THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1365.

THE MAILS. - In addition to the usual failures of great flood of rain, obstructing the mail from Raleigh, by which we generally receive Virginia papers, when they come at all. The telegraph wires too were consequence of all this, our paper to-day has a very

GREAT FRESH .- The Cape Fear is swollen by the great rains to an extent rarely witnessed. It backs water up the Cross and Blount's creeks to the very centre of this town, passing over several mill and factory dams, up to the dam of the Merchant Mills. at Eccles's Bridge. The damage to the machinery of mills and factories must be very heavy, and the loss of time a serious drawback. The machinery is submerged at McLauchlin's Saw and Grist mill, the Cross Creek, Blount's Creek and Favetteville Mills Cotton Factories, and Mr. John Gee's Grist Mill.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER'S FOLLY .- It is not easy to estimate the evil that one imprudent man may do to his country, when at the head of a Press, and that Press located in Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer is a case in point. It has recently started two notions, each of which has caused controversy and discouragement at home, and confirmed the yankees in their favorite idea that the Confederacy is on the point of giving up. If they had originated anywhere but in Richmond, it is probable little or no attention would have been paid to them. But the Press of that city has far more influence upon the public than it ought to have, for, as a whole, it is deficient in judgment, and is much too prejudiced to be relied upon as a safe counsellor.

We notice that the last of these propositions France.) has been promptly snapped up by Seward and sent off to all the U. S. Ministers in Europe, as an evidence that we are no longer able to resist and therefore should ne longer be treated by European nations as a belligerent power. It is possible that this idea may be pressed to some effect, and that it

The proposition appears to have been attributed in the United States to the Sentinel, which is the recognized organ of the Administration, instead of to the Enquirer, which is hostile to the Adminis

MORE INDISCRETIONS OF THE PRESS. - The Char lottesville (Va.) Chronicle, a paper spoken of as sdited with great ability, if not discretion, lately charged that President Davis had "diverted" himself with various untoward orders of troops, which resulted in disasters. The following are a few of its charges:

"On the eve of the battle of Chancellorsville, when Hooker coafronted Gen Lee with 130,000 men, Long-street was sent—on a diversion—to Suffolk. His absence was keenly felt by Gen. Lee. Doing double daty Jack-The most splendid victory of the war remained indecisive, from the want of a few more men.

To relieve Vicksburg, a diversion into Pennsylvania

was undertaken; and Washington was not threatened by a corps operating along the Orange railroad-as was recommended by Gen. Lee. Mr. Davis could not spare the men from Richmond. Hence Meade was enabled to follow the movement of Gen. Lee and seize the Heights

upon a diversion into Maryland, after Hunter was driven to the Oh:o river. The 6th and 19th Corps were ordered to reinforce Sheridan and Crook; 11,000 cavalry wer thrown upon Gen. Early's flanks -in an open country, an more favorable to their evolutions than the wooded re gion along the Appomattox, where they had been unab to operate effectively. The concentration was fearfully

The Richmond Sentinel is authorized to say, the "each one of the above statements is wholly unfounded and without a semblance of justification or excuse." The Sentinel adds:-

"The manœuvres of Gen. Lee's campaigus bave bee own. Admirable manœuvres they have been; and most happily adapted to the circumstances of the country. They have wou for him a renown of which we have no doubt the President would be extremely proud, if i longs to a cordial approval of the policy of the distinguished general, and an admiration of the genius which

The Sentinel supposes that the Chronicle's object was to attack Gen. Lee through the President-that it knew the public feeling would not tolerate an open assault upon the great and good General, and that therefore this indirect mode was adopted. We do not think this supposition correct. It was simply an attempt by a "parlour General" to show his superior capacity to manage a great army, particularly after events had shown what movements had been successful and what failures; and to weaken the arm of the government by attributing to the President an improper interference with Gen. Lee's operations. It has come to be a received notion, founded upon just such publications as this of the Chronicle, allowed to pass uncontradicted, that the President interferes in everything, and orders everything, not only in the Departments at Bichmond, but also in all the armies. We are glad to see the Sentinel's explicit contradiction, for we confess that we had given some credence to the uncontradicted assertions of such malcontents as the Chronicle.

A LESSON FROM THE ENEMY.—The New York World arges Lincoln "to make a generous offer of peace and amnesty" during the depression of the Bouth in consequence of late disasters, and before the Southern people "brace themselves against their losses, as they did against the loss of New Orleans -as they did against the loss of the Miss ssippi -both of which were blows of which the consequences did not correspond to our expectations."

Lincola has not sense enough to pursue this policy, which, though it would not be su cessful, and ought not to be successful-for the Confederace should never tolerate the idea of reconstruction which it conveys-might promote dissension and division among the weak-kneed. But we may have sense enough to profit by the World's very corsect idea that we will brace sorselves against recent losses, recover from them, as we did from much heavier losses. Only think of the great disasters cited by that paper-the loss of New Orleans and then of Vicksburg and the Mississippi, incomparably greater than any we have lately sustained-and then think of the great battles we have since fought and the glorious victories we have since gained. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." It is only the croakers who exclude hope- the croakers, a species of animal somewhat like the "fetherals" of old party times, of whom a fiery democrat said he S. C. It is an interior line, avoiding the necessity didn't know any thing about them except that "they were not humans." Hope will again beget confidence in the Southern heart. Our glorious armies will gain new victories; and God in his own good time will give us the one great boon of Independence.

Congress .- RICHMOND, Jan. 9 .- Nothing of interest was done in the Senate to-day. The House passed the Army Consolidation bill by I majority. The vote was reconsidered, and pending further consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

THE YANKER GEN. SHERMAN.—This officer, new | possession of Savannah, made known his notions of the proper treatment of rebels in a long letter published before the commencement of his Georgia campaign. His theory was to rob the people of provisions and burn mills and factories, and if they de not then submit to the "best government the world Mr. Reagan's "slow coach," we had two days past a ever saw," to dispossess them of their property, drive them into foreign lands, and introduce a new population. As justification of this policy he cited in his letter the treatment of the revolted Irish by William broken by the wind atorm of Tuesday night. As a and Mary, two centuries ago, and the punishment of Satan and the rebellious angels. It is now said of him, that "Since he left Milledgeville, Sherman seems to have changed his policy. In that town, as before at Atlanta, he was all harshness and brutality: at Savannah he has been all conciliation." This last is probably the result of advice from some of Gov'r Brown's men. It plainly is not Sherman's own policy, nor that of his government, for the bitter malignity of both has been too often and too outrageously manifested to be susceptible of a doubt.

We have reason to believe that since Sherman has been in Savannah he has expressed his determination to let loose his soldiers as soon as they get into South Carolina, declaring that he neither could nor would restrain them. This diabolical purpose accords with the expressions of intense hate of that State always indulged in at the North. And should Sherman invade that State, as doubtless he will, the world may look for a system of cruel and brutal outrages in comparison with which those of the past four years will appear merciful and kind. We take it for granted that South Carolina understands all this and will nerve herself accordingly. Her wemen and children and old men living along his route will do well to fiee for their lives and their honor.

THE BALEIGH CONSERVATIVE - Marmadake & Robbins, Esq. who has for some months past been Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, has become the Editor of the Conservative. He cleses his salutatory the Enquirer, (to form an alliance with England and sound dectrine:-

"In regard to the terrible war in which we are now engaged, the Conservative will espouse and advocate any practicable and constitutional plan which presents fair prospect of producing a cessation of arms by restoring to us an henorable peace, and at the same time it will oppose any impracticable propositions, which may be in conflict with the constitution and the fundamay damage us to some extent in Europe. What good it has done or can do us, either there or here, it would not be easy to tell.

may be in connect with the constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, tending, as such propositions generally do, to encourage the public enemy, and distract, divide and weaken ourselves; and in all respects we shall endeavor so far as a candid and truthful statement of facts and the reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom, can be pleasant, in times like these, to make the Daily and Weekly visits of the Conservative both agreeable and profitable."

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY .- A letter in the Raleigh Conservative from Lane's Brigade in Lee's Army thus rebukes the spirit of the croakers at home, which, as we have abundant evidence, has not affected the soldiers, who bear the heat and burden of the day, and brave the dangers from which the croakers take care to screen themselves:

"What are the signs of the times? Are the per ple at home in dear old North Carolina depressed of account of the late disaster to our arms? Do they think the clouds are thickening? Why, we have seen glosmier hours than these. Immediately after the retreat from Gettysburg the times were darker than they are now. Then, Lee's great army had suffered a reverse, but now it is as defiant and as well organ. ized as it was before Richmond in '62. But some croaker may say, "why, Hood is badly whipped." That may be so and so is the man who utters it. Well, we lost Vicksburg with an entire army, and that, with the Gettysburg fight, were by far greater blows to us than this Hood has received; and yet we d both and were better afterwards than he fore. We all regret General Hood's defeat, but it should nerve our people to still greater efforts. If we lose our cause it will be because our people so will it. It is now a question of pluck and endurance. Do you not remember with wast contempt "the yankee" was held by our people before the war! Is there a man anywhere in these Confederate States who would be willing to succumb to this despised crea-

our zeal now is to be governed forever and forever by genuine yankees. The people should ponder weli." A COMPLIMENT TO FAYETTEVILLE. - A distant correspondent, in the midst of other things very elegantly expressed and greatly appreciated, pays the following tribute to the liberality of the citizens of Favetteville:

ture? Possibly there are some, but surely the man-

hood of these States would sourn the idea. To abate

"It has been animating all through this war merely t read the lists of Fayetteville donations. Certainly no community has done more, or more nobly. If one good deed shines far in a naughty world, then Fayetteville has a radiance thrown round her that will illumine her usine through many coming years. I say again, that her example, as it shines in the columns of the Favetteville Observer for the past four years, has cheered others and stimulated humble efforts to do likewise in distant cor-

BEAST BUTLER. - Tais worthy has added to hi ill reputation by the part he acted, or perhaps failed to act, in the late expedition against Wilmington. A correspondent of the New York World says:

"Certain it is, that in the fleet he is universally blam ed, in vehement and emphatic terms, for continual delays when the expedition was preparing, and for lack of enterprise when the action was in progress. As an indica-tion of the intensity of feeling against Gea. Butler, which t present pervades the flest, I may mention that but iust now a naval officer, whose name is familiar in every ousehold in the land, denounced him as "either a black hearted traitor or an arrant cow srt." Another equally well known, said: "He forced himself into the expedition, and I believe he came down with the deliberate purpose of defeating the enterprise. He was determined to have his own way, and, seeing that he could not, was bent or hwarting everything."

SAVANNAH -The following remarks on the yank e sub mission meeting in Savannah are from the Augusta (Geo.) Register:

section between the city and the Confederacy, and burying the head of secession in sackcloth and arbes, they sue at the feet of infamy for a niche in the temple of disgrace. We blush for Savannah, and as much as we execrate the conduct of the people, we pity them. The fair fame of the Forest city is tarnished by the disreputable ouduct of, what we cannot but believe to be the smallest portion of her citizens. They have looked down the black vista of rnin and desolation which Sherman left chied bim in his merch through the heart of the Empire date to the roity; they have had the record of the past written in blood from the glory haloed field of Manassa to the not less memorable but fatal one of Franklinthey can look upon the bleaching bones of thousands of heroes who have died for their country—and yet are wilting to throttle the voice that comes from those bloody fields to bid us fight on, and say to miserable tyrant? who have worked the ruin of our country, and mardered ou hest citizens, "take us back, we will be one with you!" Oh, shame, shame, upon the perfidy; away with the ignominy. We believe Savanuah will yet be disenthralled, and then she will spew from her mouth the implementations. The men who would sell their country in such honor. The men who would sell their country in such honor. The men who would sell their country in such the country in such that would sell their scale for a capitle ratio. n hour as this, would sell their souls for a consideration in dollars and cents -would sell their Lord for less than

A New RAIGROAD .- A very important link in the chain of Southern Railroads is now in process of coastruction, viz: from Augusta, Geo., to Columbia, of running down from Augusta to Branchville and then up to Columbia, and saving 61 miles of distance, equal, indee ', considering necessary detention at Branchville, to nearly 100 miles. Like the P mont road, from Greensborougu to Danville, is m become of vital importance to the Confederacy should the enemy ever get possession of the lower Roads in South Carolina. About 560 hands are at work on the road, tue whole is under contract, and

about 25 miles graded. 2000 hands it is said could

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. LEVENTHORPE

HEAD Que., Kinston, N. C., Dec. 28, 1864. Major J. C. McRae, A. A. G., &c. Major:— I have the honor to report to you that saving learn-ed from Col. Armstead of an expedition in force made by the enemy on the Boanoke river, I reinforced his right, at Hamilton, with the 68th N. C., and ordered Col. Anderson's Reg't of Junier Reserves from Weldon. I proceeded at the same time with Col. Whitford's Reg't, the 67th N. C., from Kinston, and reached Hamilton on the 18th inst.

I found the enemy advancing slewly up the river in gun-boats and launches, and removing the terpe-does as they advanced. There is good reason to believe that three boats were sunk in the advance. I am warranted in saying that twe were undoubted-

ly destroyed.

It becomes evident that the object of the enemy was to secure a landing within Conoho creek, and determined that Poplar Point would be the place selected; I therefore sent some infantry to attack the launches as they came up the river. They suc-ceeded in firing a velley from ambush, and appa-rently killed and wounded the entire erew of one launch. Two other launches surrendered to the attacking party, but the company of the 67th engaged was driven from the prizes by volleys of grape from the gunboats. Capt. Cogdell, of the 67th, deserves credit for the punishment inflicted on the enemy in this attack. As the enemy still advanced I ordered Col. Broadfoot to proceed to Poplar Point with a body of infantry and dispute the landing. I also ordered Col. Whitford, with his regiment, to the landing, and a section of Parrott guns, from Capt. Dixon's battery. The enemy came up on the 20th, and made an effort to land. The skirmishers were essily driven to their boats. A brisk engagement then took place with the gunboats. We attacked them with infantry and artillery; and ferced them to withdraw a mile, after three hours hard fighting. On the 22d another attempt was made to land,

which was repulsed.

The enemy was driven off the evening of the 23d. Coi. Whitford dashed at the boats with his regiment, and fought them for four miles with great determination. The conduct of this brave and excellent officer is worthy of the highest commendation, and I deem it no more than justice in bringing it to the nessee of my superiors. I regret to state that Col. Whitferd was severely wounded. In the former drapes of the second which control is the former drapes of the second which control is the former drapes of the second which control is the former drapes of the second which control is the former drapes of the second which is the former drapes of the second which is the former drapes of the second which is the second which In the former advance of the enemy, which eccurred in-mediately subsequent to the attack on Belfield, much credit is due to Capts Brown and Pitt, the former of the 6th N. C. cavalry, the latter commanding au unattached company, for the gallastry and success with which they fought and detained the enemy at every possible point until reinforcements came up. Capt. Dixon's battery, in the lete advance, also did good service, and more particularly the section commanded by Lieut. Jones, which first engaged the enemy. A sunken beat, whose spars I saw myself, indicates very well the accuracy and success eaw myself, indicates very well the arouracy and

I have the honor to be, Major. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. LEVENTORRES. Brig. Gen.

Affairs in Polk County.—Last Thursday was a day of intense excitement in Columbus Village, N. C., a day long to be remembered and one which has caused many families to feel the pangs of deep disress, grief and sorrew.

The bloody affair began about noon, in this way: Lt. Tom Lane, in command of some citizens and soldiers for the purpose of putting down some acts of outlawry which had been perpetrated upon the citizens of Polk and adjoining counties, proceeded to the house of Pate Hunter, (in the village) and notified him that he was then a prisoner, also notifying Hunter's two sons, Charles and Sam, that they were ikewise prisoners. The senior Hunter (whe was in his shirt sleeves) requested to be allowed to go into the house for his coat, which was granted by Lane.
The three Hunters walked into the house, and in a few moments appeared at the door, each heavily armed, the senior leading the way, brandishing two large bowie knives; the sons with Colt's army pistols n hand. As soon as they cleared the enclosure, Pate Hunter remarked to Dr. Columbus Mills, "I will kill you, you d-d old rascal," making at the same time rapid strides towards the Doctor, and calling upon his sons to fire. Lane, to save the Doctor, sorang to his assistance, and exploded a cap of his pistol at Hauter's head. At this time Laue and the earnest. The other party firing without stint upon Pate Hunter, killing him instantly; the position of Lane and the younger Hunters being such that to shoot would be endangering the life of Lane. The boys had it all to themselves. By this time, Lane gave Charles Hunter a severe shot, who fell to the ground, the other brother firing at Lane with telling effect. Lane now fell to the ground, pierced by three balls, but yet able to fire, which he did at Sam Hunter, who was making off, striking him in the eloow joint. Sam Hunter now drope his pistol and makes off, the guard firing several shots but doing

o damage. Sam makes a temporary escape. The guard soon arrested some citizens who they had heard from reliable authority were accomplices of said Hunter, and others. A posse followed to the house of Hunter, where they found him wounded as

To tell what has since followed my pen almost falters, but to be a warning to others the truth must come. The arrested party were sent off under guard, the secret of which none other can tell. The new was soon in circulation, however, that the whole party of four were killed, not more than a mile from the village of Columbus. The friends were anxious to ind out if such was the case, upon a search, which am informed was, alas! too true.

P. S. Lane is yet alive, and some hope of his recovery.—Henderson, N. O., Times.

Terrible Configration-About Ten Millions of Dollar. north of Property Destroyed -On Saturday morning last, a most destructive fire occurred in this town at the depots of the N. C. & C. & S. C. Railroads. About 11 o'clock ire broke out in a small building a few yards from the arge Passenger Shed, and near the Quartermaste buildings. The wind blowing very heavy at the time, it spread with great rapidity, and in a few miantes the hed and the two Quartermaster Ware-houses were in flames From these it caught to the building formerly used as a ticket office by the C. & S. C. R. R., thence to the piles of lotton on the platforms around the main Depot buildings, and then to the N. C. Dapot. The Warehouses, sheds, and one-half of the N. C. Depot building were consumed, destroying vast quantities of corn, flour, cotton, sugar, &c.

The loss to the Confederate Government is severe.

We learn that there were stored under the shed and in he warehouses over 23,000 sacks corn and oats, 1900 he warehouses over 23,000 sacks corn and oats, 1900 sacks flour, 160 hogsheads sugar, besides blankets, soldiers ciothing, leather, and various other articles. One of the warehouses was about 400 feet long, the other 200 feet; both filled with Government etores. A few hogsheads of the sugar were saved before the fire reached it, and some has since been gathered up from beneath the burning corn. About 3000 sacks of corn were taken from the ruins on Saturday in a damaged condition, besides a small quantity of cloth, flaunel, & Maj Rohola, the Quartermaster, lost a portion of his books and the Quartermaster, lost a portion of his books and papers. The iron safe belonging to the office remained in the burning building, and we learn that the morey, &c., which was in it, is not damaged. The loss to the Gov. roment is estimated at from five to six millions dol-

lars, at least. Around the Depot buildings about 200 bales Cotton were burnt. The portion of the N. C. Depot which was consumed was used by the C. & S. U. Railroad as a store consumed was used by the C. & S. C. Railroad as a store room, in which were large quantities of freight belonging to individuals, all of which was totally destroyed. Next to the Government, the C. & S. C. Railroad is the heaviest loser—the loss, probably, amounting to one or two millions. The loss of cotton is sustained mostly by individuals and the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad Co. The total loss by this fire is thought to be over ten millions of dollars. Had it not been for the rain which fell in the early part of the night and for a day or two precious early part of the night and for a day or two previous, the destruction of property would have been much

greater.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove pipe, but various opinions are expressed on the subject—some attributing it to negligence.

Charlotte Democrat.

Hillsooro' Recorder.—In consequence of failing health, the proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder offers that paper for sale. The Recorder has been published over forty years by its present venerable editor and proprietor, Mr. Dennis Heartt. It has a respectable list, a good porition, and a fair share of job work and advertising custom.

Resigned .- Capt. Alfred W. Dockers of Richnond county, and the 38th Ragiment N. C. Troops, has resigned.—Ralsigh Conservative.

FOR THE OBSERVER There will be a meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society, at the residence of Mr. R. J. Lilly, Saturday Afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock. A full attendance is re-

that every French soldier carried in baton of a Marshal of France; that his knapear is, that pro that the hu in that army was free to all, and soldier might aspire to the highest military pe and still has its influence in stilivening the means to perfect it, but we in matters open for imitation. sese is the prompt recognition of of signal service by deserved instance, Brigadier General outh, and was a Major General l'hat was an illustration of the from the fer. It was a merited advancecapture of Plymouth entitled Gen. ment

on; does not the defence of Wil-rallant, and infinitely more impor-allant defenders to their step? mington, e tant, entitl Among t Sugar Loaf Sugar Leaf. It there not those who have nobly won their spurs? Yould any begrudge the able General who planned, and was in general command of our defences at the mouth of Cape Fear, any step that might be concred upon him? While his own command would rejoice over, would not the whole country approve of the promotion of the gallant Colonel under whose immediate superintendence Fort Fisher has grown up, and under whose more immediate command it was fought? Do not all his officers and men deserve promotion, were that possible? But since it is not possible, are there not some exemplary cases to whom promotion might be extended with the double effect of rewarding merit and of stimulating honorable ambition? Above all, are there not instances in which promotions may be made from the ranks? Shall it be said with truth that Imperial rance is more liberal in this respect than Confed rate America?

Shall Gen. Kirkland and his brave men pass with nly a casual notice? or the co-operating neval arm en land? Shall any, in fact, be forgotten, even al-though all meritorious soldiers cannot be promoted? We, of course, merely glance lightly over matters of commanding officers. We adduce instances, by way of illustration, and not of enumeration. The inclusion of those we have named is not, therefore, to be understood as in any way intended to mean the exclusion of there.—Wilmington Journal.

erable bed vankee cavalry visited the Northern a, ostensibly to bunt Yankee bounty-Neck of rters and to break up Confederate ations; but, in reality, to recruit nited States armies. The Yankee epresent the expedition as having cessful." We have the means of he matter of attaining its true obently a failure. We are informed just from that section of country ach of the enemy, all the young ned to the woods, and there remained r was passed. Several old negroes and went to the Yankees, but were told re net wanted; that if they insisted upon hem the raiders would be obliged to take ould much prefer net doing so. The women the saying that in the Yankee lines they had nothis expect but want and suffering. The raiders di t get a single recruit. The enemy believe we a going to put all our able-bodied negroes into our rats; and in kidnapping them they think at once to well their own armies and weaken ours. Rich. Dispatch.

FORT FISHER, Dec. 27, 1864. Mesara H J. Hale & Sone: You will please publish for the benefit of their relatives and friends the following asualties is my company, during the heavy bembar nent at For Fisher, on the 26th and 25th of Dec. 1864 Killed ate Elias Davis. Missing and supposed to rates P P Mc Arthur, M Clark, J Corner, A. B. McCALLUM, md'g Co. C, 7th Bat. N. C Jr. Res.

Casualties in Co. D, 1st Bat. N. C. H. Artillery, or rates J P Gaham, arm, slight, fragment of shell; Calvin A Cobb, boy, slight, fragment of shell.

J. L. McCORMIC, Capt.

FOR THE OBSERVER The Juverile Knitting Society gratefully acknowledges the following donations. One bunch of om Mary and Fannie Johnson. A lot of rom Jane Buxton Kyle. One pair of socks tranklin Foulks. The next meeting will a residence of Mr. P. Taylor on Saturday afternoon

on Wednesday the 11th inst., Mrs JOANNA er age. An affectionate and tender mother or many sincere friend, she adorned a christian nbers of the Presbyterian Church o Fayette The

ill take place from the Presbyterian , (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The llly are invited to attend. Filbert G Little, Co. D. 5]at @ O T

wounded while charging Fort Harrison Sept'r 30 fell as falls the brave, ow he's sweetly slumbering on hin a soldier's grave; gone where troubles casse. 's left this life of pain Porthat blest land where all is mane. Where joys eternal reign. Yes: far away among the bless'd,

With all his troubles o'er, His happy spirit forever res's With Christ forever more. Oh, God! the Righteous and the Just. The ever blessed One, Teach us in Tace a one to trust, To say thy will be done. And when we've done thy will below.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Jan. 12. REVIEW OF THE MARKET. 08 Pork 8 50 to 4 to. Lard 6 00 Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail Butter 9 00 to 18 00. Goffee 80 00.

You gall us hence sway,

Oh, may we to thy bosom go, To dwe'l in endless day.

Option Yali 40 90 to 50 00 per bunch.
Opperas, stall \$2 50 to \$8. Dried Fruit 1 75 to \$2
Eggs 3 50 per dezen.
Floor, \$46
Fodder \$4 50. Hay \$10 Shucks \$10. 50. Hay \$10 Shucks \$10. 00 per bu. 4-4 Sheetings, 4 50 \$80 Wheat \$50. Bye \$25 00. \$0 00 Plaxse 00. 80 00 to 50 00 per buskel. 8 50, dry 6 90 to 7 09 00, country made 4 00 to 5 00. Whiskey \$60 00. Apple and Pee Grape Brandy \$50 to \$100. or bushel.
4 \$25 hush; sweet \$15 ne cask, retail 2 00 8 00 to 12 60.

entiar 5 10 per milion Weel 38 to \$10. Lule at Auction. WILL ered for the con Taseday acris 17th inst, ustion Room of Jao H Cook, one FINE

keg. retail 10 00 per lb.

y Bar 5 00 per 16., Tollet 8 00 60 10 0

J. H. COOK Auct'r.

A POLITICAL PARROT

A Page of Nonsense from Dickens' All the Year Round. It was on "the shilling side of Broadway" (I do not know the origin of this designation) on one of those hot mornings in spring, when the metropolitan disposition to ice creem impelled me bition, firing the courage and er-into a confectioner's shop. The back parlor of a former aristocratic dwelling was the refresh-Our military system is not ment room. Its large windows looked towards the cast, and the room was flooded with sunshine such as the Londoner is never blessed nor blinded with-for there are two sides even to the sub ject of sunshine. In the warm beart of the light there was a brilliant green parrot, fastened by silver chain to a perch, where she seemed to res from pure choice. She was singing as I never heard a parrot sing-with human naturalness and rolicking joyousness. The song, an ancient favorhad met favor with all classes in the land of its

O, it's my delight on a shiny night. &c She sung it all, without once stopping or break

The waiter, who wiped the small table where I had seated myself, and handed me the daily paper fastened in a machine lest it should run away, remarked: "Twenty year old if she's a

I gave my order, and then listened to the song until it was finished, as a respectful audience should, not interrupting to applaud. Then I said, Bravo, Polly!"

The parrot turned her head, and looking at me sharply, said rapidly, "What's your same? What do you want? Can you whistle?"

"What's your name?" I replied in Yankee fash ion answering one question, or three, with another. "Pretty Poll, pretty Poll, poor Poll! Polly wants a cracker Polly Brown, Polly Brown, Capt. John Brown's bird, ship Midas. Bought of a nigger king on the Gold Coast for a pair of red breeches and a roasting pig. Brought to Philadelphia in eighteen hundred and forty Don't you know the devil's dead? Choked to death with a Qua ker's head. Capt. Brown's bird. Capt. Brown's a Whig; wears a clean shirt."

This sent the parrot's associations to sea, and she proceeded to heave anchor with a will, changing merrily to sail or songs till an imaginary storm came on. Then she gave orders through a speaking trumpet, proving that she had been forgotten and left on the deck in a squall, and that she had not been so much frightened as to interrupt the progress of her education. When the storm was over, she took to the pump, and sung with a tenderness and fair weather after a storm sweetnese:

Rock and roll me over, one more day, Out ore day, my darling, Or coand roll me over, One or re day.

The parror's usual sharp backing inhumanity of voice was a st present in this specimen. She spoke and said like a music loving negro of intelligence and E tropean training. Doubtless her first lessons had been given by such a master. I am sorry to be obliged to record, that presently Capt. Brown's bird began a running fire of very naughty words. As the yankees say, "it would not be pretty" to repeat this portion of the bird's performance. Like a good artist, she did not allow her audience to tire from the length of any part of her entertainmens. She came by sudden transition to the rehearsal of political contests. She elected Gen. Harrison to the Presidency of the United States with great celat, singing:

Have you heard the great commetton, Motion, motion. It is the bell a rolling on, For Tippecance and Tyler toe, And with them we'll best little Van. Van. Van. is a used up man.

The English reader may need to be informed that Gen. Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency of the United States, had once fought with some Indians at a place called Tippecanoe. A hero was wanted as a candidate for the Presidency. The "Hero of Tippecange" was selected, and duly nicknamed "Old Tip," and was sung into office "Tyler, too," became Vice President.
"Little Van, Van," who was "a used up man," was President Van Buren, at the time of this election, in the fourth year of his reign over the great Republic. The songs in this campaign, which were all taithfully remembered by the parrot, had a great family resemblance, and were not too reverent to be inconsistent with universal suffrage and the "sovereignty of the people." One of them, sung to the tune of "O, Susanna," alluded to the residence of Mr. Van Buren, and the product of his kitchen garden, in the culture of which he was supposed to have much satisfac-

I had a dream the other night. When everything was still, I dream't I saw old Kinderhook A comin' down the hill: A cabbage stump was in his mouth A tear was in his eye, Says he, we are beaten North and South, But Johnny don't you err Johnny was President Van Buren's only son,

and a celebrated Democratic "stump orator." The family residence was at Kinderhook The next "Presidential campaign" rehearsed by the bird was that in which Henry Clay failed to be elected The refrain of one of the songs was sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker;"

Get out of the way, you're all unloay, Clear the track for old Kentucky! Millions of men, North, South, East and West, had sung the same doggerel to the same negro music, with the same host of torchlight process sions and tar barrel bonfires, that the parrot was now sincing in the soft sunshine of early spring,

in the metropolis of the great Republic. Captain Brown's bird was a living history of auch that had not found record elsewhere. When at last she ceased to sing, I turned to the table, to find a melted ice-cream and iced sherry cobbler awaiting my leisure. I paid proper attention to the legitimate fluid, and was paying my score, when a young girl, as pretty as young A merican girls often are, brushed past me, and past her faded and attenuated mother, who sat at the receipt of cash, evidently going to school; for she had a book and a porcelain state in her hand. The parrot called out briskly, "Maggie, have you got your geography?" She replied, "Yes, I have," and went her way. The feminine cashier assured me that the parrot knew the meaning of all she said, and all that was said to her. The preprietress believed in her rational powers as fully as the negroes believe in those of the mon-key. "I only wish," said she, "that she would

not say so many things that are not pretty." Got -The word get is often used superfluously and incorrectly in familiar expressions. When, in reply to my "Lend me a shilling," you say, "I've got no money," you simply say what you do not mean. Omit the got, and your meaning is rightly conveyed "I've got a cold is not bad English, if you mean to convey the idea that you have procured or contracted a cold somewhere: but if you merely wish to say, as you probably do, that you are suffering under a cald, "I have a cold" is the proper expression. "She has g t a fair complexiou." Here got is an interleper, for SILVER WARE. AT AUCTION.

ON Trenday ness, the 17th inst, will be sold at Au Sterling Silver Ware.

Tee and Table Speens, Forks, Trays and Dishes, Livery Handle Knives, Plated Spoons Forks; Napkins and beautiful Toilet Table Covers; one Gold Watch. JOHN H. COOK, Aust's

Land and Negro to sell at Auction. ON Tuesday next, the 17th inst., will to sold at Ana joins Mundy and runs to Blount's Greek
1 negro Man, 44 years of age.
1 Sowing Machine.
1 the Bife

100 bushels Salt JOHN H. COOK. Aust's. Jan'y 11, 1866 Office of C. S. Naval Ordnance Works, DROPOSALS will be received at this Office for LUN BER of the fellowing dime

Gold Watch

Sille, 12 x 12. Sills, 12 x 12.
Posts, 8 x 8 and 8 x 16,
Plates, 6 x 7
Sleepers, 8 x 14,
Baftere, 2½ x 8
Flooring, 2½ x 18
Fence Peers, 6 x 6.
Fencing, 1 x 18
Weather Boarding, Seartling, 8c.
Proposals will also be received for 50,000 British forty barrels of Lime.

P. McCORKLE, LA Com'g Naval Ord Works

WANTED. POB the Naval Ordnance Works, two good Regre Blacksmiths. The surrent weges will be paid for their services Apply to Office Haval Ordnance Works, Jan'y 11, 1868. FOR HIRE.

GIBL of 17, and a WOMAN of 19 and shild. Ap Wanted to Hire.

10 PARM HANDS for the year. A liberal price wi THEOP BYANS

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION On Cape Four River from Jan. 19, 1906. Alum, per bbl, Apples do, Brick per M, Blue Stone per bbl, Buggies. Bbis, empty Spirits, Bols, empty, Bacon, loose,

26 09 80 00 40 00 50 00 100 00 40 00 Cider per Bbl. Copperas per Bbl. Carbeys, Carriages and Cocones. Orfice per Bag or Bbl, Coal per Ton,
Do per Hhd,
Chairs, sitting,
Do small Rockers,
Do large de,
Cotton was Role 25 00 2 00 4 00 8 00 Cotton per Bale, Cement per Bbl,

Pish and Pork per bbl. Flour per bbl, Fluid per bbl, Grain per bushel, Grindstones per 100 lbs.

Hay and Fodder per bale, Hides, Dry, Do Green, Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per 190, Liquors per gallen, Lime per Cask, Do per bbl. Measurement goods per foot Nails, per keg. Cont.

Paper, per bundle, Powder, per keg, of 26 lbe ice, per cask Salt, per Cask, Stills and fatures, 80 00 15 00

Sugar, per bbl. Soap per 100 lbs under 100 lbs Sheeting per bale, Spice and pepper per Sag. Spis Turpentine per bbl. Tallow and Wax per bbl. Wagons 4 horse.

Wheelbarrews.

Yarn per bale of 260 lbs

Shingles, per M, 25 00
All small single packages, \$5 cach. All other freight not enumerated will be charged in proportion to

above rates.

Through passage \$60. Way passage and way freight will be charged according to difficulty of landing

JOS A WORTH Ag't C. F St Bt Co.

T S. LUTTSRLOH, Proprietor St'r N. C

R M ORRELL, for Steamer Kate

The Orphan Fund—A Special Notice.

DARTIES who ke we given their personal bonds to the "North Carolina Orphan Bude weent Fund" are respectfully requested to remit the interest due thereon up to January 1, 1865. The object of this call is to enable the Directors to make appropriations and put the Fand at once to ite intended uses. We have already assisted several orphans of coldiers and desire to extend our operations every year. The proposed plan, which I am very sure the Directors will adopt, is to assign certain amounts to each county, and allow the Directors for that county to draw upon the Treasurer up to a certain limit to take advantage of all the generous.

limit, to take advantage of all the generous effers made by existing schools and colleges and the University, and to samplement these liberalities by appropriations from this Fund. It is believed that this simple plan will combine all the suggestions made by the press and by gen-tiemen who have given this subject the benefit of their to the largest numbers.

of the bonds. As the interest is all we can use we pre-fer that 'he bonds shall stand. If paid we must re-invest. But if gentlemen desire to take up their bonds, let them also remember the interest. In many counties there are thousands of dellars of ubscrintion not yet paid nor bended. Will not subscribers promptly close up their subscriptions?

The address of the Tressurer is Jac G. Williams

Ecq. Reieigh, N. C.
The next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors in the third Thursday of March 1965, in Raleigh.
CHAS F DESMS, Financial Agent

Jan'y 11. State of North Carolina, BOBESON COUNTY. Superior Court Clerk's Office, 10th January 1866.

DY order of Hea. B. S. France, one of the Judges

D of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the
State of North Carolina, a Court of thyer and Terminer
for the County of Boboson will be held at the Court
House in Lumberton, on Tuceday the 17th day of Jan-

witness, John B. Carter, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for Bobeson County, at office in Lumberton, the 10th day of January 1865.

JOHN B CABTER. Clerk Notice is hereby given,

you do not mean to say that she has procured a fair complexion, but simply that she has one. "I've got to go to town to-morrow." Here got is redundant and incorrect. "I have to go" ax-THAT a Cordinate, No. 129 for three hundred d.