THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

in his ory is the struggle for Londonderry, an leish manded hostages for the exact fulfilment of these up to protect the landing place from the batteries town, which for 105 days in the spring and summer of 1483 resisted the French and Irish armies engaged in be sent on board of the fleet which lay in Lough of unloading began. First were rolled on shore the effort to re establish the government of King James. superseded in 1688 by William and Mary That our people may see what brave men struggling for freedom In past ages have endured, and by endurance someplis'ed, we o py the closing pages of Macaulay's account in his third volume of English history The siege began in April The d-fenose were weak; provisiene were scanty: her Governor was a traitor; an incensed tyrent and a great army were at her gates But within her walls we's brave men-7 000 in all capable of bear. ing arms; and those assisted by as brave women fought through April and May with decided advantage over the fos. Bat food was scar re, and the beeiegers knowing it, closely blockaded the town by land and by water. abaudoaed fighting, and resolved to try the effect of hunger. The Historian says:

Within the walls the distress had become extreme. So early as the eighth of Jone horsefirsh was almost the only meat which could be purchased; and of horseflesh the supply was scanty. It was necessary to make up the deficlency with tal'ow; and even tallow was doled out luxuries which few could afford to purchase. with a parsimonious hand.

On the fifteenth of June a gleam of hope ap. peared. The sentinels on the top of the Cathe. dral saw sails nine miles off in the bay of Lough Foyle Thirty vessels of different sizes were counted. Signals were mode from the stocples ind returned trom the mast heads, but ware im perfectly understood on both sides. At last a There was scarcely a cellar in which some corpse messenger from the flort cluded the Irish senti. nels d ved under the boom, and informed the garrison that Kirke had arrived from England with troops, orms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city.

In Londonderry expectation was at the height; but a few hours of feverish joy were followed by | was some handfuls of oatmeal. Leprosies, such weeks of misery. Kirke thought it unsafe to make any attempt, either by land or by water, on the lines of the besiegers, and retired to the entrance of Lough Foyle, where, during several weeks, he lay insotive.

And now the pressure of famine became every day more severe A strict search was made in all the recesses of all the honses of the city; and some provisions, which had been concealed in cellars by people who had since died or made their esospe, were discovered and osrried to the magasides. The stock of cannon balls was almost exhausted; and their place was supplied by brickbats onsted with lead Postilenos began, as usual. to make its appearance in the train of hunger. Fifteen offiours died of fever in one day. The Governor, Bater, was among those who sank ander the disease His place was supplied by a Col. John Mitchelburne.

Manwhile it was known at Dublin that Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. The alarm was great as the Castle. Even before this news arrived, Avaux had given it as his opinion that Richard Hamilton was unequal to the difficulties of the situation. It had therefore been resolved that Rosen whould take the chief command He was now sent down with all speed

On the 19th of June he arrived at the headeach other." q tarters of the besieging army At first he at-tempted to undermine the walls; but his plan was discovered, and he was compelled to abandon it strange contrast to the skeletons which surround after a sharp fight, in which more than a hundred ed him thought it expedient tu conceal himself of his men were slain. Then his fery rose to a cannibal looks whenever he appeared in the strange pitch. He, mold soldier, a Marshal of France in expectancy, trained in the school of the streets.

It was no slight aggravation of the sufferings greatest generals, accus omed, during many years, nientific war, to be baffied by a mob of country of the garrison that all this time the Eaglish ships

were seen far of in Lough Foyle. Communicati n between the first and the city was al nost impodonly by a wall which any good engineer sible One diver who had at empted to pass the once have pronounced untenable! He beom was drowned. Another was hanged. The wed, he blasphemed, in a language of his own, language of signals was hardly intelligible. On n ade up of all the dialeo's spoken from the Bal tie to the Atlantic He would rase the city to the 13th of July, however, a piece of paper sewed the ground: he would spare no living thing; no, was a letter from Kirke, and contained assurances not the young girls; not the babies at the breast. of speedy relief. But more than a fortnight of As to the leaders, death was too light a punish intense misery had since elapsed; and the hearts ment for them: he would rack them: he would roast them alive In his rage he ordered a shell of the most sanguine were sick with deferred hope. By no art could the provisions which were to be fung into the town with a letter containing left be made to ho'd out two days more. . horrible menace. He would, he said, gather Just at this time Kirke received a despatch into one body all the Protestants who had remain. from England, which contained positive orders ed at their homes between Charlemont and the that Londonderry should be relieved. He accord sea, old men, women, children, many of them near ingly determined to make an attempt which, as in b'ood and affection to the defenders of Londonfar as sporars, he might have made, with at least derry. No protection, whatever might be the authority by which it had been given, should be an equally fair propect of success, six weeks respected. The multitude thus brought together | earlier. Among the merchant ships which had come to should be driven under the walls of Londonderry, Lough Foyle under his convoy was one c lied the and should there be starved to death in the sight Mointjoy. The master, Missjah Browning, s of their countrymen, their friends, their kinsmen. pative of Londonderry, had brought from England This was no idle threat. Parties were instantly sent out in all directions to collect victims At a large cargo of provisions. He had, it is said dawn, on the morning of the 2d of July, hundreds repeatedly remonstrated sgainst the ina tion of the armain at. He now eagerly volunteered to of Protestants, who were charged with no crime. take the first risk of suce ring his follow citizone; who were incapable of bearing arms, and many of and his offer way accepted. Andrew Doug'as, whom had protections granted by James, were master of the Phoen x, who had on board a gr a dragged to the gites of the city It was imagined quartity of m al from Scotla d, was willing to that the piteous sight would quall the spirit of snate the danger and the ho or. The two m r the colonists. But the only effect was to rouse chantman w re to be escort d by the Datmouth that spirit to still great r energy An order was fights of 36 guns, commanded by Captain John immediately pat for h that ne man should utter Leske, afterwards as admiral of great fame. the word Surrender on pain of dea h; and no man It was the thirtieth of July The sun had just utered that word. "Several prisoners of high set: the evening sermon in the orthedr. I was over; rank were in the towa Hitherto they had been and the heartbroken congregation had separated. well treated, and had received as good rations as when the sentinels on the tower saw the sails of were measured out to the garrison. They were three vessels coming up the Foyle. Soon there now closely confied. A gallows was crected on was a stir in the Irish camp. The besiegers were one of the bastions; and a message was conveyed on the alert for miles along both shores The to Rosen, requesting him to send a confessor in stantiy to prepare his trionds for death The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was prisoners in great dismay wote to the savage Li. low; and the only navigable channel ran very near to the left bank, where the head quarters of the vonian, but received no answer. They then ad dressed them selves to their countryman, Richard enemy had been fixed, and where the batteries Hamilton. They were willing, they said, to shed were most numerous. Leake performed his du'y with a skill and spirit worthy of his noble protheir blood for their King; but they thought it fession, exposed his frigate to cover the merchanthard to die the ignominious death of thieves in men, and used his guns with great effect. At consequence of the barbarity of their own comlength the little squadron came to the place of panions in arma Hamilton, though a man of lax principles, was not oruel. He had been disgusted peril. Then the Mountj sy took the lead, and went right at the boom. The huge barricade oracked by the inhumanity of Rosen, but, being only seand gave way: but the shock was such that the cond in command, could not venture to express Mountjoy rebounded, and stuck in the mud. A publicly all that he thought. He however remonvell of triumph rose from the banks: the frish strated stroagly. Some Irish officers felt on this rushed to their boats, and were preparing to occasion as it was natural that brave man should board; but the Dartmouth poured on them a well feel, and dec'ared, weeping with pity and indigna' directed broadside, which threw them into dia tion, that they should never cease to have in their order. Just then the Phoenix dashed at the cars the cries of the poor women and children who breach which the Mountjoy had made, and was had been driven at the point of the pike to die of in a moment within the fence Meantime the famine between the camp and the city. Rosen pers'sted during forty eight hours. In that time tide was rising fast. The Mountjoy began to move, and soon passed safe through the broken many unhappy creatures perished; but London. stakes and floating spars. But her brave master derry held out as resolutely as ever; and he saw that his crime was likely to produce nothing but was no more. A shot from one of the batteries hatred and obloquy. He at length gave way, and had struck him; and he died by the most enviable of all deaths, in sight of the city which was suffered the survivors to withdraw. The garri. his birth place, which was his home, and which son then took down the gallows which had been had just been saved by his courage and self-deerected on the bastion. votion from the most frightful form of destruc-* * * Rosen was recalled to Dublin;, and Richard Hamilton was again left in the chief tion. The night had closed in before the conflict command. He tried gentler means than those at the boom began; but the flash of the guns was seen, and the noise heard, by the lean and ghast. which had brought so much reproach on his predecessor. No trick, no lie, which was thought ly maltitude which covered the walls of the city. likely to discourage the starving garrison was When the Mountjoy grounded, and when the spared. One day a great shout was raised by the shout of triumph rose from the Irish on both sides whole Irish camp. The defenders of London- of the river, the hearts of the besieged died within them. One who endured the unutterable an derry were soon informed that the army of James guish of that moment has told us that they look ed was rejoicing on account of the fall of Eaniskilfearfully livid in each other's eyes. Even after len. They were told that they had now no chance the barricade had been passed, there was a terriof being relieved, and were exhorted to save their ble half hour of suspense. It was ten o'clock belives by capitulating. They consented to nego-tiate. But what they asked was, that they should fore the ships arrived at the quay. The whole to be discharged in gloomy times."-Burks.

THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERBY. One of the most remarkable military events recorded his ory is the structure for Londonderry on Laid conditions, and insisted that the bostages should on the other side of the river; and then the work Foyle. Such terms Hamilton durst not grant: barrels containing six thousand busbels of meal. Than came great checses, casks of beef, flitches the Governors would abate nothing: the treaty was broken off, and the conflict recommenced. By this time July was far advanced; and the

was likely to be found upon them. It was, how-

ever, determined to slaughter them for food. The

people perished so fast that it was impossible for

he survivors to perform the river of sepulture.

distress, that the rats who came to feast in those

hideous dens were esgerly hunted and greedi.y

devoured. A small fish caught in the river wa

not to be purchased with money The only price

for which such a treasure could be obtained

as strange and unwholesome diet engenders

made existence a constant torment. The whole

sity was poisoned by the steno's exhaled from

the bodies of the dead and of the half dead

That there should be fits of discontent and in.

subordination among men enduring such misery

was inevitable. At one moment it was suspected

that Walker had laid up somewhere a secret stor

of food, and was reveling in private, while he ex

horted others to suffer resolutely for the good

cause. His house was strictly examined; his

ionccence was fully proved: he regained his pop

ularit; and the garrison, with death in nea

prospect, thronged to the cathedral to hear him

preach, drank in his earnest elequence with de

ight, and went forth from the house of God with

naggard fases and tottering steps, bat with spiri

s ill unsubdued. There were, indeed, some secret

plottings A very few obscure traitors opened

communications with the enemy. But it was

nccessary that all su h d alings should be caretally

concessed. None dared to utter publicly any

words save words of defiance and stubberg reso

lution Even in that extremily the general cry

was "No surrender." And there were not wanting

voices which, in low tones added, " First the hor

ses and hides; and then the prisoners; and then

est, yet not without a horrible mixture of earnest

from the numerous eyes which followed him with

that a corpulent citizen, whose bulk presented a

It was afterwards related, half in

of bacon, kegs of butter, sacks of peas and bis-cuit, ankers of brandy. Not many hours before, half a pound of tallow state of the city was, hour by hour, becoming more frightful. The number of the inhabitants nd three quarters of a pound of salted hide had been weighed out with niggardly care to every had been thisned more by famine and disease than by the fire of the enemy. Yet that fire was fighting man. The ration which each now received was three pounds of flour, two pounds of sharper and more constant than ever. One of the gates was beaten in: one of the bastions was laid beef and a pint of peas. It is easy to imagine with what tears grace was said over the supn ruins; but the breaches made by day were rc. pers of that evening There was little sloop paired by night with indelatigable activity. Every on either side of the wall. The benfires shone attack was still repeiled. But the fighting men bright along the whole circuit of the ramparts of the garrison were so much exhausted that they The Irish guns continued to rear all night: could scarcely keep their levs. Several of them, in the act of striking at the enemy, fell down from mere weakness. A very small quantity of grain remained, and was doled out by mouthfuls and all night the bells of the resourd oity made rswer to the Irish guns with a peal of joyous fisces Through the whole of the thirty-first of July the batteries of the enemy continued to play. But soon after the sun had again gone down, flames were seen arising from the camp; The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage hunger. Dogs, fattened on the blood of the and, when the first of August dawned, a line of elain who lay unburied ground the town, were smoking ruins marked the site lately occupied by The price of a whelp's paw was five shillings and the huts of the besiegers; and the citizens saw sixpence. Nine horses were still slive, and but far off the long column of pikes and standards barely alive. They were so lean that little meat retreating up the left bank of the Foyle towards

Strabane. So ended this great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isles. It had lasted a hundred and five The garrison had to reduced from about 7,000 effective men to about 8,000. The loss of the besiegers cannot be prowas not decaying. Such was the extremity of cisely ascertained. Walker estimated it at 8.000.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN. From the Richmond Exeminer.

The enemy is now gathering all the available forces from all yankee armies and garrisons, and ireging them to one combined movements gainst Richmond. Sherman advancing through South Carolina while Beauregard slowly retreats before him towards Charlotte-Foster, or some other commanding Foster's troops, making demonstrations with heavy force on the Roanoke and Neuse ivers eastward, while rumor says that the yankee o.es in East Tenne see is, at the same time, to gross the Alleghany and come down into North la olina by the west, thus, advancing both by way of Weldon and by way of Sali bury, attempting to take Beaurogard in flack, or even to cu in off by uniting in his rear; while Grant wai s ratiantly within his fortifications for Sherman' ppearance on the line of the Danville rai road: hat so the whole accumulated power of the Fel. eral hosts may close in on Richmond, out off ite upplies and compel its surrender.

It is all extremely fine, but not new; we have neard of something of this sort before; and even more than once. It is one of those magnificent ombinations, extending over a vast space, which now form the well known characteristic of yan kes warfare. These superhuman combinations satisfy and exalt the imagination; but they have the disadvantage of always failing in some one es ential part. In a newspaper programme, on the map, and, we dare say, in the general orders as ligning to each army and commander his special duty, all to be accomplished by a given day-this sort of campaign undoubtedly looks majestic; only when set a going and brought into collision with hard facts, it somehow becomes dislocated. Thus the contemplation of those many armies approaching from all points of the compass, and bound to keep time, has lost a good deal of its intimidating effect. What is this compaign but a repetition of

that of last year? Then, also, Butler with fitty the South, Grant with a hundred and fitr the sand from the North, Hunter with filteen thousand men from the West, taking Lynchburg on his way, and destroying the railroads both beyond and or his side of that city. Of course our sappli

NEW LAWS OF THE CONFEDEBATE STATES.

The following "bill to regulate the business of onscription" has passed both houses of Congress: | lowing view of "the situation," upon which Lee, The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of conduct- er face: ing the business of conscription, there shall be assigned to each State, by the President, a General officer, who shall report to the Scoretary of our generals, without a contest. The casy ad-War through an Assistant Adjutant General, to be assigned in the office of the Adjutant and Fn-Charleston, the oradle of the rebellion, untenable; spector General, to the duty of receiving returns and the Confederate troops will be immediately and reports and issuing all orders in relation to (if they have not been slready) withdrawn from it onserintion

Sec. 2. All applications for exemption and de tail, except as hereinafter provided, shall bo deoided by the General officers having charge of the business of conscription in the several States. Appeals may be taken from their decisions to the Scoretary of War, but during the pendency of uch appeals, the applicants shall be liable to military service.

Sec. 3. There shall be assigned from the In valid Corps, or from officers certified by the pro-por medical boards to be unfit for active service rebels. They have, of course, known, ever since in the field, a sufficient number of enrolling off- Christmas, that Sherman would not keep his powcers who shall report to and be under the imme- erful army unemployed, for any length of time, diate direction and control of the General officers as a mere garrison of Savannah. It was certain conducting the business of conscription in the that he would soon resume offensive operations; several States.

Sec. 4 All conscripts shall be examined the medical beards of the army, after joining the commands in the field to which they may be respectively assigned, and every discharge granted by an army medical board shall be final and shall ieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the oause of it is set forth in the discharge.

Sec. 5. If any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling efficer of his county a certificate, under oath, from a respectable physician or from any army Surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned without serious prejudice to his health, a furlough shall be grapted bim until the next meeting of the medical board, hereinafter provided for.

See 6. There shall be assigned to each Con three army Surgeons, who, after due notice of the time and place of their meeting, shall visit each coupty of the district at least once in two months, and shall examine for discharge or recommenda. tion for light duty, all conscripts who have been furloughed under the previsions of the preceding section. Every discharge granted by the said medical board shall be final and shall relieve the the disability is permanent and the cause of it is set forth in the certificates.

others employed in the military service of the Confederate States, and not actually in the field, nor attached to any army in the field, including quartermasters and commis-aries, commanders of posts, provost marshals, efficers of the ordnance, aitre and mining and medical bureaus, and others, to make certified monthly returns to the nearest conscript officer, of the names, sges and physical condition of all persons employed in the service, which returns shall be forwarded to the General

Sec. 8. For the enforcement of the duties im osed by this not upon the general officers control. ing conscription in the several States, such deachnients of the reserve forces as they may deem eccessory, shall be placed at their dispesal.

In order to accure the production of Sec. 9. rmy and the families of soldiers, such overseers, farmers or planters as were not enrolled in the military service on the 17th day of February, 1804, and who will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service, shall be detailed upon the terms to be direction of the President. And in order to as-

YANKEE SPECULATIONS. The New York World of the 20th has the fol-

Johnston and Beauregard are likely to put anoth

"Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, has fallen into the hands of the most enterprising of for the rebels cannot afford to sacrifice a garrison. Gen. Sherman's bloodless march through Georgia

was not so surprising, considering the miscalculation made by the rebels sending Hood to threaten Nashville. They supposed this movement would draw Sherman in that direction, and the country between Atlanta and Savannah was left undefend. ed. But that Sherman's advance northward from Savannah is also unopposed is a fact of another

color. View it how we will, it is a striking it was improbable that he would retrace his steps; and next to certain, therefore, that he would move in a northwardly direction. Why, then,

thus forewarned, and with so much time for prepa ration, did not the rebels confront and oppose But the intelligible answer can be given; him? and that is, they have not men enough to form two considerable armies; that they cannot appose Sherman, at that distance, without abandoning Richmond.

"We are more and more confirmed in the opin on which we expressed on Saturday, that the immediate policy of the rebels is concentration with a view to deliver a great battle. It is out of the question, with the number of troops they have, for them to attempt to hold several distant scattered towns and strategic positions. They

gressional District a medical board, consisting of party from all military service in the future, when 125,000 veteran soldiers-a formidable army

of ground, might render the result of a hotly Sec. 7 It shall be the duty of all officers and contested battle doubtful. "But can such a battle be so fought? Beauregard, as we judge from the imperfect accounts that have reached us, is retreating upon Rich-mond by the interior line of railroad by the way of Greensboro' and Danville. We suppose there can be no doubt of his ability to reach the vi-

self to an attack by Schofield, advancing against Ecer controlling conscription in the State. him from Wilmington. The rebels suppose that Sherman will advance next on Charlotte; and should he go thence to Saliebury, and thence to Greensboro', the rebel army would be cooped up in Virginia and completely isolated. But we judge it more than probable that Sherman will

rain and provisions necessary for the use of the prescribed by the Scoretary of War, under the direction of the Fresheet. And in order upon a battle some days before he inske a certain what persons should be detailed under upon a battle some days before he inske a

THE EVACUATION OF FOR THE ORSE

BIVOUAC STH N. Duplin County, N. C., J. Messrs. Editors:--As the m

evening I have concluded to give the sketch of the evacuation of he 19th eighteen gun boats moved up and opened fire on F small earthwork on the west side and nearly opposite the Sugar L was kept up all day and at time severe. The Fort replied at interva evident that the disparity in forces or the gallant little Fort to stand lo the night shots were fired from the f vals of half an hour. The vankee T also advanced near the Fort, and early, morning the 20th inst, the Fort was on account of being no longer tenable, course compelled the lines on the Sugar cupied by Hoke's division, to be evacu which was done on the 20th. We fell within five miles of Wilmington, stopp threw up works and waited for the appr the yankces. On the 21st they came t thinking the discomfited Rebs had take final flight, did not wish to stop for our s line, but run it in, when lol to their s Battery of Artillery opens on them and crack of rifles from our line of battle can to halt, or rather perform the feat . la ske Next day, the 22d, the yankees on the west of Cape Fear moved on Gen. Hagood, and on numbering him greatly, succeeded in forcing hi back, capturing some prisoners from him. morning, the 22d, we main took up the ry we started about 8 A. M, and as we passed th

the town nothing could exceed the d stillness that reigned around. Lights seen from but few windows, and these to be the last rays of departing hope; whi other side of the river could be seen the re and glare of some buildings which had be the right before. On the north side of th arose a dense black smoke, so black and e would thereby expose themselves to be annihi lated in detail by ineffective resistance to supe as to appear to come from the informal m rior numbers. It is a necessity of their reduced Chanticleer crowed in his usual voice to the beautiful day, which alas was to be condition that they gather in all their available ginning of sorrows to the people of this p city. The watch dog howled pitcously, a he knew his rights were to be encroach forces for one tremendous battle, on which they will stake their whole existence as an organized military power. "Including Beauregard's army, the garrisons

a Northern invader. We pursued our of Charleston, Wilmington, and Lynchburg, and march toward North East river. We had crossed when the yank ces appeared on the oppeared bank. Skirmishing ensued. The Railrog the troops in the Valley, Lee must have at least bridge was burned, the pontoons destroyed, wor thrown up, and we waited for them to cross t river if they could, where we could at last me them on equal footing. Next morning we ega took up our line of march towards Goldaboro' a marched 15 miles without molestation, wi tired and foot sore, we stop for the night. morning, 24:h, we get up, the rain descending torrents, and put on Jeff's gear and march miles further, in mud and water knee d sinity of Richmond by this route without moles- Abcut 3 P. M. we arrived at this place, wet to tation. He could not safely take a route nearer the skin and shivering with old. Fires were the seaboard, as he would thereby expose himsoon made, such fires as soldiers only know h to make, and our miseries were soon forgetten by

memories of the past. I suppose the fall of Wilmington will same the spirit of discontent to pring up, but its heuld not be so. No, let us bob to the bright side; let the croaker and subpussionist pass through Virginia. Eastern North Carolina, Georgia, or Therete keep near the coast, and effect a junction with the Yankees have been; let them rook at the de Schofield, as he marches past Wilmington. This solation that now reigns sround; the bouse, the poor man's oothers and even the would evince more caution in looking to the safety Churches, razed to the _____id. The neat little of his army; but, on the other hand, it would cottage on the hiv restooned with fr grant wood bine, where birds of the forest love to narol bine, where way; the busy prattle of feet is no lonleave a way of retreat open to Lee, besten or victorious, by which he could withdraw from Richis sweet, nor the merry voice of the mosking mond into the interior of the South Bat what ever may be the line of march selecter by Sherbird; but the blackened chimneys, standing as man in his northward advance, he may anke a lone sentinels to tell the weary passer by that the wht one of our two keeps up his unearthly hoot to hasten the travel. the rebels will not attempt sight one of our two keeps up his uncatthly boot to hasten the travel-great armies while showher is yet too far off to er on. Let those who wish to submit look at be within supporting distance. Lee will more probably elect to attack Sherman, and for this he will leave off this miserable spirit of working Arpose will be likely to withdraw his army from Let him remember it is better to prin than to Let him remember it is better to trin than to growl; and if our people at home would check the tide of invasion they must help the soldiers. Let the deserters be sent back a the stay, and those who are not exempt or are exempted. der false pretences are no better than deerters. Let the ranks be filled, let us perve on hearts and strengthen our arms, and determine new to be free. Let us lay our hands on the held of the ship of state, and though the waves may bat furiously without, we fear them not, for we an united within. Yours. &c.,

were to be out off; and of course Richmond was to surrender; and Butler was to have been reignng over us some time in July last, at the latest What has become of those mighty armies? Nine months have barely passed-and the broken and wearied remnants of them are soarcely suf-

ficient to provoke an occasional skirmish at some point upon our lines, which no longer causes an larm bell to ring in Richmond. Grant demands hundred thousand men; and as for Butler, now 'planting his oabbages" st native Lowell, no Confederate names him without a laugh. Yet those commanders and their hosts seemed formidate enough to us nine months ago; especially as por-trayod to us in the eloquent and menaoing paragraphs of yankee war correspondents, who are really learning to write graigns in a military slang quite imposing to persons in civil life. Accordingly, in May and June last, many weakminded oitisens were preparing to quit Richmond; and Mr. Memminger, over mindful of the safety of Lis interesting Treasury employees, packed ham off to Columbia. "Now am I in Arden," quoth Toucaston; "More fool I. When I was a home I was in a better place" That was indeed one of the great financial strokes of Mr. Memminger.

Now there is not at this moment so much to alarm us in reality as there was last May. It is 'rue, we have not so many troops; but neither has our enemy by a great deal. On that occasion, top, General Butler could and did land his forces at City Point, without any effort or loss; but this year Sherman has to fight his way through many a swamp, and take or turn many a battery, and leave many a blue costed corpse behind him ere he can hope to see a Virginia railroad. Birring some enormous blunder or orime, it seems evident that Sherman has before him a much more difficult-and perilous part of the grand campaign than Butler had last year. And in the meantime his devastating march through South Carolina is no more conquering that State than his great raid through Georgia has converted Georgians to the "Ilaion."

In the meantime, let it not enter the thoughts of any citizen of Richmond that the city is in any greater danger this spring than it was the spring before. There is the strongest probability, tooall the omens indicate-that this will be the last campaign against the cupital of Virginia.

Chathim Railroad -We know of nothing of more importance to the Confederate Government, at this time, than the early completion of the Chatham Railroad. If any portion of our army should be transferred to this vicinity, its value as a line of communication would be incalculable. We all know what would have been the situation of affairs but for the completion of the Piedmont road, and it may be that the Chatham read will be of inestimable value to our Government. The work should be pushed forward with increased energy. The road is all graded, and the iron can, we think, be easily obtained from some of the roads now acriously threatened by the enemy. Fayetteville Telegroph.

Sherman's Force.- A Nashville letter to the Chicago Journal says that Sherman's army (including Foster's coast forces) numbers 103,000. The force under Sherman's immediate command has been variously stated at from 32,000 to 60,000.

"To exhort to saicrfice-to stimulate to exer. tion-to shame despondency-to divert from untimely concessions-are stern but needful duties

this act, for the purposes aforesaid, there shall h appointed by the President in each county, disrict or parish, an agricultural board, consisting f three farmers or planters over the age of forty. five years, to whom shall be addressed every sp. plication for the detail of _____, overseer farmer or planter, in their respective constants, farmer or planter, in their respective constants, districts or parishes, and whose dure withall be to enquire and report upon the officient of such ap-plication. And if - jointy of said board shall approve the same, they shall forward it, together with the source for their approval, to the gene-rel most controlling conscription in the State, and if he approve such application, the detail shall be allowed. If the General officer of con. scription shall disapprove such application, the applicant shall have the right of appeal to the Secretary of War, and if the said board shall lisapprove such application, their decision shall be final, and no right of appeal shall exist

Sec. 10. The bureau of consoription, the camps f instruction, and the office of commandant of conscripts, are hereby abolished, and all rules and regulations of the War Department inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

The following bill "to diminish the number of xempts and details" has passed Coogress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are, at specified times, fifteen able bodied field hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; Provided, That exemptions of persons over forty five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid, and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they received exemption by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers, artizans, mechanics, and of persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for, the Government, State or Confederate, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with the same exceptions, all exemptions and

details heretofore granted by the President or Scoretary of the War, by virtue of said act are ereby revoked. Sec 3. That all skilled artizans and mechanics

who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed: Provided, That persons whose services, labor or skill may be more usefully employed for the public good at home than in the field, to be determined by the Seoretary of War, on the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and names of all persons so exempt. ed or detailed, together with the reason for the detail, shall be submitted to Congess at the beginning of each session.

Yankee Confiscation of Rebel Property .- Yankee papers of the 24th say that one house of Congress has passed by 1 majority the bill repealing a return to the taste of Malmaison." that portion of the confiscation act providing for the forfeiture of rebel land titles beyond the life of the present owners.

Lt in i Richmond and unite with Beauregard, as the latter falls back. As soon as this movement is attempted, Grant will, of course, svail himself of the opportunity to fall upon Lee's rear and harrass his retreat. If Lee then, Sherman being still distant, makes a skillful selection of ground and gives Grant battle, he attains the main object of his present strategy, which is to measure his whole concentrated force against one of our armies not supported by the other. "The present military policy is on both sides

Against Sherman alone, or against Grant alone

this army, fighting in one body with advantage

concentration. We have a great preponderance in numbers and no inferiority in skill. We can

be beaten only by being outgenersled; which is not within the range of probability. Sherman, un.ted with Schofie.d, would be probably more than a match for Lee's whole army; and if Grant should remain behind his intrenchments and give Lee the advantage of a day or two's march, re might still come up in time to be a troublesome neighbor on the day of battle. The prespeot is in the highest degree hopeful and oncour aging; but a terribly desperate battle is not far in

the future." Sherman's Route -From the facts that Gen' Schofield has been sent to the coast of North Carolina with his corps; that General Grant has

receatly been a visitor to the headquarters of the errs operating against Wilmington, and that here are movements in all the armies, including Meade's and Schofield's, all tending toward the Columbia, we think that the purpose of General Sherman is clear, and that his intention is to occupy and possess every point upon the grand line of reilroad communication which may be proper-ly termed the "Atlantic coast route."

N.Y. World, 20th. Radical Changes in Fashions .- A Paris cor respondent of the Index gives notice of some curi ous, and, as she says, "radical" changes in ladies' dress in the most fashionable circles of the centre of fashion. Her descriptions will be sure to interest many of our lady readers. She writes:

"In ladies' evening toilets it is impossible not o perceivo a decided tendency toward a radical change. This change, or reform, is as yet con. fined to the very elite of fashionable society, but by a well known and invariable law will doubtless

extend in another season or two to all classes that pretend to 'dress,' and not merely to be clothed. At Compiegna this winter one might have far cied one's self at the court of the Empress Josephine, so close was the imitation to the fashion of the first empire. Crinolines were discarded. the skirts being narrow, almost tight; the waist very short, cut in the shape of a heart in front, and supported by broad waistbands with fanoy clasps; the materials worn were dotted with gold. stars or bees; the hair, much raised behind, was artistically disposed in a mass of tiny ringlets upon the forehead, and encircled by a diadem of massive gold or of precious stones. Rich necklaces, extremely long ear-rings, and gloves, coming far over the wrist, completed the illusion of

> Kentucky follows Delaware.-Kentucky has refused to ratify the anti-slavery amendment.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

Exchange of Prisoners .- Col. Hatch, the Con. federate agent of exchange, had communication with the yankee authorities at Wilmington en Friday last, and we are glad to learn an agreement was made for the delivery of all the yankee prisoners in our hands in this State, at that point, at the earliest practicable moment.

Some three or four thousand were paroled in Goldsb. rough on Saturday, and were to be sent yesterday morning to the enemy's lines. Seven or eight hundred passed this place from Salisbury, on Sunday morning, for the same point; and we learn that all that are here are to be sent through as soon as transportation can be furnished. Sev. eral hundred were sent off yesterday.

Raleigh Confederate.

Counterfeit .--- The E litor of the Register has been shown, by Col. Taylor, commandant of the post at Mobile, a counterfeit Confederate note of dismemberment of the grand line of rebel railroad sommunication commencing at Richmond, passing through Goldsboro', Wilmington, Florence, and and signed "T. L. Grayson, for Register," and "J. D. Walford, for Treasurer." The counterfeit is easily detected; the whole bill being fally an eighth of an inch smaller than the genuine, and the letters and figures being necessarily contracted. The impression on the spurious note in also much heavier and blacker.

> Virginia and Negro Troops.-RICHMON Fəb'y 27.-It is understod that the Virgi Legislature has passed a resolution instruct the Senators from that State in the Confede Congress to vote for the bill putting negro the army

THE following orders are published for those lin the country whom it may concern: HEAD'QRS BATT. BETAILED MEN CUMB' Fayetteville, Feb'y 24. 1 SEMERAL ORDERS,) No. 1.

I. In obedience to the following telegram to the Officer Comd'g Battalion Detailed Men land county:

"BALBIGE, Feb'y "Call out your Battalion and report to Lt. Col Child "By order Lieut G n Holmes.

"C. S. STRINGFELLOW, A A. Q." Company officers will at once assemble their entire force at Company Headq'rs, in every way propared for force at Company Headq'rs, in every way propared for camp, and report to these Headq'rs for further order. II All Detailed Men and Light Duty Men in this county not al-oady mustered into a company of this Battalion are considered assigned to Co. B, and wil report to the Cond'g Officer at Fayetteville. III. Disobedience to above orders will insure not only disgrace but punichment by arrest on that man who would refuse to perform his duty in the defence of his own town and county. It is have and believed there are none such in Cumberland. O. RENOTHER

March 2