Eighty four years ago, this Spring, Virginia and the Carolinas were undergoing an ordeal far more trying even than that which is, once more, baptizing them in blood. Reduction of strongholds, evacuations of cities, defeats, retreats, desertions and panic alternating in every distressing and distracting form, seemed to be the only for. the insolence with which he trod down all before him: all but the inextinguishable fire which lit the souls of the patriot braves, whom no disaster could dismay, and who, though little more than fighting ground was left them, could never be taught to utter the craven's watchword-"we

Let us recall some of the circumstances of that day, and note their analogy to what is passing around us. Eighty four years ago, this Spring, the revolutionary struggle was on the eve of its successful close, but yet had never worn so disheartening an aspect. It had dwindled down to what the foe honestly regarded as its meanest dimensions. "The rebel power," wrote Lord Dunmore to his Government, "is wasted beyond any possible reinvigoration." And Lord Dunmore as truly believed what he thus penned, eightytour years ago last January, as Sherman, writing from the same place, believes all he said a few days ago in the February which has just departed.

Eighty four years ago, last January, Cornwallis felt confident of stamping out the dying spark by expelling Greene from his position in the Caro. lines or crushing him there. The lordly rebelorusher, therefore, undertook the expedition to Hickers' creek on the Pedee, telling Tarleton "to push Morgan to the wall" on the Pacolet. One fall of the Thorhammer was effectually to finish both, and loyalty to George Guelph was to be then universally re-established. He set out from his camp at Winnsborough on New Years' Day, 1781, to strike this final blow.

Retreat was so much the custom of the day

with the "rebels," that Morgan changed his base the instant he found Tarleton crossing the river. Thereupon his situation became very perilous The Broad river was not fordable in front of him. and there was a hostile army in his rear. His only escape was to the hills on his right, where he risked and won a battle at the famous Cowpens. Tarleton was fully confident of easy victory, and the earlier incidents of the battle sustained his hopes; but fortune shifted and he was defeated, and that part of Cornwallis's scheme spoiled Morgan's success, however, only gave him an op portunity to make good the retreat from which he had turned to indulge Tarleton with battle But it also afforded Greene the greatly desired opportunity of attempting a junction of his forces. and at once he hastened from the Pedee to em brace it In this he was only partially successful, is the expeditious "flanking movements" of Cornwallis compelled the "rebels" to retreat Greene burriedly orossed the Yadkin, and with the remainder of his forces under Huger, did not stop until he reached Guilford Cours House. He had there but a brief respite, for Cornwallis was close on him with a new "flank movement" The retreat and numerit became a race, of which Vir-

is was the goal If Cornwallis could only out "rebels" off from the Virginia recruits and applies, he deemed them at his mercy. Greene outstripped him, however, and succeeded in putting the Dan river between tuene Cornwallis, in despair, now abandoned the chase, and with his weary, march was forty miles, and more than half the and only half fed.

But Cornwallis having expelled Greene from the Carolinas, set about the re establishment of the royal government. Marching upon Hills borough, the State government fled to Newbern on his approach. At Hillsborough he planted the royal standard, and issued a "gracious proclamaticn;" a model for those who were to emulate his aims and efforts in our own time. He earnest. ly implored "loyalista"—the term then, as now, for submissionists and traitors-"to repair to his aid in restoring the constitutional government. almost the language of the enemy in the present day. Leaving his proclamation to do its work he sent a force from Wilmington to expel the State authorities from their latest refuge at Newbern. The expedition was successful, and committed the same sort of depredations and enormities which signalize the course of their successors of this era, under like circumstances.

Exactly eighty-four years ago, last Tuesday week, a body of submissionists responding to Cornwallis's proclamation, had assembled between the Haw and the Deep, to prove their grateful sense of the royal meroy, and to offer their services to the King. Suddenly they were pounced upon by one Lee, who led "rebel" cavalry, without respect to Royal proclamations. Mistaking him for Tarleton they shouted, "Long live the King!" The delusion was short lived, and the cry was quickly exchanged for another: "Bless independence, and spare us." Dashes like these were brilliant episodes of that time, and though indecisive, were auxiliary and encouraging. We have many such to brighten the pages of our own

. Greene being in no position to cope with the overwhelming odds against him was confined to manduvreing In this he was very successful. "Either from stupidity or design," wrote Cornwallis, that memorable Spring, "I can got no information, from any source, of what the rebels are doing." Toward the middle of March Greene unexpectedly appeared at Guilford, only twelve miles from the noble lord. Battle was joined, and "the rebels" once more defeated with the loss of all their artillery. Greene dreaded to cry halt until he had carried his disordered ranks twenty miles from the scene of conflict. Cornwallis, in no condition for pursuit, turned his victorious forces toward Fayetteville, and, as usual, issued a - fresh proclamation to show the "loyalists" their duty and all others the hopelessness of further resistance. Disappointed in the reception he met, he withdrew to Wilmington, that his men might find refresument and rest. The routed and ragged rebels of Greene needed these far mere; but they had also far more at stake, and must be "up and doing" South Carolina offered a promising field for their efforts, and thither they marched. Their route lay over a path, marked by the sufferings of Gates about a year before. Arriving at Hobkirk's Mills, near Camdan, Lord Rawdon was met, and fought on the 25th of April. Again the enemy was victor and the "ragged rebels" again retreated. Greene retreated to Ridgeley's Mills, twelve miles off, to recover and wait events

The croaking critics of that day severely censured Greene for this battle. They insisted that he had no right to risk it, ofter detaching Lee, with his cavalry, to co-operate with Marion on the Santee. But the act which was alleged to have caused his particular defeat, secured a successful general campaign. Before battle was given at Hobkirk's Mills Lee and Marion had captured Fort Watson, on the Santee, and secured the best ine of communication between Camden and Charleston. This obliged all reinforcements for Rawdon, to take a difficult and circuitues route.

Rawdon, to take a difficult and circuitues route.

Was, on Tuesday, adopted by the Legislat are of Wisconsin. Seventeen States have now rational field it.

Wisconsin. Seventeen States have now rational field it.

forcements in time for battle. They came, however, early enough to learn that Lee and Marion were in possession of Fort Motto, with all its supplies and stores, and that Rawdon would have, therefore, to surrender the fruits of his victory, and yield Camden up to the worsted Greene. Orangeburg and Fort Granby shared the fate of Motte, and multiplied the embarrasaments of the triumph, and the rebels, who were never again to frighten "the good loyalists," were terrifying them all over South Carolina.

Subsequent operations eventuated in the evacuation of Ninety Six by Rawdon. Greene had practically gained all he sought, and from pursu. ed became pursuer. Thus ended the campaign, and with it Lord Rawdon's efforts in Carolina, for he soon after sailed for England.

No campaign was over fuller of the vicissitudes of war than that of 1781. When it opened, victory appeared to be irremovably attached to the British banner. The Northern States were secure, and all the principal points and cities in the Carolinas, and Virginia, and Georgia, were in the grasp of the foo-they seemed to be mas-ters of the whole field. Yet, ore mid-summer, their power in the Carolinas was practically restricted to the region lying between the Santoe and the Lower Savannah. In January, they had started out merely to extinguish the embers of 'rebellion," and their efforts, all the Spring, loomed with promise. Victory after victory, linas, gave strength to the presumption and lent But, a few months more, and their pretensions, with their power, were things of the past. Pa. trictic patience and valorous endeavor, blessed by an appeased Heaven, wrenched independence from the iron clutches of insatiate might and ar. rogant confidence. As it has been so it shall be -dubit Deus his quoque finem.

Friday next being the day set apart by the President as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, would it not be well that our people-all of our people-should make it a subject of deep reflection?—that they should seriously meditate upon the many mercies which have been vouchsafed us by the Almighty, as well as the blessings we would thereby seek at His hands?

As to the causes which have served to prolong this struggle, and so long deferred the wished fo day of peace and quietness, it would scarcely b within the province of these few lines to dilate. Suffice it to say, that they have existed, and srill exist, among ourselves The reflecting man will readily see in the course of our people at home rufficient reason to believe that the faver of Heaven has not been granted us in as full measure as we might reasonably have hope'd had the case been different. It is within the recollection of all of us how unanimous, how self sacrificing, how hopeful, how true, all of our people were at the outbresk of the war. How they were united as one man in the glorious cause. How willing they were to make any and all earrifices for their country-"aeither said any of them that aught of the dings which he possessed was his ewn; but they had all things common" Would God this were so new! On the contrary, the love of moneyover-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps. "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over - nas envered and over-marched troops, slowly retraced his steps." "the root of all over troops are the root of all over troops." "the root of all over troops are the root of all over troops are the root of all over troops." "the root of all over troops are the root of all over troops." "the root of all over troops are the root of all over troops are the root of all over troops." "The root of all over troops are the root of all over tr "was marked with their blood" Their last day's reverence of Him who ruleth and governoth all things; and He hath hid His face from us, and men who made is were shoeless; all were ill-clad sent leauness and barranness withal into the souls of our people. We have "left off to do good," and have turned saide to the worship of that "which

perisheth in the using." As the Israelites of old had in their keeping the Ark of the Covenant, the Ten Commandments of God, even so have we in our keeping all that remains of Republican liberty—of the capacity of man for self-government; all that is left of that inestimable treasure for which our fathers toiled and bled, that they might transmit it to their posterity. And when we reflect upon the momentous issues involved in this contest, and the dreadful alternative which is presented to us if we fail to succeed, our arms should not only be doubly nerved, but we should more humbly beseech the favor and protection of Heaven. Though "some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses, let us "remember the name of the Lord our God." He it is who alone can save us in this our time of need. Let us remember that "the Lord hath done great things for us already," whereof we should rejoice; and that our help cometh even rom Him who hath made Heaven and earth.

"Therefore also now, saith the Lord, turn ye even to me with all your heart, and with fasting and with weeping, and with mourning: And rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God: for He is gracious and marciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and recenteth Him of the evil. Who knoweth if He will return and repent, and leave a blessing behind Him; even a mest offering and a drink offering unto the Lord your God? Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly: Gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children, and those that suck the breasts: let the bridegroom go forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet. Let the Prieste, the Ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not Thine heritage to repreach, that the heathen should rule over them: wherefore should they say among the people, Where is their God? Then will the Lord be jealous for His land, and pity His people Yea, the Lord will answer and say unto His people, Behold, I will send you corn, and wine, and oil, and ye shall be satisfied therewith: and I will no more make you a reproach among thacheathen: But I wi'll remove far off from you the northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east sea, and his him for part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall come up, beer use he hath done great things."

Then let our people reper at and do their first works over. Let them hum bly seek forgiveness and protection from "One who is mighty to save," -from One who can save "by many or by few." and all will be well; our enemies will be dis comfited and flee before us; Peace will again shine refulgent over our land; and we ash may sit "under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make us afraid."

Hood's Army -Col. Cofer, Provost Marshal General of Hood's Army, informs us il at from ten sentence after sentence, and pondered long the 27th of November, 1864, to the 20th of January 1865, the number of desertic ms, as with our thoughts as with our persons—their inshown by official reports from Hood's arn y, was triusic value is mostly undervalued, unless out. only 283 in the infantry and artillery. We learn wardly expressed in an attractive garb. Longifrom other reliable sources that our total is ss was nus tells us that the most subline pagage to be not more than 10,000 in all branches and from all causes during the Tennessee campaign. Columbus Ti mes.

The Abolition Amendment in the United States -The constitutional amendment abolishin g and prohibiting slavery throughout the United States

THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS GORRESPONDENCE OF THE PATETTEVILLE ORSERVER.

CAMP MORAE'S BRIGADE, Near Petersburg, Va., Feb'y 22, 1835 Messra. Editors:-Perhaps I may have been regarded as negligent and indifferent as your correspondent for not appearing in your columns for several weeks past. Through the irregularity of seemingly victorious Rawdon. Worse than all, the mails a month or more ago some of my letters the Devil, some thirty years before, bartering tional forces to repel invasion, maintain the right tune of the "rebels" of that day. Triumph led the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant Charleston was fearful lest ho, too, should swell have been so heavy that I had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant Charleston was fearful lest ho, too, should swell have been so heavy that I had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant Charleston was fearful lest ho, too, should swell have been so heavy that I had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward, and wont far to warrant charlest had not time to write the despoiler forward. Lee threatened Augusta, and the commander at to you were lost and for some time past my duties away his soul for a certain period of uninterrupt Charleston was fearful lest ho, too, should swell have been so heavy that I had not time to write the rebel advantages." Thus Greene's defeat was, at an sides, producing victory and dread of victory. Rawdon crossed the Santee sick of his triumph, and the rebels, who were nover again. The day time here is almost entirely devoted to get news or items of interest. The confiderate States, secure the resting period of untitle repetition of the Confederate States, secure the resting period of untitle repetition. At the appointed their independence and preserve their institutions, cially reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions, oilly reported to me that our fotaging parties are their independence and preserve their institutions. the scarcity of candles and other mouns of light prevents writing or study at night. So that after dark we have to crowd into our little huis and play the game of "sockum" and sing corn-shuck-ing sengs till bed time. * * * We have been on the line in front of the end

my several miles southwest of Petersburg during the winter. The weather has often been extreme ly severe, but the troops have all enjoyed much of comfort and very good health. Our rations are enough to live on, but were it not for sup plies from home many a North Carolina coldie. would suffer. The greatest injustice or deficience the soldier has experienced this winter was short rations, and above all things this should be remedied if possible. Soldiers here from Nor-Carolina and most of Virginia and South Carolina are generally able to get supplies from home, but these from other States have not been thus favored. People at home, if they have to spare, cannot send too much estables to the army. But this is like those of Rawdon and Cornwallis in the Caro. a great time for robbery and swindling and great care must be exercised or boxes and packages will apprehension to the most sanguine Revolutionist. be lost or stolen. Good barrels are better, safer and more convenient for conveying supplies than large boxes. It is always better to send provi sions raw-just simply meal, flour, bacon, beer, potatoes, turnips, peas. The army has ample op portunity for cooking and the provisions can be

saved so much longer raw than cooked. * * The army has suffered much inconvenience from not being paid regularly and promptly. The private soldier at the front should be paid of the first and best, and it is a disgraceful shame that

such injustice should be allowed. We have been under marching orders here pretty often and on the 5th inst. were in a figh some two miles farther to the right. The earmy with very heavy force—thought to be 50,000 moved towards our night, and extended his farther slong, parallel to our line, and a half mi er more nearer to our line than his former line was. Our position is still the same—that is, our line of werks and the enemy's live of works : now near where our outside pickets were before Our Brigade did not suffer much in the engage ment of the 5th, and we were not in the actions of the 6th and 7th, but there was some severe fighting some of the time by other troops. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss in his main attempts, and except this there was nothing decisive or important in the whole affair. Serg's D A. McIntosh, Co. I, 26th N. C. Beg's, from Taylorsville, Alexander Co., was killed Feb'y 5th. He was an excellent young man and mad estremed Private A. Robinson of the esine con pany, from Caldwell Co. was also killed Bu w it any others were killed in the brigade; sev eral were wounded-only a tew builty Notwithstanding the general demoralizing influence over the country, I will be more purchal herester.
Truly, Long Grabs.

FOR THE OBSERVER

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Fob'v 22d. list of soldiers in Co. E, 52d N. C. Reg't, who saye died since May 1st, 1862:

Serg't Jao H Nichols, Corp'l Sam'i C Crouch Dan'l W Baldwin, M Baldwin, S P Bunnel, Sg't TR Capel, J B Covington, J M Carmiobael, S Dawkins, A Driggers, G H Harwell, Z Hogies. Alison Hall, B Hidson, Jas Hasey, J H Johnson, Hugh Jones, David Hogins, John Koliey, R Lisk, Jas Maner, W R Martin, Jno H Mason, L C Me-Kay, Dan'l McLean, Z McLeadon, Wm McKay, W D Patterson, John Peill, M Parsons, H Rich ardson, Chas Robinson, W S Scarborough, El Shepherd, N R Shepherd, James Thomas, Reb't Thomas, Geo Thompson, W H Thrower, Calvin Shepherd, John V Ward, R C Webb, L J Webb. Thos Woodard, T T Covington, A J Covington, A T Capel, Wm Allen, R Chappell.

WM. C. WEBB, Sa't Co. E.

FOR THE OBSERVER. NEAR PETERSBURG. Feb'v 16.

Editors Observer: Permit the officers of Company M, 22d N C Troops, through the columns of your paper to return their sincere thanks to A S Horney, Esq. and Lady, Dennis Curtis, Esq. of Franklinsville, and Capt J M Odell of Ceder Falls, N C, for the interest they have ever taken in this Company, and their liberality in supplying our temporal wants. When our arms sha have been crowned with success and peace reigns in our midst once more, the remembrance of these kind triends will be a pleasing task to all who have been encered by their kindness and liberality.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mesers. Editors:-The paroled prisoners, Harrell and Carlyle of Robeson, return their grate ful acknowledgments to Speriff McNeill of Rockfish and his kind lady for a good dinner at their house, and for a pleasant ride home, a distance of 16 miles, on their way from Point Lookout. They torgot to mention the names of J. R. Oliver, J P. Oliver, M. Watson, W. C. Williams and H. Ammons of Co. E, 40th Reg't, who were at Point Lookout and were well.

Mr Webster on Style .- Some one remarking to Mr. Webster that no newspaper had correctly printed a Latin quotation in one of his letters. and that it required a scholar even to correct proof: "Doubtless," he replied-"but the man of medical pursuits, of any engrossing pursuit, cannot attend to classical studies-cannot, indeed, retain what in earlier youth he may have acquired. I find it so. Life is too short for study. life is required for a complete mastery of ancient classics, of Grecian and Roman love-another for the full understanding and ready use of English poetry, from Chancer down to the present time; while another should be devoted to modern sciences. I grow more convinued and more ashamed of my ignorance daily; and I fear that in all my productions I recede more and more from the terse expression of my younger days-that I grow

diffuse, and indulge in unncosssary repetition. "My style was not formed without great care and earnest study of the best authors. I have labored hard upon it, for I early felt the impor-tance of expression to thought. I have re-writupon each alteration. For depend upon it, it is found in any language is this in the Bible: 'Let there be light, and there was light?' the greatest effort of power in the tersest and fewest wordsthe command and the record one exertion of thought. So should we all aim to express things in words.'

Impudence, the thriving son of Stupidity, will

EXTORTIONERS

In a book of Judge Johnson, of South Caroliua, a story is told, intended to illustrate the bar, we publish the following bill adopted by the gaining and avaricious traits of New England House of Representatives on the 20th ult. "to be money lovers, which, with some modification, we entitled An Act to increase the military force of may apply with equal justice to our own exter- the Confederate States. tieners and speculators. Hear, Trevor, the hero of the book in questien, had signed a bont with The day time here is almost entirely devoted to ded that you will deliver to me at the close of the army duties by those who have most to do, and wer the souls of twenty five other persons, I will the war, to perform military service in whatever shout three miles from Feasterville. I have take them as a substitute for yours, and agree to capacity he may direct.

cancel your bond." We shall now let Trever 2. That the General in Chief be anthorized to bands to be disposed of in like manner. tell his own story: .

"I instantly set to work and published the tol. owing advertisement: "Wanted to purchase, immediately, twenty five socks

Being very anxious to eb ain them, and having abun-

dance of money, the subscriber is willing to high price, and to pay the cash down "Expecting, of course, great difficulty in find ing out persons willing to sail, I employed most of the day in circulating this notice as wide y as possible Upon returning to my house, however, found several hundred persons aiready assem bled to treat with me. They were all speculators and some of them had made large fortunes in flour, others in salt, others in beef and bacou. others in wood and other necessaries of life.

"Well, my friend," said I, accosting one them, "what will you take for your soul?"
"What are you going to do with it?" he quired.

"I want it to go to the Old Boy in my place," replied. 'Oh, is that all?" said he, "I didn't know but

ou wanted to melt it up in charity. Well, seeing I have no use for it, you may have it cheap. I will take four bundred dollars in Confederate notes, or ten dollars in specie, for my scul."
"Very well," said I, "I will give it to you hough I am by no means certain that I am no

paying more than ten times its value." "The above may serve as a specimen of my verds the last, as the company perseived that my number was nearly made up, great competition

hat in a few days the Devil would visit them for 37 espection, in order to identify them upon the onclusion of peace with the United States. The orucs were in high spirits, conscious of the ined till the end of the war for the consumnation f the contract, it would be long enough, in all casen, for their purposes. They remained in their prison, very busily engaged in speculating and trading with each other, and I was informed hat by night there was not a single one of them who had not made a small fortune by his specuations. Upon the Devil's re-appearance, I met m without fear, and producing my twenty-five

ubstitutes, demanded a receipt in full. "Mr. Trever," said he, looking scornfully and offended, "I had a better coinien of you than to suppose that you would attempt to cheat me in this shameful manner. Do you think to your debts to me in that which is my own proper your debts to me in that which is my own proper ty already? This is the same as if you owed your neighbor twenty five cattle, and were to go into his field and take beasts with his brand on them, and offer them to him as payment. These men all have my mark on them. There is a fel. and the pressure of the war upon the resources of who has made the widows and children of the great body of the people, having been so small soldiers starve by his operations in flour, and not one of them but has the blood of innocence whom his extortions have murdered—the only blood he has seen during the war-upon his head. The tears of misery, the dving groans they have caused, have filled all hell with rapture. And besides, to put the matter on another ground, this is no compliance with my offer, for these greatures have no souls, as I will show you. The Devil, it is to be understood, is a wonderfully skillful chemist, and knows how to analyze all substances, whether material or spiritual. a few moments he erected a farnace, seized one of the speculators, and disengaged from the body that which in these animals supplies the place of a soul. It stood up before me a thing utterly strange and indescribable. He put it into a large orucible, reduced it to a fluid mass, and then separated the component parts. It consisted of

Parts in a thousand 125 Snekkingness

Bacon and Cabbage, Apple Brandy and Ser-"There," said the Devil, holding it up, "do

Nameless and numberless small vices

Averige

Mexico and the Confederacy.- The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of the 18th ult., publishes the correspondence between the rebel Col. Pieron, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. Lopcz, commanding the Emperor Maximilian's troops on the borders of the Rio Grande.

rou call that thing a soul."-Ral. Conservative.

Col. Pierson assumes Gen. Lopes that it is desira of the Confederate Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the imperial government of Mexico, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed. He then thanks Gen. Lopes for protecting the interests of the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. Lopes replies, confessing that his symps thies are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Col Pierson his sincere friendshp

He adda: "Being placed in command of this military ine, under his Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian, the sens of the Confederacy can rely upon fuli security for their possessions and interests, and the Cenfederacy may also rest assured that the Representatives of the Empire of Mexico along the border freely and frankly offer their friend thip; also full security that no raid will be permitted to organize on Mexican soil for the invasien of Southern territory."

Canadians in the Yankee Army .- A lower Canada Journal says: Le Courier de St. Hyain the states that the number of Canadians who avo enlisted since the beginning of the war is have died on the battle-field.

A Merited Rebuke .- In addressing a jury apon one occasion, the celebrated Lord Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a nilitary officer who was present. Upon hearing himself several times contemptuously spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader: "Don't call me a soldier, sir, I'm an officer." Lord Jeffrey immediately went on: "Well gentlemen, this offi. cer, who is no soldier, was the sole cause of all the mischief that had occurred."

TER NEGRO SOLDIER BILL

The injurction of secresy having been removed,

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enast, That in order to provide addiful possession of the Confederate States, secure men as he may deem expedient; for and during "near a ravine, 80 reds from the main tead,"

erganize the said slaves into companies, battalions regiments and brigades under such rules and regulations as the Scoretary of War may prescribe, ly think these murders are committed with your and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and | your Confederates. compensation as are allowed to other troops in the Of course you cannot question my right to forege

same branch of the service. President shall not be able to raise a sofficient circumstances, and if the civil authorities will number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States But I find no civil authorities who can respond and the independence of the Confederate States, to calls fer forage or provisions, and therefore then he is hereby authorized to call on each most cellect directly of the people. I have no State whenever he thinks it expedient for her doubt this is the occasion of much misbehaviour State whenever he thinks it expedient for her deapt this is the occasion of much instruction quots of three hundred thousand troops in addition to these subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary for the purposes herein dered by this war; but they were to be expected, dent may deem nocessary for the purposes berein mentioned, to be raised from such classes irre and I simply allege that those who struck the spective of the color of the population in each first blow, and made war inevitable, ought not in spective of the color of the population in each State as the proper authorities thereof may de.

termine. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed and my resolve to protect my forager, to the exo authorize a charge in the relation which said tent of life for life. slaves shall bear towards their owners as property, except by the consent of the owners and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursu. ance of the laws thereof.

The bill passed by the following vote: "The above may serve as a specimen of my purchases. I seen bought the twenty five at prices ranging from two to ten dollars, as the fear or the avasice of the seller predominated. To-Hunly, Bilton, Johnston, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, Mc Mullio, Menere, Miller, Mocre, Pugh, Read, Russell number was nearly made up, great competition was excited, and prices fell exceedingly. I could then have bought as many as I pleased for next to acthing. Those who had not sold went away bitterly bewailing their disappointment

"After paving to each man his money, I looked up my new purchases in a safe room, telling them that in a few days the Devil would visit them for

Kankee Finances .- The principal element of weakness and explosion in the financial system of lasic worthlessness of the property they had the Federal government is thus succinctly polated transferred, and confident that if the Devil wait, out in the money article of a recent number of the London Times:

"The financial advices from New York this week show that anxiety has in some quarters been awakened as to the results that must ensue if the government do not immediately desist from the saue of bonds bearing interest in gold. Already the amount of debt on which the interest is payable in gold is £210,000,000, (\$1,050.000,000) requiring an annual supply of £12,200,000 (\$61. 000,000); and these totals will be increased by sendon for the current year at £14,000,000 (\$70,000,000), but are now expected to fall considerably short of that tital, the spring imports. tions, owing to the operations of the high tariff that hitherto they amount to little more than a quarter of those of the corresponding months of ast year. They are, therefore, not likely to yield the sum required, and in that case the government would be forced to buy gold in the open market process which would at once send up the pre

Affairs in the Mountains .- A friend in Mo Dowell county writes us that there is much ex. citement there, the trans-mentane robbers hav ing become a perfect terror. They have made several descents into the coves and valleys and carried off and destroyed a great deal of property. He says it is reported that two robbers who were captured a short time since were shot in the Ca. tawba river, while on their way to Morganton, under guard. He writes:

"Last week some five men descended the Ridge to Turkey Cove, took three head of horses (or mules) from Joe Reid and one from J. Coxe. On Saturday nine came down and presented themselves at Dr. Young's, and carried off four horses, fine clothes, &c. They visited J. M. Greenlee's place, occupied only by negroes, and took five horses and mules, and ransacked the house. Capt. its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded pro-Neal, of Gen. McElroy's staff, was robbed by them of \$3000, hat, coat and pistol. They then called on Reid again, and cleaned him out. The nine old mon and helpless woman and children, who were mostly formerly members of the 29th Reg't" Raleigh Progress.

Blockade Running .- In connection with the closing of the port of Wilmington, the following statistics of blockade running are interesting: In 1862, 1863 and 1864, no fewer than 111

swift steamers were built on the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade of the Confed erate ports. Of the whole 111 steamers, 70 have been either captured or destroyed, leaving, at the close of 1864, 29 still running, while 11 were on their way out. The number running at the close of 1864 was larger than at any previous period in the annals of the blockade. The average number of trips made by a blockade runner does not, how. ever, exceed five, so that enormous profits must poreslised per voyage to make this peculiar branch of adventure at all remunerative. Most of the blockade runners captured by the Federals be. come watchers, in which capagity they prove very serviceable. It may be added that notwithstanding the large number of blookade runners captured or destroyed, more new steamers were built on the Clyde in 1864, to supply their places than in out giving any particulars. An emissary from either 1863 or 1862, showing that speculators Maximilian is reported at City Point endeavoring are not all all disheartened.

A Mountain of Salt in St. Domingo .- In the southside of St. Domingo, in the province of Asua, is the most singular sait deposit to be found in the world. There is here a mountain of salt six miles long, from one half to a mile wide and from four to five hundred feet high. In some places, where placed at 43,090. Of this number, 35,000 were the sides of the mountain are nearly perpendicu. French Canadians, no less than 14,000 of whom lar, large cliffs of salt are exposed to view, while in other parts a coating of earth from ten to thirty feet deep, covers the salt. This salt, in its crude state, contains 96:75 per cent pure salt. A railroad. some 20 miles in length, is to be constructed, which will bring the salt to the little port of Barahona.

> The Enterprise Cetten Factory Prepared to exchange for corn or becom the Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn, mitable for Spring and Summer Gloth. This The of a superior quality, not supposed by any in the

THE YANKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

We find in the Charlotte Bulletin the follow ing correspondence between Gon Shermen and Gen. Hampton, officially furnished by General Beaureg rd's Adjutant General:-

Hog'ss Mil y Div. of the Miss.) In the Field, Feb. 24, 1865. Lieut. Gen. Wade Rampton, Comma ding lavalry Forces, (& A :- General:- It is off. ordered a rimilar number of prisoners in our

I hold about 1,000 prisoners appeared in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardknowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken 3 That while employed in the service the said by them simply results in the death of one of

on the country. It is a war right as old as his-4. That if, under the provisions of this set, the tory. The manner of exercising it varies with fairness to reproach us for the natural consc. quences. I merely assert our war right to forage,

> I am, with respect, your-obd't serv't. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. HEAD QUARTERS IN THE FIELD.

February 27, 1865. S. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army:—General: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number of priseners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner." That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice even in your own country, where it seldem dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers. I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after cap-ture, and that I do not believe that my men kiled any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justly executed by every civilized nation, I have directare caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force, se long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to dostroy private dwellings

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one ere inalienable—the right that every man has defend his home, and to protect these who are lependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these-crimes too black to be mertioned?;

You have permitted, if you have not ordered. the commission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without's word of warning. After tection to private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving smid its ruins thousands of are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the larid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of." "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty eix of your men as hosteges for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am yours, &3.,

WADE HAMPTON, Lieut Gen'l.

Yankee News .- RICHMOND, March 6 .- The Baltimore American of the 3d reports the destruction of Columbia by order of Gen Sherman withto get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Confederate capital.

Prisoners Exchanged .- RECHMOND, March 6. Official notice is given that all Confederate fficers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged.

The True Spirit.- A lady writing to a friend n this city, from one of the extreme border counties of Virginia, where the devastations of the enemy have been filt as heavily as anywhere, holds the following truly patriotic language, which should put every crosker to the blush, and nerve afresh the courage of every true friend of liberty:

"Everything," says she, "looks dark and gloomy and the croakers have plenty to talk about now, but I will never give up as long as Robert E. Lee has hopes for our Confederacy. When he expethere is no hope for it, then will I give up and not before."—Lynchburg Republican.