NORTH CAROLINIANS IN PLORIDA. POR THE ORSERVER

LAKE CITY, FLA., Oct. 1864. ets. Hale:—I thank you for recalling to my of the History of North Carolina, " To the Dispers ed Abroad." The quotation caused me to re-read the Dedication, and I found in it sentiments and ideas that had escaped me at the time it was made. "To the Dispersed Abroad'

Will you pardon me if I reply to your inquiry, how interesting it would be to ascertain how many of the sons of North Carolina, and how many of the sons' sons, are engaged in the struggle for liberty and independence in other States, so far as old Columbia county, in the State of Florida, is concerned. I say old Columbia, because in the division of the county, Suwanee, Bradford and Baker have been taken from it. Bradford is named after a native of Halifax county, N. C., who was killed on the Island of Santa Rosa; Baker county is named after the Honorable J. M. Baker, a native of Robeson county, and a law student of my old friend John W. Cameron, and now Sena-

At the tap of the drum the sons of Gen. Wm. B. Ross, and the sons of Dr. Z. M. Paschal, and the sons of Dr. Warrock, rushed to the standard of their country; as did Capt. Williams, Martin Seigle, Jno. S. Banks, A. T. Banks, Geo. M. Cline, Lavin Lane, Jr., John L. Dozier, James O. A. Gerry and two Brothers, Gen. Loring, Wm. W. McCall, Richard and Joseph Jeffreys, Charles Herndon, W. Harper and Hamp Martin, nearly all of whom are native born North Carolinians.

Gen. Ross was born in Averasbero'; the Passhals were from Oxford: the Warrocks from Williameton; Capt. Williams from Caswell; Seigle from Iredell; the Banks from Fayetteville; Lane from New Hanover; Dozier from Camden The father of the Gerrys was a Mathedigh Mand from Payetteville; Loring and McCall from Wilmington; the Jeffreys from Franklin; Cline from Louisburg; Herndon from Granville, and Harper from Chatham.

Among the first to suffer in the cause was Levin Lane, Jr., who lost his right arm in the battles around Richmond, but under his mother's direction he has learned to write with his left hand. How well he has learned, need I say more than to state his Mother was an AsHs, a name of Revolutionary memory and repute in N. C.

Seigle and two of the Gerrys fell in Virginia, an did Capt. Williams. Herndon met his fate on the soil of Georgia. The others above named are doing good and efficient service whenever and wherever required.

Subsequently, the army was increased by other North Carolinians, citizens of Old Columbia; by Joseph C. Hooper, a collateral descendant of your Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; by John Jeffreys, son of Wm. O. Jeffreys, formerly of Fayetteville and Wilmington; by William McLeod, son of Ferdinand McLeod, formerly of Richmond county; by E. J. Lutterloh, formerly of Wilmington; by Thomas H. Lane, fe merly of New Hanover; and others whose names

may have escaped me.

Thos. H. Lane, the father of Levin, was killed at St. Mary's, in an engagement under Maj. Harrison, in relation to which Gen. Beauregard told me the company had illustrated the European theory, that the delay of an advancing enemy for one hour, gave twenty four hours preparation to the party in defence.

And so it was in reference to the battle of Olusee. Poor Tom! I had known him long and well, and whilst he was in line of battle and on his saddle he addressed a letter to my partner,

Col. F. McLeod, and myself.
In the civil department of the government, allow me to mention a few of the names of "the dispersed abroad," who, while exempts, have done

Gen. Wm. B. Ross, a native of Averasboro'.

Dr. O P. Luther, formerly of Chatham and Richmond, has served our Town as Mayor for three years; has made his store the headquarters for the reception and distribution of all manner of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. After the battle of Olustee, his services were invaluable. Last year Dr. Luther furnished to the families of indigent soldiers 100 pairs of shoes. This year he is doing the same. Who at home will not say of Luther, one of "the dispersed abroad," well done!

Col. F. McLeod, formerly of Richmond county, is exempt by virtue of being Confederate States Attoracy under the Sequestration Acc, as well as a Rairoad Director. His crib door has been ever open to the wants of the poor and needy. As Commissioner under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he rendered to the Government and the oppressed, invaluable service, by an intelligent, able and impartial discharge of duty. From pe-culiar causes existing, I presume Col. McLeod of any other State.

Wm. O. Jeffreys, Sec'y and Treas'r of the Lake City & Jacksonville Rail Road Company, has returning to our armies. been instant in season and out of season in the discharge of every duty. The labor of disbursing our charity fund for Refugees he has faithfuily performed, and the latch string of his door since the commencement of the war has never been pulled in. Need I say that the female members of all these families have been ministering angels, practising, though "dispersed abroad," the characteristic

virtues of the women of the Old North State. In conclusion, so far as Old Columbia in Florida is concerned, if there is among "the dispersed abroad" from North Carolina, a single drone, I do not know it. As to E. J. Lutterloh and A. T. Banks, whose names suggested your editorial, they are both exempts, yet whenever and wherever there is a fight on hand they are there.

I have limited my remarks to Oid Columbia; yet I have said enough to vindicate the expression in Dr. Hawke's Dedication.

Were I to extend my remarks to other Counties and

to other States, legions of names would rise up in an-

ewer to your interrogatory
When the sick and the wounded filled our little town to overflowing, and as I went the rounds of the hospital and askel, "What is your name?" and the response was, "McFarland," "MoNeill," "Graham," &c; "Where were you born?" and they answered, In Moore, Cumberland, Bobeson, or Richmond; I felt these had a double claim on maky haing from the Scatter with a second claim on me by being from the Scotch settlement of the Old North State. One noble fellow answered, "I am

Captain John Mexicill, born on the Raft Swamp, in Robeson county, aw a Mason and a Presbyterian; I know I am dying and am ready, but I want to see my wife." She was telegraphed for, came, and closed his eyes. In the last raid made on Lake City, after the Gen'l and Staff left, Captain Gilchrist, whom you may remember as Dr. Gilchrist, and who married Miss Kattie McPherson near Fayetteville, was infour Chief in command, he accepted me by saving. "It was a fearful as sponsibility east upon him without a moment's notice; but whilst the lives of my men are dear to me, the defence of the women and children is a more sacred duty. If I fall see me buried. Good byel the Scotch in me won't let me The citis ans rallied around him, prepared to make fight; the enemy retired to Jacksonville, and the General

My dear Mesers. Hale, since I commenced this article, and thoughts have orowded on me, I feel I have been derelict in my affection for the OBSERVER, and that events have passed before me interesting to your readers; but I have felt that your columns were so much crowded with more interesting matter, that I have refrained from writed before me interesting to your readers; but its. Now that you have sent Helden where the hand of "resurrection never can raise him," I hope you can find room for this night's scribbling. So many write under the name of "B," I shall full back on my old time signature.

CULLODEN: OUR PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

Anson County, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864. Mesers. Editors: Having just returned from a ong and almost intolerable imprisonment, I take this opportunity of fulfilling my promise to the North Carolinians on Johnson's Island.

Being a member of the lamented Morgan's ommand, I was captured in Kentucky. When first captured I was taken before "Hell Bur bridge," (so called by his men,) who ordered that I should be put in irons and close confine ment, to await trial by Court Martial. Believing that the Court Martial was convened for the purpose of trying Bushwhackers, I felt no uneasiness until carried before it, when I found ten charges preferred against me, by men who I could swear never saw or heard of me except by rumor before. There were twenty eight of us, without counsel or even witnessee. During the trial, men identified us, and swore that they had known us for years, that had never been south of the Ohio River two months before our capture. Five ne groes preferred charges, were sworn, and upon their testimony four C. S. officers were sentenced to solitary confinement for six months. Twenty one out of the twenty eight were acquitted, my-self among the number. We were then sent to Johnson's Island.

This Island is about three miles from Sandusky This Island is about three miles from Sandusky City, Ohio, and thirteen from the Canada line. It was near this that Commodore Perry won his victory over the British in the war of 1812. The obstructions placed by him across the mouth of the Harbor still remain, except in two places where channels have been formed. The Island is about a mile long, and a half wide, About three acres are surrounded by a wall 18 feet in height. In this the prisoners are confined. Shan o'clock P. M, and pattering ranks with the prisoners are confined. Shan o'clock P. M, and pattering ranks with the prisoners are confined. height. In this the prisoners are confined. Shan ties (termed blocks) are huit ties (termed blocks) are huit to accommodate from two to three hun our sight at first, and subjected us, the joint dred, but really one hundred and fifty fill them. This prison is the only one North without a sut-tler. We were allowed to buy tobacco and stationery, but this was all. Our rations for one day for four men were 2 pounds baker's bread and 20 ounces of fresh, tough beef, or 10 ors of pickled pork. Three onions or potatoes were allowed once a week. Upon this we were compelled to once a week. Upon this we were compelled to had swung around on the enemy's creme left, eke out our existence, insulted from day to day charged their camp and scattered the in every by a parcel of foreigners who were enlisted for

the especial purpose of guarding prisoners.

One may read this without thinking of the nisery it entails upon the prisoners; but to see the wan and haggard beings eating a hard orust ing hungry, go to bed hungry; to dream of liberty, and tables grouning with luxuries, was the torturing routine of prison life. The state of the sta ty, and tables growning with luxuries, was the Hill's forces engaging them. Of the articulars torturing routine of prison life. Those that have there and en other parts of the line you have suffered can only tell how much is embraced in

that sentence, "A prisoner on Johnson's Island." without the least provocation. One night in July last a sentinel fired into Block 5, fracturing the mandant of the Prison, (Col. Hill) stating the facts, and demanding that the sentinel should be punished. The Col. replied, stating that if he could find out who did it, that he should be secould find out who did it, that he should be severely punished. The end of it was, that the 8d Reg't, was John Clark wounded in this breast. sentinel was appointed a Sergeant, who boasted of the act; and swore that he only wanted an op-

portanity to de so again.
On the night of the 23d of Sept'r, the Island was visited by an awful tornado, which unroofed shingles in every direction. The prisoners think-ing that the buildings would fall, ran outside, when a volley was fired into the Prison, by a line has from his large estate contributed more charity than any other ten men in the county. As a Justice of the Peace and as a member of the Legislation, he is ever on the look out for objects of shots passed through the Hospital, where our Surgeons were dressing the wounds of those who to about four squads. One in the Brushy Mounhad been hurt by falling bits of timber. Such tains is under the command of the Youngersacts were almost of weekly occurrence. But not one on Roaring river is under the Shoemateswithstanding all sais, there still remains an un- one on Malberry is under Jenniags -one in the

the North Carolinias were in hot water, the yau- last ten days; McGraddy, Lovett, McGraddy, Makee papers claiming that Holden was elected. We son, Brown, Brown again, Absence, Wyatt, Col. at last received a true statement from the Chicago Eiler, Jas. Elier, Frank MoNeil, Wm MoNeil. Times, and then a eng, loud shout of "Vance Jas McNeil, Jos Gray who lives three miles bitter, and many are the curses heaped upon the Standard and its sattelites by the brave North that the robbers wanted. These squads are form Carolinians. And I will here state that I never aw more determined spirits than the North Ca rolinians on Johnson's island, they alone being able to say "Not a man from my State has taken the oath in this prison." The treatment of those who take the oath is just the thing. Old Abe has issued an order that all the C. S. Officers who disposed of more cases than did the Commissioner take the oath, were to be kept in prison until after the exchange of all prisoners. He does this on account of so many taking the oath and

The prisoners are allowed to write twice in a week, but only to Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers and Wives, and only one page of common sized letter paper. They are not allowed to write anything in regard to their treatment, fare, &c. Friends from the South only are allowed to send them clothing and food. I would here state that all letters and boxes should be addressed in care of Col. Charles W. Hill, Comd'g Johnson's Island, Ohio, designating Block. Those in the South who have friends there should make every endeavor to send them supplies for the winter, for if the rations are not increased, God only knows I have fulfilled my promise,

I am, truly and respectfully, yours, W. B.

Supreme Court Decisions .- The Supreme Court, at its recent special session, made the following decisions upon writs of Habeas Corpus: 1. JOHNSON . MALLETT .- A member of the police

for the city of Rateigh is exempt from conscription, because he is a civil officer, whom the General Assembly has demanded as necessary to the administration of the laws of the State.

2 In the matter of McDaniel.—A substitute, who

becomes such after he was fifty years old, is not entitled to a discharge on account of his principal having been 8. KELSER DE BRAWLEY -Senior reserves are en-

titled under the act of Congress to their discharge, when they arrive at the age of fifty years.

4. In the matter of Foar.—One who works fifteen able-bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negro—all the hands must be slaves.

5. The fifteen hands must have been within the ages of sixteen and fifty, or the ls: day of January, 1864.

It is not sufficient if one or more of them have sixteen since that time.

6. A farmer having less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service,

the government surrendering his bond to him

7. A foreigner, who comes to reside in the State for longer or shorter time, and who does reside here 30 days, is liable to perform military service in the Home

Guards.

8. It was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Jueges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription.—Raleigh Conservative.

Fire.—We learn the late residence of Mrs M Hargrove, in Chapel Hill, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Three gold watches were lost.

Raleigh Conservative.

PROM THE ARMY OF NORHERN VIRGINIA.

The lement meet affecting the credit and thereby the value of our Government issues, is not the point of give another pot of its gallantry and unfaltering devotion. The enemy advanced on Thursday morning in the direction of the South Side Railroad, with a lark force of infant to the requisite states. Speculating upon try, cavalry and artillery. Sometriconers taken in the early part of the advance of formed us that Hances (2d corps) command on their laft of the unwillingness of the people to pay the war depend on the control of the some ment; and that "they had so whole movement; and the state lines from the North, and the same variation between the same variation. Per unit."

The clement meet affecting the value of our Government issues, is not the position in conhection with the g

tersturg. The Chambliss brigade, being in front.

reserve, to rather an unpleasant fire. Int soon the blue jackets began to give way. It boys pressed on; our battery moved farther processed. The enemy had been driven a considerable istance in our front.

About this time the fd reg't (Ca Roberts) direction, taking some prisoners and irses, and a quantity of plunder. Hampton it he mean time had been operating on a different art of the line, joining our infantry, I believe, a Burgess's Mills under A. P. Hill.

learned from other sources.

that sentence, "A prisoner on Johnson's Island."

Frequently the sontinels five into the Blocks without the least provocation. One night in July were taking the back track, as the running, ratlast a sentinel fired into Block 5, fracturing the arm of one, passing through the shoulder of another, and at last lodging in the neck of another.

The high is July were taking the back track, as the running, rate thing noise of iron axles told very plain. Next morning we followed up, finding that cant and another, and at last lodging in the neck of another. His excuse was that there was a light burning, wounded in our hands, together with the hand-which was an unmitigated falsehood. The members of the Block addressed a note to the com-Side Road, but which he had again failed to reach—but a large number of them joubtless

went to that other place.

The loss in our brigade was about 5 killed Yours traly, NEMNE.

Outrages in Willes - Within a few days, says the Raleigh Conservative, Gov. Vance has receivfour blocks, scattering the rafters, beams and ed the following letter from a respectable vitisen of Wilkes County: -WILKESBORO, N. C., Oct. 80.

would not be amine to give you a short history of at once levy a war debt tax upon all the property the condition of the country here. Rape, may of the country sufficient to offset the public debt, der and robbery, is the next the market of the country sufficient to offset the public debt, tories of this country have formed themselves infaltering spirit in them that makes them long to Fiat Woods six miles from town is under your

return to Dixie, to light for liberty and revenge. friend Harrison Charen. Let me tell you the During the election for Governor of this State number of citizens that have been robbed in the orever" was echoed from block to block. Deep, from town. Pretty large sums of money were taken from several of taem positios everything ed of robbers from every part of the Confederacy and some from the yankee army. A good many of our best outizees have been driven from their names and have maved their property, and some bays pean killed in the attempt to move. Now can't you suggest some plan by which this can be proken up?

Promitions .- John D. Fain of Warren has been promoted to a Captaincy in the 334 Regt. N. C. T., and Frank B. Craige of Salisburg and George H. Saow of Raleigh have been made 1st Lieutenants in the same regiment.

W. Hal Harrison of Raleigh has been pro moted to the Captainey of Co. I, 47th Regt. N. C. T., vice J. W. Brown deceased; John W. Jones of Wake, made 1st Lieutonant, vice Harrison promoted; Benjamin Bann of Nash, and George D. Tuastali of Franktin, have been made 1st Lieutenants -Ral. Umservative.

In the matter of Graves .- Graves is the pubtic register of Caswell county; Gov. Vance de clined to certify for him; he was arrested by Lieut. Ireland; ne appealed to Judge French, who how many will live to see Spring. Hoping that granted a writ, which was returned before him at Wentworth, when his Honor decided, that it did not matter whether the Governor certified for the petitioner as an officer necessary to execute the laws of the State; that the Confederate Government could not, by any law passed in Con-gress, take away from the State any officer necessary for the carrying on of the administration of the laws of the State; and that no officer was more essential to this than the register of a county. He ordered the petitioner to be discharged, and that the Eurolling Officer pay the costs.

Greensboro' Citizen, 3d.

Deserter Killed .- We learn that Dud. Mea dows, the only deserter from Warren county, and who has escaped from the Guard some six times, was killed in the upper part of Halifax county a few days ago while breaking into a gentleman's emokehouse.—Raleigh Conservative.

What Gen. Lee says of North Carolina .- The Virginia regiments are now very full. Pickett's division is stronger than it ever has been. I am told that Gen. Lee says "Virginia has done nobly in response to the last call, but North Carolina has done even better." All honor to the old North State. - Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.

Skulkers in South Carolina. - The Charleston Mercury says, We learn on good authority that there are upwards of two thousand skulkers be-longing to the Confederate army now in South Jarolina. Other States are worse. Cannot our women drive them out?

The Emperor Napoleon III is fifty-siz years of confesses that he is worth five millions of dol-

A WAR DEST LEVY.

Our cavalry corps was separated by the enemy's to be column, leaving our Division on the extreme flank. The enemy's cavalry advanced up the variated, it would be a repudiation without excuse. Vanghan road, and on this road, some ten miles being a debt due by the people to the people, in ondiated, it would be a repudiation without excuse. Being a debt due by the people to the people, in W. of Petersburg, we first met with them, as one sense it is paid already. Payment would be ay, with less distress; fer repudiation would ruin

The unimited power of taxation possessed by Government, will enable it to lay sufficient to to provide for the public debt. Let it to them the same year for interest dues, and in redemption of the public paper. So far as the compretend that any impossible or ruinous thing was required of him. If the public debt were held in equal proportions by all the people, the whole debt might be wiped out, and no citizen would lose anything; for the taxation from which he would be discharged would exactly equal the credit of which he would be deprived. But as past he public debt is not thus distributed, it is neocessary to make collection and payment in order to do justice among the citizens. This justice may be secured, and the community, as an aggregate, will be full as wealthy as if the debt had neen repudiated, and will be infinitely more respected. It we refuse or neglect to pay our lia-bilities, we will have taken upon ourselves a

gratuitous as well as an undying infamy.

Congress ought to adopt measures which will show the people and the world that Government is in sarnest as to the payment of the public debt. The very ides of repudiation ought to be met and rebutted at all points All that is needed is a little boldness of legislation.

One of the chief reasons for fearing a repudia tion party, will arise out of the sense of injustice of paying in gold and silver a debt contracted in depreciated currency. The plea will be set up that there was not value received. This argument could not, in morals, go further than to demand a scaling of the debt, with reference to the depreciation at the time each particular liability was contracted. But there is a far better way of at once securing justice to individuals, protecting the public interest, and fortifying the public honor against evil. It is a plan that we have hereto fore recommended in these columns, and which was in substance first presented by a distinguish To His Excellency Z. B. Vance: I think it ed financier of the South. Let the Government

> require immediate payment; but leave it optional with the property holder to take credit, it he wishes, the tax meanwhile attaching as a lien upon the property, and following it through ail its ownerships. Let the interest on the tax be anaually required, and a certain per centage of the principal. Four per cent on the property would pay the interest and liquidate the principal in eight years.

The advantage of this plan is, that it would enable the people to pay off the debt in the depreciated carrency. Every one who chose could aberate his property from taxation for the public debt, by paying his proportionate share in the present circulation. Taose who might not have ine money, would find it greatly to their advantage to sell a portion of their property at the present advanced rates, in order to clear the rest. Such as might neglect to avail themselves of the present privilege would be entitled to no pity in future times.

Why not adopt this plan, or something like it? Why not allow men who are anxious to sustain the public honor, and anxious, too, to protect themselves against the hardship of paying in specie a debt contracted in depreciated paper, to pay their portions now? It is not to be doubted that the multitude would discharge the war debt tax immediately-by resigning, if need be, a trifle of their present goods to save a fourth hereafter. Such a measure, passed by Congress, would give, too, an assurance of paying the public debt that no array of mere preamble and resolves could possibly do. It would be demonstration and ex-We know not what Congress may do. We know not what the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend or favor. But it does seem to our view that such a war debt tax as we have suggested need not interfere with the ordinary measures of revenue, while, in its effect, it would be an incalculable relief to the people, by lifting a cloud and a burden from the future; while it would at once restore the public credit. With all this advantage to the public and to individuals, we cannot conceive how it would do injustice to a single citizen.

In an interview with a gentleman from east of the Chowan river, we learn that the negroes who have been decoyed and stolen from their masters and kept in confinement at Norfolk, are very anxious to return to their owners; but are prevented by their new masters. Until within the last few weeks they received rations from the yankee commissary, but now they are left to storve; and, the larger portion of them being women and children, the probability is that they will perish from hunger en masse. This is yan kee sympathy for the negro.-Ral. Conservative.

Domestic Manufactures .- Edgefield Distric C, is becoming famous for the manufacture of beautiful fans, made of feathers and the down of the goose, and elegant hats and bonnets made of the Palmetto, rice straw and shucks. There has also been an immense production of sorghum in this District this season.

Lincoln a Millionaire. - A yankee Democratic paper says,

"Mr. Lincoln was not worth five thousand dol are on the day he was inaugurated. He now

A gentleman who has just arrived in the Con-federate lines from the North, and who, from his ed at New Hope Church, with over three thou-

from Richmond?" The question was put so The enemy have contracted their occupation to plumply that our informant instinctively answer-the inner lines of the fortifications in Atlanta. ed-"yes." "Hush," replied his amiable friend, They occapy the hill on which the City Hall S. W. of Petersburg, we first met with them, as one sense it is paid already. Payment would be their column was passing. Skirmishing at once practically, only an adjustment of balances among began. The enemy soon bere to the right in the direction of the Beydton plank road. Our combined the debt honorably with as little of public discress. We may, consequently, dispose of the debt honorably with as little of public discress. Our informant had been quite unconscious that would result from a repudiation of it that would nearly as soon as the enemy, 9 miles above Personal many the proved such, parted from him with male seminary was raned to the ground and the many consequently. They occupy the hill on which the City Hall "speak lew, two detectives are spotting you here, and I heard them whispering about your name." Our informant had been quite unconscious that he was an object of attention to any one. His proved such, parted from him with male seminary was raned to the ground and the many consequently. the promise that he would see him again, and terial used in strongthening their forts, barracks, large number of worthy citizens, who have stood permit him to introduce a certain gentleman, and posts. They forage in the neighboring counthe Government in its need, while it would whose name it would be improper to mention ties with entire divisions for escerts, but lately neft a class, perhaps no more numerous, and now, but who is known in the Seuth for his brave they have found but little subsistence and have

We cannot, for obvious reasons of prudence, enlarge here on the interest of this acquintance. We may say it was the occasion of the introducwe will be able The Governme among curselyes able; for every dollar collected from the people, on behalt of the public debt, will be paid back tion of our informant to a very large and of the control of the most substantial men in the in the circle of the most substantial men in the munity is concerned as an aggregate, it is as if a city. And the sympathy they had with the Conman were to pay out a dollar with one hand and federacy he was especially interested to find was receive it back with the other. He could not not that which was founded upon more partisan opposition to the Washington administrationwere "copperheadism" -- but the higher and in- is cut off, and the railroad to Nashville is of ne telligent sympathy, which proceeded from the conviction that in the present contest the Confederacy represented the cause of constitutional lib-

"we feel that Gen. Lee is fighting our own battles as well as yours: if he should be defeated, if Lincola triumphs, there is nothing for ue in the North but military despotism, and we shall not save even a remnant of our liberties."

Sympathy of this sort is of real value. And when such is found, even in New York, it is not rash to conclude that there is an undercurrent in the North for the cause of the Confederates, proseeding from intelligent minds, independent of party, pure in purpose, that would surprise those in the Confederacy who have taken their ideas of Northern sympathy from the wretched hypocrisy of Copperhead partizans and political trimmers, who are intent only on the triumphs of party and the divisions of public plunder.

Our friend had reason to be convinced by experiences, which we cannot repeat here, that there is a real peace sentiment in the North, which, proceeding from intelligent minds, has the facul-ty within itself of constantly enlarging its influences, and is, we believe, now rapidly approaching the final development. - Rich Examiner.

Horrors of a Yonkee Prison - A released prisoner who was immured in a yankee Bastile in the northwest for more than two years, and who lately made his escape and succeeded in reaching the South, has called upon us to urge us to say something for our suffering prisoners in the North.

What our Prisoners get to Eat .- Heretofore our prisoners have been allowed to receive any little contributions of clothing and food that might be sent to them by sympathising friends in the North. This permission has been revoked, and our men now have nothing but the prison rations, which are as follows: One slice of bread for breaktast, one slice of bread and a morsel of rancid nork for dinner, one slice of bread for supper-the slices so thin that one can almost see through them! Those, with a tin cap of stinking cistern water, comprise the entire bill of fare.

The Interior of a Yankee prison-How Dying Prisoners are treated .- It is impossible in our space to enumerate all the cruelties recited to us. A single characteristic instance of discipline will supply the reader with an idea of the extremities

of yankee persecution. Even the vilest criminal, at the point of death is permitted to see his relatives, to communicate his last wishes, and to comfort his dying hour with the last embraces and tokens of affection. During the confinement of our friend a fellowprisoner, sick for many long months, was though past hope of recovery, and the commandant of the prison was asked for permission for some person n --- to see him. At any rate, the commandan' found it proper to refer to his "orders from Washington," wherein it was stated that a prisoner in the last extremity of sickness might be permitted to see "his nearest relatives, if loyal!"

One finds himself asking: is humanity stone dead in the yankee heart, and has the world no conscience! Vengeance sleeps; but Divine justice has all the crimes of our enemies on its immortal record, and to doubt the day of retribution is to doubt the power of the Almighty.—Ib.

What to send our men -There is nothing for which our prisoners in the North suffer so much as for tobacco. It is even more acceptable to them than money; indeed we are told that it sells in the North in Federal currency for as much as it can be bought in Richmond in Confederate currency. We are requested to say that our prisoners are permitted to receive anythicg sent them by flag-of-truce, and that any packages for-warded through that channel will be delivered by the yankee authorities. The box or package should be labelled with the name of the party his company, regiment, &c.,—just as you would address a letter—and be deposited with the flag-of-truce office at No. 83 Pearl street .- Ib.

The Intended Attack on Wilmington .- On this subject the New York Times says: With respect to Wilmington, and the escape of

the Tallahassee, we may say that we do not believe Confederate pirates and blockade runners will ever be effectually prevented from running in and running out there until the place, or at least its outer defences, are in our hands. It has not been conealed for some time that our Government is seriously intending to try its power against Wilming. ton, and we have published statements from the rebel papers which show the information possesses by the enemy on the subject. It were well the Government's purpose in the matter were quickly carried out. If the Halifax news of the escape of the Tallahassee be true, who can tell what the delay in attacking Wilmington may have cost us?

The Presbyterian Synod of Ala. have inaugurated a plan for the support and education of the

male seminary was rased to the ground and the matainly less deserving. who did nothing and and early sympathy with the cause of the Con-ked nothing for the cause. is completely cut off. Our cavalry destroy the roed as rapidly as the enemy repair it.

There are eight hundred vankees in Marietta

From Forest -PARIS, TERN, Qot. 81st -Forrest has blockaded the Tennesses river. All communication between Padacah and Johnsonville erty and all that was left of the traditions of the of our gunboats, and two of the transports are being used by Forrest, and will be of great advantage ie improvements now on foot. One gunbeat and

> Milton, Plorida, Destroyed by the Yankers --We learn, says the Montgomery Advertiser of the 27th, by a private letter from below Pollard, that a Yankee force came up to Milton, Florida, on Wednesday last and drove off the cavairy company that was stationed there. They burned the town and destroyed the salt works, and property generally The Yankees came from Pensacola, and greatly outnumbered the small Confederate force proteoting Milton.

Reported Esacuation of Washington .- We have been informed by a gentleman immediately from Wilson, that our forces evacuated Washington on last Monday, leaving it in the hands of the enemy - Raleigh Conservative.

From the North -RICHMOND, Nov. 4-Northern papers of the 1st and 2d have a Louis ville telegram of the 31st which contradicts the rumor of the evacuation of Atlanta. Another, from Louisville, of the 1st, mentions a rumor that Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Teanestsee River going northward, on the 1st inst

A telegram from Nashville, of the lat, says, since his repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west, along the south side of the Tennes. see Ha is believed to have crossed some infan His account reveals a catalogue of misery that we never could have supposed to exist even within the walls of a dungeon. We give below some of misery that we have experiences of prison life as total to us.—

The is believed to have crossed some of try near Bainbridge, but no part of his force has been moved further north. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. There are in the city, preparations for any movement Hood may make. Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper direction Sherman will continue to hold Atlanta. Forcest with a cavalry Lorge, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of government stores.

On the 1st Gold was 233; on the 21 235.

Exchange of Prisoners - SAVANNAH, Nov. 3. -The preliminaries have been arranged for the exchange of 1:000 sick, wounded and convalescont Confederates, who have arrived at Hilton

Another Brigadier - PETERSBURG, Nov 3 .-Lt. Col. Pegram [of the artillery] has been promoted to Brigadier General, and assigned to command Archer's Brigade.

A New Governor of Georgia. -Gen. Logan who formerly commanded the 16th Yankee army corps has been appointed to command Atlanta and declared Military Governor of Georgia.

Charleston -After twelve or fourteen m nths of shelling by day and by night, the Yankees have at last succeeded in doing some damage in Charleston. A few nights ago a shell feel inside of a house in the lower part of the city, waere four fficers were imprudently sleeping, killed one outright, injured two so that they died under ampuation, and slightly injured the fourth. None of the officers were above the grade of Lieutenant.

A Horrid Muster. - Oa vesterday week, a man by the name of J Owens, who had been passing himself as a South Carolina soldier on his re ura to Petersburg, but who had stopped over a few days and was drinking, was found murdered in a quarter of a mile of the house of a woman by the name of Odell, four and a half miles from High Point. Several persons must have been en aged in its perpetration. A jury of inquest returned that they were of opinion that Wm. M. Darden, a private of the 30th N. C. Troops, had been a participator in it. On this finding the coroner committed Darden to jail.

Grensbord Citizen, 3d.

GENERAL ORDERS. THE Hat Manufacturers at Statesville, R. U, wish to 1,000,000 FUR SKINS,

Such as BABBITS, MUSKRATS, COON, MINK, FOX, OFTER and BEAVES, for which we will pay the highest prices either in Confederate Money, Back Bills and

Specie, or exchange for Cotton Yera or Hats.

We hope that all those who wish to encourage a Southern Enterprise, will exert themselves in getting us furs. Morehants will please act as Agents, bearing in mind that we will pay 25 per cent, more than any one clse.

WITTKOWSKY & SALTZBERY. Mr, S. BRANDT is our authorized Agent for Cum-

berland county to purchase Furs for us WITTKOWSKY & SALTZBERY.

A Gentleman, unmarried, of several years experience, desires a Classical and Mathematical school for the ensuing year. For terms, Reservences, and other particulars, apply immediately to Capt Rob t Tait.

Lauriaburg, Nov. 3 81 5 od

NOTICE .. THE Committee of Examination of Common School

Taschers for Robeson county will meet at Lumberton, the 12th day of November next, (the last time for the present year.) All who expect to apply for Certificate are requested to attend on that day.

HENRY T. POPE, Chu'a.