THE EUROPEAN EXPECTED WAR.

N. S. Buch Homes

We have in late United States papers European advices to 21st ult. The news is important. It appears that Prussia and Austria had demanded of Denmark the withdrawal of the "November ed of Deninark the withdraward of the Provember Constitution," upon the penalty of their occupa-tion of Schleswig, and that Denmark had absor-lutery rejected this ultimatum, in consequence of which the envoys of those powers laft Copenhagen on the 18th ult. The Austro-Prussiant troops then proceeded to occupy Schleswig, and a conflict of arms seemed incvitable, when according to the latest report, Denmark intjusted an intention to 'suspend the obnoxious constitution. The commencement of hostilities, which might have precipitated a general European war, was thereby postpened. The following article from the London Times, of 21st ult, presents the latest aspects of the controversy.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION. It may be useful to remind our readers of the exact position of affairs-at the critical moment which is presented to them in this morning's telegrams. The whole hangs upon the peculiar position of Austria and Prusia with respect to Germany on the one hand, and the other great powers of Europe on the other. The original dispute between Germany and Denmark was simply a question of the observance of certain mutual rights in Holstein, and the federal diet, a little while ago, decided upon reasonable grounds to enforce these rights by an execution. Saxon and Hanoverian troops accordingly entered the Buchy to replace for a time Danish by federal administra But meanwhile a revolutionary impulse seized the mass of the German nation to go be yond this mere maintenance of their federal rights, and to wrench Holstein, and its neighboring Duchy, Schleswig, from the Danish crown, and erect them into a new German principality under the Prince of Augustenburg. The minor German governments were unable to stem the tide of this wide insoulse, and gave themselves up to its course Saxony and Hanover were among the most orominent in this line of action, and their troops soon appeared almost in the character of an army of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strongth and self com mand, were able to see that such a course wonly almost inevenably bring about a collision with the other Powers of Europe, with whom, in 1852, a distinct treaty had been made to prevent any such partition of the Danish territory as was obamored for. Under such circumstances, the first course of action which would suggest itself would be to withdraw from any share in opera tions which had been so perverted, and to avoid any complicity in the intemperate action of their But such a course was impossible for two reasons-first, because the other German governments had thrown themselves so wildly into the movement that to leave matters in their hands would have been to abandon the reins to those who were plunging headlong into the war, and would almost inevitably drag the whole of Europe after them; and next because to forsake the cause of Schleswig and Holstein, would have been to dissociate themselves violently from the confidence of their German subjects. The only other alter-native was to take matters into their own hands, and so to manage the armed debate with Denmark true, that the Sacons and Hanoverians are to be withdrawn from their positions in Holstein to allow free passage to the Austro-Prussians, it wear that the minor governments, at least. See the necessity of acquiescing in their supersession. The Austrian and Prussian govern-ments have thus taken upon the aselves the responsibility of asserting, and if necessary of enforcing, the demands of Germany, and they have lost no time in doing so. On Saturday they sent a summons to Denmark, requiring her to withdraw as they think, of distinct pledges to themselves, steps have been taken towards the incorporation of the Duchy of Schleswig in Denmark proper, and towards its separation from Holstein. the event of refusal, it was, of course, implied that the demand would be enforced by arms, and an Austro-Prussian force was set in motion to be ready for such an eventuality. Only two days were given for compliance with this summons, and the time expired on Monday night, without Denmark having made any overtures of submission to the demand. Ever since Monday evening, therefore, hostilities might have commenced at any moment, and there was every reason to expect that they would. Austria and Prussia had made a demand, on the refusal of which they were under a pledge to invade Schleswig-a pledge which they could not break without losing all hold upon their German subjects. Denmark, on the other hand, had, in deference to the advice of her allies, withdrawn from Holstein as being -, federal territory, but had concentrated her forces behind the boundary which separates Holstein from Schleswig, and had appounced that she would, under no circumstances, allow a German soldier to cross the Ei er. The outbreak of hostilities, therefore, only waited until the Austrian and Prussian troops could be brought up to the Eider, and the invasion of Schleswig might have been already commenced and resisted, and our columns this morning might have contained the telegraphic announcement of the first shot having been fired. In this critical moment we trust there is good ground for a report which has reached us, that the Dauish government have, at the eleventh hour, made a conciliatory offer, and entered into some sort of obligation, as yet, of course, informal, to suspend the obnoxious constitution If such an offer has really been made, it will, for the time, avert the imminent danger of war. The course of events pruses, and the dispute comes again to the more controllable and reasonable stage of negotiation.

Cabinets to take into consideration how difficult ! it would be to settle the differences if they had once been subjected to the bloody arbitrament of

Forty-eight hars ago I was standing on the Who can foresee to what extent such a war Who can foresee to what extent such a war might acquire, what passions might arouse, what districts might be desolated by its ravages? It treason; and uow our brigade is quietly bivouacked is of itself a matter of comparatively slight im- in the woods near Kinston. Some of our boys portance whether a prince of the House of Glucks- are sanning themselves, stretched lazily upon the urg or a prince of the House of Augustenburg broom sedge, while many of them are boiling rules in Holstein or Schleswig; the freedom and privileges of the subjects can be equally secured ing their adventures of the past few days. As I importance that the faith of treaties should be upheld, that right and possession should be repected, and that the flames of war should not be dumped out of the cars at Kinston, and, after pread over Europe through questions which quist and timely exercise of fustice and reason might conduct to a peaceful solution. You are requestfeetly ignorant of our destination. ed to leave a copy of this dispatch with the

President of the Federal Diet. RUSSELL."

Yankes Outrage in Chowan -A correspond ent of the Wilmington Journal of the 6th says :--I don't know whether the circumstances of the murder of Dr. Leavy, of Chowan county, have yet got into the papers or not. At any rate such atrocities cannot be brought too frequently before the minds and eyes of the people, and in this way the Government may learn of them, and be in-duced to take some measures towards putting a stop to them in future. Some time last year the yankees went to Dr. Leavy's house and carried off all his negroes and his provisions. This year, with the help of his children, he managed to raise a sufficient crop for the maintenance of bimself and family. About five or six weeks ago, the Buffaloes being on a raid in Chowan, went to the Dr's house and demanded his corn - He refused to give his consent for them to take it, and so they told him they would break down the door and take it any how. Whereupon, the Dr. being finish my nap. Suddenly the whole heavens seemed on fire, and the thunder of two cannon a little excited with passion, told them that he would shoot the first man that attempted to enter almost uprooted the stump which alone stood be-tween me and the yankee tortificationa. Before his barn. Being a little intimidated by the Dr.'s spirited mannet, they went off without soing inthe sound had died away, volley after volley was to his barn. Shortly, however, they came back fired by our friends over the water, and the minagain, accompanied by an armed body of U.S. tes flew thickly amongst and over us. With the marines, whom they had been down to one of the lightning's swiftness the guns above us belched forth their hail of iron and lead, and the canister gunboats and brought with them, probably as a show of more authority, or it may be they thought to intimidate the Dr in their turn. At any rate, and minics filled the air, and rattled through the he was not intimidated in the least, and when they attempted to go into his barn he. very unwisely, let his passion get the mastery, and fired at them. I did not learn whether the shot took dark; but I did not attempt to resume my nap. effect. Immediately upon discharging his gun he was seized and hanged with a rope which they had brought for the purpose, in all probability of his toe. A heavy mist hung over the creek, suspecting from what they knew of his character, and, although our lines were but 25 yards apart, the morning was far advanced before we could that he would prove as good as his word, and The distinguish objects across the line .By degrees wishing for an opportunity to hang him. we were able to distinguish the strong line of forworst feature of the whole case was, that they tifications along the edge of the creek on both hung him in front of his own door, and in the presence of his family. They have endeavored to keep this affair very secret, for what cause I am not aware, for they can murder our citizens with impunity at any vime.

The Creeles of Louisiana - A Massachusetts | and shell the right of our line succeeded in pushchaplain, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, writes of the Louisiana creoles:

would not. The work of depredation commenced; but he bore it without a murmur.

First we took his wayons, harness and mules; he said nothing, but soowled most awfully. Next we emptied his stables of horses for the cavairy service; he did not have even a pony left, and was compelled to trudge along on foot; still nothing was said. Next we took his entire crop, ground it in his own sugar house, used his barrels for the molasses and his hogsheads for the dered "Pieces to the front," and was off like the ginta sugar, and marked the head of each "U. S;" not wind after the retreating artillery, regardless of the late constitution, by which, in contravention, sugar, and marked the head of each "U. S;" not wind after the following and more, the minnies and Belgian rifle balls which flew a murmur. Then came his negroes, 800 and more, the minnies and Belgian rifle balls which flew house servants and all, took it into their woolly heads to come within our camp lines. The creole was most completely stripped; still he stood in the midst of the rains, cursing Abe Lincoln, and wishing that he had eight instead of four sons in the rebel army.

FROM THE NONTH CAROLINA SOLDIEBS Correspondence i the Bichmond Dispatch C. ... NEAR KINSTON, Feb'y 4. FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE FIGHT AT KINSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CO. D, 18TH N. C. T.,) Near Liberty Mills, Va., Feb'y 4.

Messrs. Editors: I accidentally saw a letter this morning written by an old gentleman to his son in my company. His son received a furlough last April on Surgeon's certificate, was suffering from an attack of typhus fever and was not able to resume his duties in the field till last Fall. While at home he took the advice of their rations of pork over their hot fire, recountone of North Carolina's most distinguished Genander either of the two princes; but it is of great am neither fatigued nor hungry, I will employ a erals (D. H. Hill) and married, thus binding few moments in regiting to you the late doings of himself to home by one more stronger and dearer tic. Perhaps' it was the holy bonds of wedlock, this command. On Saturday evening we were that, instead of nerving him to more daring deed marching about five miles, were halted to cook and stronger efforts in the defence of his country our rations for a march; and by light on Sunday caused the fell demon of dissatisfaction to seize morning we started off on the Dover road, per- him and caused him to write a letter to his bro ther stating that if Congress did not disband the

Before we had gone very far we learned that three years' troops at the expiration of their we were probably going to Newbern, and it seemed more than probable that we were, and we anticiterm of service, there was one at least would go home. His tather, with the dignity of an old Ro pated a jolly time pitching into the negro troops man, bid him gird his armor on the faster and there. After marching through a vast marsh fight the harder in defence of his home and which seemed interminable, we accomplished about 20 miles, and struck a dry spot, where we his country. And that old father, standing as it were on the brink of eternity, knowing that he rested in the dark, not being allowed to kindle night never clasp his loved son once more to fires, and, exhausted, soon fell asleep. Long tehis bosom, bid him to listen not to the voice of the tempter but march "onward" to a glorious-Independence; that though he would like to see fore light we were off again, and our advance captured the yankee outpost pickets, and pushed on; but the alarm was given, and a volley or two of im again, the bright smiling happy boy he once was, yet he would rather see his cold corpse laid in the grave than to know of his deserting the muskets told us that our passage was disputed. Rapidly we pushed ahead, but on arriving at banners of his country. And I am proud to say that son has taken that aged patriot's advice, Bachelor'sCreek it was ascertained that a regiment of the enemy was posted in strong earthworks, and had destroyed the flooring of the and is once more a proud, defiant, hopeful Conbridge, preventing further pursuit. Our regifederate. And if the loved ones at home would but imitate the example of this old patriot, there no doubt would be less dissatisfaction and less dement was acting as skirmishers, and after a great deal of shooting in the dark we were ordered to protect ourselves and remain where we were, and sertion from the army. A. H. MOOBE, Capt. comd'g Co. D, 18th N. C. T. was just nicely settled behind a great stump to

FOR THE OBSERVER. CAMP 2478 N. C. T., Feb. 6, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me to return the grate il thanks of Co. G. 24th N. C. T, to Mrs. John A aith and other ladies of Robeson county, who have liberally contributed the following fist of appropridonations received of them: 15 shirts, 10 pre

The nonstitute reperture of them. To mines, to plot of drawers, 20 pre sooks. The noble spirit eviaced by these kind ladles com-mands our highest esteem and admiration. While the one of Robeson are performing the arduous Juties in-cident to the soldier, and have won many laurels, the names of her fair daughters will shine among the nowoods. For about an hour this furious firing was kept up, when, as if by mutual consent, the firing ceased, and all was again still and pitchy lest which history records. Ladies, we thank you and are proud of your unwavering devotion to out and are proug of your unwavering devices to de-bleeding country, and while you are so true, we fear uot the bichering of those who skulk from their duty, and we are confident of a glorious success. Very truly, Fro. H M MoLman, Lieut. Comand'g Co. G. 34th N. C. T. As the light dawned an occasional shot greeted our ears as a rifleman imagined he got a glimpse

FOR THE OBSERVER. CAMP 18TH N. C. T., LIBBRTY MILLS, VA.;

flanks of a powerful block-house which commandtianks of a powerful block-house which command-ed the approach to the bridge. Before the fog had raised our cannon again belehed forth, and was again met with volleys of that the Reg't bas ever received. Allow me to correct minnies, and during this furious shower of shot the writer by saying, that the Bladen companies have and shell the right of our line succeeded in nush. be Ladies of Bladen in the years 1861-'2 and '8; but 1 ing through the marsh and effected a crossing, must say that they have neglected our brave boys this flanking the enemy. A vigorous attack was made Winter. We have received nothing from their bands avoid, as tar as possible, any occasion for foreign interference and a consequent Europeau war This they have now done, and if the announce-true, that the Sarrow and II the announce-true, that the Sarrow and II the announce of the taken the outh of joined the fight. Charging with a vell, we have allegisnes and thus saved his property; but he the line of the cowardly skunks, who mizzled snow. as the people at home may judge how our poor would not. The work of depredation commence from their cover. In the twinkling of an eye bare-backed and bare-footed boys suffer walking their from their cover. In the twinkling of an eye our artillery was galloping after us, and was wheeled into position, and engaged a battery of the yankees which had just opened on us. This seemed a jolly thing for our gallant artillerymen, and they fought bravely, driving the yankee bat. and they fought bravely, driving the yankee batand they fought bravely, driving the yankee bat-tery off in fine style. As quick as lightning a young officer in a blue vankee overcoat and slouched hat, who commanded our batteries, or-slouched hat, who commanded our batteries, or-

AUSPICIOUS SIGNS

the aggregate, have occurred. In the first place, Forrest has penetrated the

men and returned to the Confederate lines for the subjugators faucied their work was complete, the South has received an important accession of strength; for the new members of Forrest's comand are not to be rated by mere numbers, but by the bitterness of hate, and the determination to be free, which actual contact with the Yankee

n power can alone impart. Not to speak of our achievements in Texas, in Longstreet's exploits in East Tennessee, subsequent to the raising of the siege of Knoxville and fancied permanent occupation of East Tennessee by the enemy. His captures of wagons, ambulances, horses, mules and cattle have been by no means inconsiderable-quite the contrary; they have been of immediate and practical value to an army as much in need as his is of provisions and. transportation; for they have enabled him to maintain a foothold far beyond the Virginia line, which at one time seemed destined to become his outpost instead of his base of operations. Of prisoners alone. Longstreet is said to have sent to Firginia fully one thousand.

Just in rear of Longstreet, our forces have effected very considerable results on two separate occasions. . We allude, of course, to the quite remunerative returns of prisoners, wagons and cattle which have rewarded Gen. Jackson's expeditions into Lee county. Coming into Eastern Virginia, we find Capt. Sturdivant actively and successfully employed at Smithfield, on the Black-water. Two hundred of Beast Butler's marauders made prisoners and a new gunboat destroyed is a very fair morning's work for any man, and Capt. S. and his numerous friends in this city have every right to congratulate themselves thereon. Gen. Pickett's advance upon Newbern was by no means fruitless. He, too, sends us several hun dred prisoners, and adds to his impedimenta

three pieces of rifted cannon, some ambulances, and a number of wagons and teams. We have the pleasure, this morning, of adding to the foregoing the captures of Gen. Rosser in Hardy county, officially stated by Gen. Lee at 270 prisoners, 50 wagons and teams, 1200 cattle. and 500 sheep, all of which were brought off. Well may Gen. Lee assert that "Gen. R. has shown great energy and skill, and his command deserves great credit." If we will place all these minor achievements side by side, they represent in reality the fruits of a victory of by no means insignificant magnitude. They tell of a diminution of the enemy's strength and an increase of our own They serve to encourage and stimulate the people, and when taken in connection with the glorious exhibitions of patriotism made of late by the re-enlisting soldiers, they ought to awaken the enthusiasm and kindle afresh the hope of the country. The auspices are favorable; let us see that they are not falsified by the results of the coming spring. By ample preparations and make our great battles as successful as these pre- cessful resistance. liminary engagements have been. Richmond Whia.

False Pretences .- The Winston Sentinel says t has undoubted information "that in the several adjoining districts of the country, the getters up of the Convention move have canvassed every neighborhood, and solicited signatures to their papers pretending that it was the request of Gov. Vance that they should do so, and stating that it was his wish that every man in the State would affix his name to their papers. That the leading water and by the troops of Banks on land.

WAR NEWS

ber of events, small in themselves, but great in bells yesterday morning gave notice that the en emy vers advancing in the Peninsula and in dis

agreeable proximity to Richmond Soon every. in the dist place, Forrest has penetrated the agreeable proteining to the and and one runors "subjugated" region of West Tennessee, recruit-body was astir, and a "thousand and one" runors ed his command to the extent of several thousand filled the air. The facts are believed to be as follows: Early yesterday morning the enemy appeared at the purpose of arming and organizing his regruits Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahomivy, when after defeating the enemy in a number of skir, mishes which might almost be designated with the name of battles. In the very country where railroad at Dispatch Station, and attended the railroad at Dispatch Station, and attempted to ford the river, but were baffled in this by the quantity of felled timber in the swamp, which rendered it impracticable. They then retired to Talleysville, which is about 8 miles from Bot tom's Bridge. Scouts report that a considerable force came up from Barhamsville, and made a junction at Talleysville with that which appeared at the bridge in the morning. It consists, as far Western Louisiana and along the banks of the Mississippi, we can refer with satisfaction to teries of artillery. Nine dead herses, several caps and a fresh grave were found at Bottom's Bridge after the enemy retired to Talleysville.

> I rom the Rapidan .- RICHMOND, Feb. 8 .- The eign of quiet on the Rapidan was disturbed Satur day by the appearance of the enemy at Morton's. Summerville and Barnett's Fords. Two brigades of their infantry crossed at Morton's in 'the fore-noon, but were quickly driven back. They appeared again, when a portion of our troops were sent across the river and repulsed them, driving them back and killing a considerable number. Our men returned and recrossed yesterday morning, and at last accounts were still on the other side. Heavy firing of artillery and musketry was heard at intervals during the forenoon of vesterday, and up to one o'clock. We had no casualties Saturday. This movement is not believed to be a general advance. Meade's army is not in a suitable condition for such a step, and the condition of the roads just now constitutes another impediment. As the demonstration was simultaneous with that on the Peninsula, the presumption is that it is for some ulterior object-probably to tap the railroad, and interrupt our communication with the army. A short time will develope their purpose. - Whig. Gen. Johnson's Division repulsed the vankees

at Morton's Ford, Scales's N. C. Brigade at Bar nett's.

Fight in Alabama.-SELMA, Ala, Feb. S.-The Reporter has information of a fight between Lewis's squadron and the enemy near Lebanon, Ala., on Wednesday last. The enemy, 900 strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated towards the Tennessee river. Our forces numbered 400 only. The Reporter's correspondent. says that the yankee force at Larkin's Ferry numbers about 40,000.

Skirmish near Knoxville.--MORBISTOWN. TENN., Feb. 9.-Gen. Morton's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one caisson and a few wagons, within four miles of Knoxville, vesterday.

Northern News -- Northern papers of the 4th have Gen. Palmer's report of the Newbern affair. He says that the affair at Bachelor's Creek was between his outposts and 15,000 Confederates. His men fell back in good order, losing but few stores, a section of artillery and 50 to 100 men timely reinforcement of our large armies, let us If attacked at Newbern he was confident of suc-

A Paris paper states that the Florida has challenged the (yankee) Kearsage to a fair fight at sea, a few miles from the French coast. Accepted. The Alabama has destroyed near Sunda Straits the yankee ship Contest, valued at \$1,000,000 Two very fast vessels are under orders to leave in chase of the Alabama. The Vanderbilt has quit A New Orleans letter to the Herald, dated the 26th, says that all parties in this city declare that Mobile is about being attacked by Farragut on

The result

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THURSDAY NV

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We believe that we

field if they are kept to cultivate our fields make every grath of o oan, and let the latter, Let no soldier so act hereafter, that he w makes no difference w by which the war was and we must fight it o as much as any one, b past We cannot chan by deploring them. W future. We repeat, we to peace but by submiss thinks of that? Are we churks of that Are we government? It is not to rank and bloody usurj forced to do suy thin destiny. It is true, n struggle. It may end ican State; but if we a cestors, and to cur chil lina will never call an lina will never osli an But Providence permi He shows us our duty, take care of themseives do that. We can do u We appeal to our galls hasten to their celors. reputation, and unjust ly await their return, i be desired above all e reached only through posts, then, soldiers. Every privation you i strike, brings us that n FEED THE BOLDIERS.

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CAMP NHAR To the Editor of th

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By an advertisemen

February 8, 1864.) Measre. Editors:-I see in our last issue of the Ob

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND. The threatening despatch of Earl Russell in relation to the Danish question bears date December 31, and concludes as follows:

"Denmark has a right to know the limits of the claims of Germany, and to be placed in a position to bring this long and fatiguing dispute to a conclusion. Even although Denmark may have withdrawn her obligations for eleven years and even although Germany may have annoyed Denmark with unbounded and impossible claims for the conflict. The powers who signed the treaty of London together with the German Confederation, are those first bound to establish the mrange Government of the Queen, therefore, demands, in the interests of peace: "That a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London in conjunction with a representative of the German Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London to settle the difficulties between Germany and Denmark." 2. That the status quo shall be maintained until this conference shall have finished its labors. Her M jesty's Government belices itself justified in making these demands for the sake of

the peace of Europe. It has no other interest in pressing manner, upon the Sovereigns and their in mournful ruins.

Transplanting Trees .- As this is the season for transplanting trees, we give the following advice as to the manner of proceeding:

» The vital principle must always be considered. The first thing looked to must be the root. They are the "collectors of the revenue, the wardens of the ports, the great viaducts of all solids and fluids that outer into the system of growth and verdure, which constitute the tree proper.' And here we would remark, that we have seen Eim. trees transplanted in our streets during the past two weeks, which did not have roots enough attached to guarantee life through the next Spring. Of course this is folly-work wasted, and money-

expended for nothing. A tree when transplanted must have its roots entire, or nearly so. If this is not possible, then topping ought to diminish the extent of body to be supported. The branches of the tree may be compared to the stomach of an animal, and the to the lungs. The roots collect the food for eton the tree; the branches elaborate and prepare it. If an attack is made on the lungs, the stomach must suffer. The leaves and the bark act as the respiratory system. On a good day every tree rives off many pounds of fluid matter-being the watery portion of the element collected by the If then one third of the roots is destroyed roots. in transplanting, as soon as the leaves expand there is a third more lungs than can be kept in action. The perspiration is too heavy for the roots to sustain. The leaves therefore flag, and the tree perishes. If the roots are displaced, be sure to reduce the branches below the same proportion. If these rules are observed, together with preparing the holes, and properly filling them with top soil from the forests, or low lands, success will, in nine cases out of ten, be the result. The tree must be fed, after life is well established. The best food for a tree is a mixture of swamp mud and stable manure. This must be applied at the start, and renewed as often as necessary Leached wood ashes is an excellent fertilizer

Fresh stuble manure will not do unless applied below the depth where the roots will at first be. In digging the hole care should be taken to have it large enough to admit all the roots without that period, it is now time that an end be put to crowding. These rules apply to fruit as well as shade trees.

We are indebted for these rules to "Downing" Rural Essays." They should be kept in view by ment and terms of ultimate agreement. The all who desire beautiful forests and flourishing orchards. -- Confederate Union.

> A Worthy Example .--- The Sandersville Geor gian publishes a list of fifty-six planters of Wash ington county, who have pledged themselves to sell corn at two dollars per bushel to the wives and children of indigent soldiers in the service, who have died or been killed in the service, or any disabled soldier.

respect to Denmark than that which belongs to dent Davis and his brother Joe, in Mississig pi, is one of the old and independent monarchies of Eu- now in the hands of the Yankees. They have rope. But it has interest in the maintenance of converted it, say their papers, into a negro damp. European peace. It falls therefore, in the most The estate was once highly improved, but it is new

about him. Position after position was selected but after a few shots each was abandoned, and onward dashed our artillery after them. Though we pushed on as rapidly as our legs would carry us, they were soon far ahead, and the last we

saw of them they were far ahead, to our left, hammering after a train of cars loaded with vankee troops. The officer, I learn, is Captain Caskie. of Va., who commanded a portion of Deering's battalion.

Early in the afternoon we reached the woods verlooking Newbern, taking about 150 prisoners is the chase. Here we remained in line of battle all night. The next day our forces in the rear captured a splendid battery of two pieces, orses, &c., complete, and about 200 prisoners who had been cut of and had secreted themselves in the woods. Since then some 100 more have been taken, making in all between 450 and 500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, besidee norses, ambulances, and wagons, not to mention he plunder of yankee camps which we boys fell heirs to. Altogether, we have had a jolly good time of it, and have had a sight of Newbern.

A. H. P.

olonel Wood .- This accomplished officer the President's personal staff has performed Newbern one of the most gallant and successf exploits of the war. With his little band of horoughly disciplined Marines, he succeeded boarding (no matter how,) the Gunboat Underwriter, carrying four heavy guns, well manned and equipped, and lying close into the beach directly under the fire of one of the forts at Newbern. The redoubtable Captain of the formidable monster escaped by jumping overboard. It is creditable to the remaining officers and oraw, that they made a stout fight; but Col. Wood was too much for them and they were obliged to succumb The boat was fairly captured; but owing to her being so close in, and having no steam up, our Colonel was unable to bring her off. He was therefore compelled to relinquish his prize to destruction. The explosion of her magazine was heard for miles, and her shell rent the air for everal moments, adding to the consternation of the Yankee and tory inhabitants of Newbern. Col. Wood came off safe and brought most of his prisoners.

This heroic deed adds lustre to our arms, in vigorates the popular confidence in our cause, and reflects the highest honor on the gallant officers and men who executed it .- Ral. Confederate.

A Monster Cake .--- The largest cake ever made in the world is now on view at the shop of Mr. J. Arnatt, confectionor, St. Giles's, in this city. It weighs \$,000 lbs., stands seven feet high, and is eighteen feet in circumference. There have been used in the manufacture of this monster cake 550 pounds of flour, 3,000 eggs, five barrels of currants, two cwt .of orange and lemon peel, 300 pounds of butter, 400 pounds of sugar, besides other ingredients. The cake will be cut by the Mayor at the annual conversazione of the Churchman's Union, which is to be held in the Corn Ex- time, the train would have been captured and and the widows and children of indigent soldiers change on the 4th of January. It contains 200 would have borne them into the the the tonished and dismayed yankees. holder to various presents, comprising two elegant.

plated cake baskets, gold rings, gold baskets, silver fruit knives, silver thimbles, wedding rings, etc.-Oxford (Eng.) Chronicle.

"Liftle boys should be seen and not heard," as young Precovity coolfy remarked to his teacher when he couldn't say his lesson.

Mesers. Editors: Notwithstanding the great increase a the blockading squadron off this (New) Inlet and Old Inlet, the usual number of blockade runners con-tinue to find their way in safely. Three have just come

in without having a gus fired at them. Everything is quiet at this place, and the greatest confidence is felt by both officers and men in our ability to give the enemy a warm reception whenever he shall The health of the troops at this post is remarkably

cod and has been for the last twelve months. Companies A. B. D. I and K. of the Fortieth Reg't

N. C. T. are under orders to lease this command and report to Col. J. J. Hedrick on Smith's Island. It is much to be regretted that there troops have to be moved and others brought to replace them, as the hange will doubtless cause much sickness among the

Hereafter letters, papers, &c. for any member of Co. 40th N. C. T. must be directed to Smith's Island, via limington, N. C. We of the 40th Beg't have been stationed here a long

inc, and we very much fear that our new situation will not be so corfortable; but let us hope for the best. DUPLIN. Youre, &c .

Brigadier Generals Hoke and Clingman. We mentioned yesterday, very concisely, the part taken by these Officers in the late move upon Newbern. We recur to the subject again, to renew our admiration of the soldierly qualities of hese two officers. This is at once discovered in the tone and temper of their commands. Their men are cheerful on the battle field, as in the camp-brave and impetuous under the fire of shell or musketry, ready and eager always to be

led against the ensmics of their country. These two officers are strikingly dissimilar t each other. Gen. Clingman, under rather s nervous and excited exterior, is remarkably cool and self-possessed. A statesman of much experience and unusual endowments, he is also an ficer of extensive and varied military reading, and evidently a student of the art of war. In a position where judgment and decision of purpose are requisite, and acting on his own discretion would be sure to make his mark.

His compeer in the late move, Gen. Hoke, is splendid specimen of a bold, adventurous and daring leader. There is about his bearing a defiance of danger and an assurance of success that at once inspires the confidence of his men and claims their most vigorous exertions. A very

short acquaintance with Gen. Hoke will establish a conviction of his military merit. He is every inch a type of a true soldier; ardent, enterprising, rapid in his combinations and movements and al ways sanguine. He is the very man for success, if fortune shall ever favor him with opportunity to exhibit these qualities in a separate command His rout of the enemy from Bachelor's Bridge was complete, and most handsomely done; and if human nature were not liable to exhaustion, he would even now have been settled in Newbernfor he only reached the Railroad a moment too

late-just in time to see the train pass on, bearing the panic-stricken treops of his discomfited foes. His men had pursued them for five miles. and had fortune favored them with a moment of would have borne them into the midst of the as

North Carolina ewes all honor to these gallan defenders. Not all the vile conduct of dislova agitators can efface the honor of these achieve ments .- Raleigh Confederate

There is a firm in Elgin, Illinois, known as "Gray & Lunt." Half their letters come directed "Lay and Grunt."

nen generally of the country, both for and against the war, were in favor of the movement, and that it was expected that every true Southern man would sign them. By such, and many other most served, 11,000. illiberal, not to say faise and foul means, many unsuspecting persons have attached their names

to papers not suspecting what they were doing, or how they were being imposed upon."

Death of Hon. John A. Wilcox .- The Hon. John A. Wilcox, member of the House of Representatives from Texas, died suddenly of ano plexy at his boarding house in this city on the morning of the 7th inst. He was born in Greene Co., N. C., on the 18th of April, 1819. Early in life, he emigrated, with his father, to Tennessee. where he was raised and educated. He after wards removed to Mississippi. For a series of years he enjoyed, to a large extent, the confi-dence of the people of that State. He served with distinction in the Mexican war as Lient Col. of the Second Mississippi Regiment. After his return he was elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1853 he removed to Texas, was a prominent member of the Convention which adopted the ordinance of secession, was afterwards elected to the present Congress, and re-elected. last August, for the next Congress.

Richmond Examiner

A new Mediterranean island has come to th surface off Palermo. It is a volcanic phenome non, and appeared for the first time a few years since, and was taken possession of by the Neapolitan Government, and named Fernandia, but disappeared one fine day and sank to the bottom. and has just come up again, to the great delight of the scientific world. An English vessel, with several members of the learned societies on board, has anchored off Palermo to take observations which cannot fail to be of great scientific interest

Amos Kendall, who recently presided over conservative meeting in Philadelphia, said that recently a suspicion had sprung up in his mind that the Confederates really intended to dissolve the Union! Some such suspicion has been prevailing a long time among a great many people down in Dixie.

Making the Most of It .- Southey says, in on of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

> Kisses .- Kisses admit of a greater variety of character than perhaps even our lady readers are aware. Eight basial diversities are mentioned in Scripture. The kiss of

Salutation, Sam. xx. 41. I. Thess. v. 26. Valediction, Ruth ii. 9. Reconciliation, 2 Sam. xiv. 33. Subjection, Psalms ii. 12. Approbation, Proverbs ii. 4. Adoration, I Kings xix. 18. Treachery, Matt. xxvi. 49. Affection, Genesis xiv. 15.

A Western editor having published a left leader on "hogs," a rival paper in the same vil-lage upbraids him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

follows: Exempted for disability, 75,000; exempted for other causes, 74,000; paid commutation. 41,000; procured substitutes, 34,000; dratted and

Money is active at seven per cent. Gold closed at 158[‡] to 158[‡]. The sourse of financial affairs, as well as the nature of foreign and domestic intelligence, has been to favor an advance in prices during the past week.

Engagement near Jonesville - On Thursday, the 28th ult., says the Marion (Va.) Sentinel, 200 of Col. Slemp's regiment attacked a party of the enemy, 150 strong, near Jonesville, Lee county, Va., and although the enemy were quickly reinforced to 400 men, our gallant troops had driven them from several positions, inflicting upon them severe loss. During the night our gallant little band was reinforced by a portion of Gen. W. E. Jones's brigade, who renewed the attack Friday morning. The enemy had also been reinforced and were now about 1,200 strong. The fight lasted all day, at intervals, the enemy still falling back. When night came our troops had driven them within 3 or 4 miles of the Gap. We had two men wounded. The enemy's loss was severe but not definitely known.

The Department of the South West .- We learn hat dispatches were received here yesterday, from General Polk, at Meridian, Mississippi, referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the state of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy .- Richmond Examiner.

Re-enlisted for the War .- The following official dispatch received at the War Department, announces the voluntary re-enlistment of another reteran brigade for the war:---

MOBILE, Feb. 5.-To Gen'l S. Cooper: The Tennessee troops of Quarles' Brigade have re-enlisted to the last man, although their term of servise has not expired by eight months.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen'l.

The Cavalry in Mississippi has been divided nto two parts; all north of Grenada and in West Tennessee is under command of Maj. Gen. Forest; all Sonth of an imaginary line running brough Grenada East and West and in Louisiana, s under command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee. Gen. Forrest's headquarters will be at Como, in Panola county, and Gen. Lee's at Jackson.

Gen. Marion .- It is remarkable and significant that in two years' fighting against superior force, and mostly within hearing of the enemy's guns and signals, and without possession of any ost of strategic value in regular warfare, Gen. Marion did not suffer a surprise; nor did he ever ose anything by the defection or desertion of a cout, or spy, or subordinate officer or sentinel. Chattanooga Rebel.

Bear Killed in Wake County .- We learn that bear was killed in this County on Saturday last, by Mr. Caleb Penny, about ten miles from this place. • He weighed 159 pounds-gross, and 127 His meat was sold in the Raleigh market. on Monday morning .- Raleigh Standard.

A slanderer of the softer sex undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman, whose name was, Lucy Fir.

people are opposed (their Representative in. Upon the whole manifest that the wa coln's available resor Now is the time for t energy and esthusias shall soon win the di RE-ENLISTMENTS. Among those in the cluded the Brigade Lane-all North Cwi PLANE POTATOES. make a crop of grea a degree the want f But potatoes for plat terred from buying has at cost, (\$15 a dealers in town to them to the public # ing to make an arra

poor persons who w Both movements ar proval of our town CONFEDERATE TA the January tax \$609,000 to \$800,0