produced in the North:

The Administration is perpetually exercising military and forcible control over the ballot-box, not only in the border States, but in those most remote from the scene of conflict. Here, in New York, a major-general of the United States over-rides, with "military necessity," the functions of the Governor of New York and the laws and rights of the State and its chief municipality. Everyday's telegraph brings us tidings of some outrage committed by the returned soldiery, for opinion's sake, upon peaceful private citizens—some political meeting dispersed—some Democratic press destroyed.—The financial excesses of the Administration are piling up, day after day, mountains of indebtedness, which, sooner or later, must topple over and crush us. There is not an acre of land in the whole North—not a warehouse, a dwelling, a factory—which Mr. Chase is not covering every week, with new mortgages, each heavier than the last! Meanwhile, the cost of the commonest necessities of life is becoming frightful to the poor; and the enormous superabundance of paper money is stimulating extravagance and speculation to the maddest recklessness; every element of demoralization is at work to corrupt the people; public virtue appears to have sold itself, and private integrity, and even chastity, are besieged by the most tempting and unprecedented allurements. The whole, in fine, appear to have joined hands in an infamous saturnalia of blood and moral or physical delinquency. The very capital of the Republic has become but a gigantic rothel, where lewd and desperate woman scarcely rival, in their shameless way the moral prostitution of the Legislative and Executive Chambers!

Is this exaggeration? Let the reader who thinks so spend but a week in Washington, or explore New York for but a day.

PALMERSTON DIVORCE CASE.—The London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:

The Palmerston Divorce case has received its *quietus*, the plaintiff having withdrawn from the further prosecution of his suit, and in such a manner that Lord Palmerston is technically relieved from all responsibility. The affair has been a curious one. The plaintiff alleges that he has been "settled with," but avers that no compromise has been made with Lord Palmerston, and that, although he has been induced to abandon the prosecution, from motives satisfactory to himself, he could and should have proved all his allegations if he had gone up. Of course the natural inference is that somebody has paid his costs and given him a satisfactory compensation for his injured honor, and, although the complaisant judge declared that Lord Palmerston left the court without an imputation upon his character, there are very few people in London who do not believe that his lordship's money has been the means of his escape from at least a very unpleasant campaign in court.

INTERESTING CURRENCY STATISTICS.—The whole amount of interest bearing Treasury notes issued since the formation of the Confederate Government, up to April 1, 1864, is \$122,640,000; of non-interest bearing notes, up to the same date, \$972,365,365, exclusive of the fifty cent notes. Of the fifty cent notes there were issued up to the same period—first of April—\$808,900. The amount funded since the formation of the Government, up to April 1, 1864, in six, seven and per cent. bonds, was \$27,000,000.

All men are philosophers—says Arsene Housaye, in his admirable preface to that admirable book of his on "Philosophers and Actresses"—all women are actresses; Socrates who studies with Aspasia—Aspasia who rules the world under name of Pericles; Abelard who gives lessons to Heloise—Heloise who says to him in a low tone, *Ignoramus!* Voltaire who teaches the art of acting to Mademoiselle de Livry, who soon returns his lessons.—Every man who is not coupled with a woman, is not a man. A poet has said, "God commences the artist, and woman perfects him," and that poet was right. Eve is the true book in which Adam studied. God has given philosophy to man, but he has taught woman the art of acting. At a certain diapason, all the men and women who have taken a bite of the bitter fruit of knowledge, among the privileged of wit and beauty—artists, thinkers, women of fashion, courtiers—for there is always a court—the greater part are philosophers, the greater part are actresses. It is only at the Sorbonne and at the theatre that they are seldom met.

KNAPSACKS DISCARDED.—Knapsacks have fallen into general disuse and discredit in the Confederate armies, and in derision of them the soldiers call them "hand organs." Whenever a company or regiment is seen marching with "knapsacks slung," the taunt is sure to follow: "I say, you've got your organs, where's your monkeys? You left them behind, expecting to find bigger and better monkeys down here," &c.

A blanket and oilcloth, twisted into the shape of a box constrictor, and slung about the shoulder of the soldier, is the light equipment for heavy, rapid marching, now.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.—From all we can hear from the Lower Valley the enemy are particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of late. The inference is that they are transporting troops over that road to reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

About a week ago, a battalion of negro soldiers, visited Winchester, where they remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. A gentleman who saw them says they seem to be dejected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them than soldiers with arms in their hands.—*Exchange*.

The Richmond journals are endeavoring to fathom all the secrets connected with the exchange of prisoners. Our opinion is, it will be wise to say but little on the subject. As the *Examiner* says, there has been some secret shuffling, not very creditable to our authorities, by which Butler has been recognized as a military commissioner treating with the Government, which amounts to a "practical withdrawal of that public, solemn proclamation denouncing him as a thief, murderer," &c. There has been a back out by high functionaries. Nothing more need be said!

"DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE."—"I am not of the opinion of those gentlemen who are opposed to disturbing the public repose. I like a clanger where there is an abuse. The fire-bell at night disturbs your sleep, but it keeps you from being burnt in your bed. The hue and cry alarms the country, but preserves the property of the province."—*Baker*.

A portion of the Georgia press, Gov. Brown, and Vice President Stevens, have been characterized as "disturbers of the peace."

There is no necessity for breaking your word. In the first place, never promise anything unless you know it to be in your power to fulfill; and in the second place, make up your mind, before you promise, that whatsoever you do promise, you will fulfill. By so doing, you will gain and enjoy the confidence of those around you. When such a character is established, it will be of more value than ermine gold or princely diamonds.

In the course of last week, two broad sheets were posted on the gates and doors of Roman Catholic Churches in Dublin. Both are signed "Sacerdos." One is headed "Letter of his Holiness Pius IX on the American War," and the other, "Letters of John Mitchell, William Smith O'Brien, John Martin, and Sacerdos," on the American War." Their object is to discourage Federal enlistments in Ireland.

The Latest Paris fashion in ladies' dress is, for out of doors, a garment cut very like a man's great coat, fitting close and covered with brass buttons—buttons not only for use but for ornament, some of them even being stuck on the shoulders. Several ladies are to be met in the street with this strange vestment, but the multiplicity of buttons, which glare finely, produces an effect more strange than agreeable.

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago; but, he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that the situation is not so much changed after all.

Two hundred and eighty-five persons were drowned by the recent inundation at Sheffield, England.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, April 25.—Our Western despatches confirm the defeat of Banks on the 13th and 15th insts., at Grand Ecore, Louisiana. He lost 4500 prisoners, with all the camp equipage. On the 18th inst, eleven steamboats, carrying the Yankee wounded, passed Bonnet Carre Landing. Banks is now at Fort De Russy, calling for reinforcements. His army is demoralized, and Taylor is pressing him closely. Reinforcements are now going from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. The Yazoo Valley is clear of Yankees at last.

DALTON, April 24.—Northern dates of the 21st have been received. New Orleans papers of the 16th state that Banks' headquarters are at Natchitoches. The rebels are burning all the cotton on the Red River and Ouachita.—We have had skirmishes with the rebel cavalry near Shreveport and Natchitoches.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, April 22.—On Wednesday last Wirt Adams repulsed 1500 Yankees near Mechanicsville, Miss. His loss is not stated.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 23.—A despatch from Gen. Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo City, April 22, says: "A section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters, under Col. Griffin, to-day, attacked and captured a gunboat near this place. She was lying close to the shore, and our men drove the enemy from their guns and finally from the boat. Col. Griffin removed her fine armament, consisting of eight 20 pounders, with a large quantity of most valuable stores, and then burned her to the water's edge. A number of the Yankee crew were killed, and the Captain and Pilot were taken prisoners. Our casualties were but trifling."

Letters in the *Chicago Evening Journal*, dated Ecore, April 10th, say that the Federal cavalry met with a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, DeSota Parish, with a loss of over two thousand men, killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransom, commanding, is among the wounded.

FROM GEN. FORREST'S COMMAND.

DALTON, April 25.—A lady who came through the lines to-day reports that Forrest has attacked the garrison at Decatur, Tennessee, killing most of the garrison and capturing a large number of prisoners.

A Catlettsburg, Kentucky, despatch of the 19th says: "Captain Patrick arrived with one hundred prisoners, captured at Paintsville.—Hodge's rebel brigade attacked our forces at Paintsville on Tuesday last, but were repulsed. Colonel Gillespie pursued them, and surprised them at Half Mountain, capturing seventy prisoners and property, together with a wagon train.

The rebels were commanded by Colonel Clay and Prentice. Major Johnson and Colonel Clay are among the prisoners.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, April 23.—A party just through the Yankee lines reports that all the troops had left Huntsville and Knoxville but a small garrison. Two divisions and a train of 400 wagons had arrived at Cleveland from Knoxville. The force at Cleveland under Howard was 25,000. The enemy were throwing up strong works at Athens, Charleston and Cleveland. Ten thousand are at Chattanooga.

Two thirds of the army refuse to re-enlist. The time of one-third of the army expires in May. The enemy are concentrating troops from all other points to Virginia and Tennessee, leaving only small garrisons. The Yankees say they will be ready to advance on Atlanta within the next 20 day.

Seven hundred Wisconsin cavalry made a raid yesterday on Boiling Springs, 14 miles northwest of Dalton, capturing 14 of our men and two officers. All serene.

DALTON, April 23.—The enemy's cavalry captured twenty four of our cavalry near Spring Place, and killed the Lieutenant in command, yesterday. Wheeler, hearing of it, ordered Col. Ross to make a dash on their pickets in front of Tunnel Hill at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of twenty-one men and thirty horses, and the killing of fifteen men. The enemy are reported quite active at Cleveland.

DALTON, GA., April 25.—General Wheeler had a grand review of his cavalry to-day, which was witnessed by a large number of general officers.

Two hundred and twelve Federal prisoners, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, and Colonel Ives, Kay and Jackson near Florence, were brought here to-day.

General Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in General Sherman's Army.

DALTON, GA., April 26.—It is currently reported that Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and resumed the command of the "Army of the Cumberland." The enemy is reported to have moved back towards Cleveland, from Red Clay. Davis' (Yankee) division is reported to be at Lafayette.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—About 150 Yankees landed last night in seven boats at Masonboro Sound, and partially destroyed the State