

THE WAR PART AND PROSPECTIVE.

A favorite god among the Romans was Janus Bifrons. And when we consider the important functions with which the imagination of his superstitious votaries invested him, it is no marvel that they reared numerous temples to his honor, and devoutly worshipped before his altars. Among other things it was his prerogative to preside over war. His special fitness for this office he derived from his ability simultaneously to look back into the past and forward into the future. So appropriate was the Romans to this peculiar faculty of his, that they called him Janus, and gave special prominence to this conception of his character in all his dedications of his gables. Nay, so wide awake and circumspect was he according to their estimate of his nature, that they frequently accorded to him four faces, and then called him the Quadrifrons, a term expressive of this characteristic.

But Janus is become obsolete. His raised temples, and the faint echoes of his historic traditions, are the only memorials that survive to attest his ancient jurisdiction over the minds and the affairs of men. But the wisdom and the foresight of which his name and signed attributes were the symbol, are now no less essential to the success of all human enterprises, whether of peace or war, than they were when his favor was invoked by prayers and votive offerings on his altars. We cannot forbear to remark in passing, how happy would it have been for our moderns if with the gods, we had also returned the vows of the heathen. But to our shame be it spoken, while professing to worship the true and living God, whose benignity is only equalled by his power, we yet are emulating the sanguinary ferocity that marked the conflicts of beighted idolaters of ancient times, and the happy era when "the fierce ages shall grow gentle," is yet shrouded in the impenetrable future. In making this remark however, we would not be understood as speaking in indiscriminate condemnation of both parties to the present war; but only as indicating the culpability of those whose lusts and cupidity have inaugurated it, and left as the oppressed and injured party, no alternative but to fight for her liberties, or to sink into a condition of inglorious vassalage. But to return to our theme.

If war then be our lot and the fates have denied us a Janus to control and direct its issues, we may be doing some service to our friends and fellow-countrymen, if we recall some of the incidents which have marked the earlier stages of this conflict, and then by the aid of such guidance as is vouchsafed us, indicate some of the circumstances which seem likely to mark its prosecution in the future. Thus we shall be putting them in the way of doing for themselves what Janus was supposed to do for the Romans.

To take a glance into the past, and revive our recollection of the dangers that menaced us, and the triumphs that we achieved, will have a tendency to cheer our spirits, and nerve us with fresh courage in view of the obstacles yet to be surmounted before we arrive at the goal of our hopes.

A THREE MONTHS' PROSPECT. Will carry us back to the eye of the battle of Manassas, when our army was proud, defiant, and boastful, and all our brethren of the North were on the tip-toe of expectation, glistening their imagination with scenes of confusion and desolation the conjurations of their own excited fancy, and which they persuaded themselves foreshadowed the doom about to be visited on "Southern rebels."

They were just "starting the large column in front of Washington," and the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York Express will serve to show how his vain-glories self-sufficiency they anticipated an easy triumph over the South.

"Western Virginia will, we now see, soon be cleared from the instructions, and so will all that part of Virginia which borders upon the upper Potomac. When McClellan and Patterson can co-operate, Gen. Scott will start the huge column in front of Washington for Richmond," for McClellan's movements are all in his programme. Within six miles of us, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, are forty regiments of regular and volunteer United States troops. Pieces of artillery of every size, from the handsome bright brass howitzers, to the huge black pointed columbards, crown the hills, or lie peacefully upon the grassy earth along the valleys. They rest so peacefully upon their rolling carriages as on many children in their cradles, but they are ready, and with good cause, to be given them not only voice, but terrible utterance whenever the word "Advance" is given.

It is not reasonable to believe that the rebel patriots under arms in Virginia while their homes are being assailed from the North. The South we are sure will receive this fresh message from their Northern foe with the utmost composure. Movements are already being inaugurated by our Southern generals which will tend greatly to disconcert their "operations of so extensive a character as to be without parallel in history," and to transmute the "moral certainty" of effecting their object "into the possibility" endangered by an ignominious failure. Our recent successes on the other element are furnishing us with an incipient navy, which in a few weeks, perhaps days, will be materially augmented, and in the hands of skillful commanders, such as the South can furnish, may prove more than a match for any force that Lincoln can bring against us. Never did the cause of the South look more promising and hopeful, nor the fortunes of the North more desperate. Let but wisdom and moderation combine to rule the councils of the nation, and vigor and promptitude to direct the movements of our armies, and there is nothing embraced within the scope of our cause, which by the blessing of our God, we may not confidently calculate on the right hand and by Butler on the left.

WAR EXPENDITURES OF THE NORTH.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes: "The war expenditures are now stated, upon Government authority, to be about one-half million a week. The naval preparations, and the extensive military movements, in the year, have, we are told, cost more than \$100,000,000; and besides, the waste and loss in the war must exceed all estimates. For instance, the capture of the military chest at Lexington involves a loss of a quarter of a million of dollars in specie. The annual expenditures of the British Government are increasing in consequence of her competition with France in building docks and iron-plate ships, &c. The whole amount of returned vessels for public and local purposes is stated to be a hundred millions sterling, or five hundred millions of dollars, the amount of the loss authorized by Congress at the late session. It is argued that, had the war of the United States not been, it would have cost the United States several years, in proportion to the ability of the United States to pay than is the national debt of England and France. It will require a year or nine years, at the present rate of expenditures, to create a national debt equal to that now owed by France."

"Iron" is considered one of the most valuable of newspaper correspondents, and we give insertion to the above for a two-fold purpose, first, to call attention to the enormous expenditure of the Washington Government which he thus attests, and secondly, to remark on his attempt to reassure the people of the Northern States by comparing their national expenditure with that of England and France. The expenditure of nations like that of individuals must be regulated by their incomes. When this law of prudence is disregarded, ruin and bankruptcy will soon supervene to wash the transgressor a lesson of honesty and conservatism. However large the expenditure may be therefore, it is not excessive when the income on which it is based suffices to cover it. On the other hand, however small, if it be in excess of income, it is sufficiently large to bring about ruin and disaster. Now there are two obstacles to the North's raising a revenue equal to that of England or France. First, she has not the capital or the commerce necessary to produce it; and secondly, if she had, her citizens have been so little accustomed to the burdens of taxation that they could not be brought at once to submit to such an augmentation of tax as is implied in the proposal to tax twenty millions of people to an amount equal to that paid by fifty millions in France, or by thirty millions in Great Britain. These are old and wealthy countries, and have been long accustomed to the yoke. The Northern States though hitherto thrifty and vigorous in their growth, are young and feeble, and cannot sustain the burdens so easily and patiently borne by older, wealthier, and more populous countries.

The "Unfed States" either no longer exist, or their identity is no longer the same. Before the disruption, which gave birth to the Confederate States, the Government which that once honored name represented, could readily, when its exigencies demanded, procure a loan of foreign capitalists. But now matters are vastly changed. The commerce which furnished a security for their ability to discharge any obligations thus incurred must now centre in the South; for it is based on cotton and other Southern products. Moreover, Europeans have now no confidence in the stability of what remains of the former federation, but think it not improbable that it may soon subside into some other form of political organization, or be broken up and re-formed into a number of distinct governments, so that "like the baseless fabric of a vision" it may roll away and "leave not a wreck behind." However unfounded such a conjecture may be, makes no difference in the result. While it is certain they would loan their money. This want of confidence, whatever may have given rise to it, is rendered even more emphatic and expressive by the circumstance that while England can borrow readily all the money she wants at three per cent, English capitalists cannot be induced to advance a single dollar of the United States loan when the lure of seven per cent is held out to tempt them to the bait.

What then is the financial condition of the North, and what are her prospects for defraying the expenses of the war independent of foreign loans? Last year she had not a dollar of tax money to pay into the Federal Treasury. It was the South that supported the Republic, out of her own pockets. Not only did the North not contribute a copper to this end, but the actual filled her coffers with the gold of which she plundered the South. This spoliation constituted, in fact, her only wealth. It was the breath of her nostrils. The New York Custom House was daily paying over to the Sub-Treasury something like considerably upwards of \$100,000, all of it the easy proceeds of foreign commerce. This was the condition of the North twelve months ago. What is it now? Her great Southern tribute is gone forever. Her commercial operations have dwindled down to a mere shadow. The New York Custom House pays over to the Sub-Treasury an average of probably five or six thousand dollars a day, and this emaciated by the losses she has sustained, she is saddled with an extraordinary expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars per day, and is under the necessity of borrowing five hundred millions for the sole and special purpose of carrying on the war she has no less rapidly than unconstitutionally precipitated upon the country. And yet we see it gravely stated in Lincoln's process, which ought to be, and do, know better, that the war debt of the United States will not, (at the rate of five hundred millions per annum) if the war should continue for several years, be greater in proportion to the ability of the United States to pay than is the national debt of England and France.

Happily the war with the South, so long as it continues, must be a great war, and such a war must continue to involve the necessity of a rate of expenditure at least equal to the present amount. Now we risk nothing in saying that the North cannot stand that rate of depletion nearly months longer. Without fighting a battle, by simply maintaining our present attitude of belligerency, the Northern States would be thoroughly annihilated before next September should they be so intimated as to prolong the contest to that date. Long before that time they will be so enfeebled in their material resources that they will only be able to maintain a kind of feeble intermitting warfare which will but serve to irritate Southern invasion, and to tempt the daring intriguery of our vulgar hosts. If they do not seek warping of their desperate fortunes and the ruin of their present position, by an irreparable ruin, they will, in a few weeks, be a mere name.

Some time ago, two English vessels, arriving on the East coast of North Carolina, and finding no blockade, proceeded to Beaufort. Discharging their cargoes they loaded again and started for Liverpool. But now, some Yankee ships were on hand and refused permission for them to pass. The captains protested, contending that there being no blockade when they arrived, the right of ingress carried with it the right of egress. They appealed to the British Consul at Charleston, who coincided with the captain; but his remonstrances had no better effect; whereupon he proceeded to Washington and laid the subject before Lord Lyons. We gather these facts from the Raleigh Register.

The British Quarterly for July contains the following amusing statement of "facts": "Be it remembered that since the 13th of April Fort Sumter has been in the hands of the Secessionists, and that the 10,000 Carolinians who took it only lost some 200 or 300 men. Fort Pickens, which commands the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, is also in the possession of the Southern Confederation, which possesses Fort Monroe in Virginia, Fort Mifflin, in Maryland, a large Fortress on the Delaware, and the arsenal in New Albany and Kentucky.

The Wilmington Journal says: Wilkinson & Morse are making salt on Wrightsville Sound on an average of about twelve bushels every 24 hours. They work only four hands—two in the day and two in the night. They sent us about a peck this morning, and it looks to be equal to the Liverpool ground, and we learn from Mr. Wilkinson that he has tried it in salting down beef, and that it is equal to any salt brought from foreign parts. They are selling their salt at the market price, which is \$1.50 per bushel.

The National Intelligencer says: We learn that arrangements have been made at the State Department by which communications between the British Government and its Consuls, in ports of insurrectionary States, will hereafter, with the consent of our Government, be carried on by means of British vessels of war. This course will obviate the embarrassment which has hitherto attended these communications through other channels. It must strike every man in the Confederacy, that this Anglo-Yankee arrangement is a bare-faced ignoring of our Government, and as such, an insult to be resented. Our ports are presumed to be Lincoln's still, and our Consuls sent to the United States, and still exercising authority and office by virtue of such mission. But for the embargo, a similar arrangement could readily be made about cotton.

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MARRIED. On the 17th of September, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder F. G. Sellers, Dr. J. N. Mann to Miss EMMA M. GRANT, of Orange county, Va.

Business Department. POSTAGE—DAY TOUR POSTAGE. The rates of postage for the new Government are double on books, nearly so on letters. This is but just and right for each man should pay his own postage, and the Department should be made self-supporting, at least, and the Government should be able to sustain it. There all who write on their business, reporting a receipt, must include the postage on the returns back. This is just. We will not half the postage on business letters, but we will not book and add one-fifth of the price for your part of the postage. Rates of Postage within the Confederacy. On Letters weighing within 3/4 lb. within 100 miles, one cent; beyond 100 miles, 1 cent, with an additional rate of 1/2 cent for every 100 miles. On Letters of any weight 3 cents. Transient Newspapers for Harper's Ferry and other points in Virginia, sent by express, 1 cent; by mail, 1 cent. Sent by mail with newspapers, 1 cent; by express, 1 cent. At Harper's Ferry, a Kentucky challenged a Virginian to shoot with the rifle. Old Kentucky carried his six bullet-belt with a half dollar, and Old Virginia was obliged to get a small tin cup to cover his, but he claimed the victory on the ground that his bullets were twice the size of his adversary's. Twenty-eight men shot on the same day, at three hundred yards, at a log the size of a man, and twenty-two bullets passed it. The shots were all off-hand. There is a country here who practice at 500-yards with a ball iron, and they seem to do nearly as well as those who fire standing. They are terrible fellows, and all seem to have a most insatiable desire to fight.

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