There is nothing to the situation of affairs to warrant the bonds of McClelles, Sewrad and the Herald of the great things they are about to do against the South. It would be impossible for the most astate and discriminating to point out any change in the posture of Northern armies or navies making their prospects for great achievement better now than than they were two months ago. The landing of Dupont and Shermon at Port Royal was really a marked event in the bistory of the war. But neither the expectations of the North, nor the forebudings of the timid portion of our own people, have been realized from the results of that expodition. It has, in truth, resulted in nothing. The enemy have lauded; taken possession of a few islands and the plants tious on them; set the negrous to work; contracted disease and small-pox, and become disgusted and despondent. That is all. The barren results of the first Hatteras expedition ought to have taught them the worthlessness of this sort of warfare; but they persisted, and Port Rayal is but another Hatterus on a large scale.

We begin to conclude that naval expeditions against extended scaboards, sparse ly populated, and affording none of the supplies requisite to an army, are a uscless waste of treasure, life and energy. the long and frequent wars between England and France, notwithstanding the ex posed condition of their coasts, but few attempts have ever been made by either power upon the other of this nort; and none that did not prove disastrous to the invader. If this species of operation had promised or admitted of success, they would have been attempted more frequently in the numerous Anglo-French wars in history, and some single record, at least, would have been left of success; but yet not one can be found, Casar's invasion of Britain and the great exploit of William the Conquerer are the only successful instances we can call to mind of invasion by water; and in those the paval part of the performance consisted in nothing more than erossing a narrow strait of water. One of the largest naval expeditions that ever Great Britain fitted out was that which sailed into the Bultic during the Crimean war, under Admiral Napier-and which wisely sailed back again; although at many points along the Eussian coast, on either side of that sea, some hundred miles in extent, more eligible places of landing could have been found than those at Hatterns and Beaufort. The English and French did not make a naval invasion of Russia from the waters of the Baltic simply because the cost in treasure, life and energy to the invaders would have far exceeded any possible injury that could bave been inflicted on the invaded. The Crimean war consisted exclusively

of an invasion of this sort. The many bundred millions of dollars, and the many thousands of lives lost by battle and disease at content, resulted in acthing to the r lies but the capture of a ruined fortress. ich, after the war terminated, was given ck to Russia as worthless to the captors ithough hostilities in that quarter cotaild upon Russia the necessity of transporting her armies and war material over land a vast distance, and enabled the allies to reach the theatre of action by the cheapest navigation; still, it is notonous that the money cost of the war to the latter great-

ly exceeded that sustained by Russia; and if the mere local advantages gained in the Crimen by the allies are weighed in comparison with the cost of achieving them. the disproportion between one and the other will appear astounding.

So far, the Sherman expedition, though costing many inillions, has really resulted to nothing. The army has not even reached the line of railroad nine miles inland, which it was the grand object of the ex-pedition to tear up. The Northern jour-nals boasted immediately before its embarkation of what this expedition would do. The South was to be struck at a vital point. The rebellion was to receive a mortal blow in its very heart. Cotton ports were to be opened. The loyal pro-ple of the South were to flock in crowds to their deliverers, and cotton was to go out to market by millions of bales. Nothing of all this has happened. The expedition has cost a frightful sum of money; and without being able to realize any return of the expenditure to its authors, has not even succeeded in inflicting damage upon the rebellion to the extent of one tenth its own charge upon the Northern fisc.— Henceforth, these naval expeditions, so far from being a terror to the South, can only produce a panic among the money lenders and tax-payers of the North. The South might well afford to suffer all the harm which these instrumentalities can inflict apon ber, in consideration of the tenfold greater damage which they inflict upon the resources of the enemy.

The case is only partially different with overland invasions. A country thinly in-habited like ours, and presenting no great encentration of wealth or capital, can much better afford to be overrun, here and there, by an invading army than to support the expense of sending large forces invesion into a distant field. The cost of moving and sub-lating so army inbe traveled and force employed; and the 22ud.

farther the enemy penetrates into our country, stripped as it is of provisions, the mere heavily most the border of expense fall upon his already overloaded treasury. Even if he should succeed in overrunning a considerable portion of the South, even then our subjugation would not be effected; for his armies would have still to be subvisted at an expense which his finances could not sustain, or else be withdrawn and disbanded. It, unfortunately, the South had not fifty thousand soldiers in the Bid, and the enemy could assessed penetrating deep interior, and in destroying our great lines of rathroad, still we should be even then unconquered; for he would be soon e-mpelled to desist from invasion by sheer ticancial compulsion.

His operations are more formidable against us by land than by water, from the simple fact that they cost less, costs fifteen times more money to main tain a gun on shipboard than a gun on land; and this ratio, but little reduced, marks the relative cost of all the defauls of land and mayaf warefare. The North are going to whip themselves in this war by their gigantic expenditures. If they confined their establishment to a hundred thousand men in the field, and to a navat organization sufficient for, and bruited to, he purpose of an efficient blockade; and if they kept this system on foot long chough to wear out the patience and to exhaust the resources of the South, they would get much more wisely than by persisting in their "short, sharp and decisive"

programme By immense exertions and mammoth expenditures they have brought supendous armies into the field, and emberked in the still more expensive folly of vast naval armaments. Were we ever so able, wa should not attempt to cope with them in these great blunders. It is our wiser. part, now that they have committed this bide our time, and wait for their treasury to sink down under the ponderous loads they are piling upon it. So far from the present being a period of apprehension for the South, it is the most hopeful period that has yet dawned in the progress of the

A Runaway Shot. - A negro man, the property of Mr. Thomas Foust, of Alanance, was shot near this place on Saturday last. He ran away the 16th of May 1861, after threatening his master's life, and he has been prowling about this neighborhood for some time, and was harbored. it appears, by a free negro woman named Jane Day, fiving a few miles from this place. Several slaves were in confidence with him, and they often met at Jane Day's and gambled together, one of whom betrayed him. On Saturday last several gentlemen armed went out to capture him, but he refused to surrender, swore he would not be taken, and threatened to cut his way through if opposed. He had ascended to the top of the chinney, intending to nake his erross from the house that and was told to stop, or he would be shot. One of the company simed at his legs, but the negro stooped just at the time to make a leap, and the load lodged in his abdo-He fell on the outside, and a large howie knife which he had fell inside of the chimney. He died in fifteen or twenty minutes .- Hillsboro' Recorder.

The destination of the Burnaide expedition being partly revealed, the question now is—What has become of the fleet which had been lying near Hilton Head ever since the capture of Port Royal Harbor until a few days street, when it design peared. Where are the vessels of that flottila gone, and what point are they going to attack !

We must suppose that they are gone North in the first place, the transports to take in freeli stores and more men, and the ships of war to accompany any other "expedition" that may be on foot. It is hardy probable that any "expedition" has been organized to go direct from Port Boyal. Few of the ressels of that fleet could co-operate with those of the Burnside set, on account of the draft of water. - Wil. Journal.

State Bills Counterfeiled,-We have been requested to call attention to a counterfelt of the Bills lately issued by our State Treasurer. The one in question was of the denomination of Twenty Cents, and was an exact imitation of the genuine, with the exception of being signed "Henry Hardy," instead of "Hardie." The publie should be on their guard in taking these notes, as they will probably be extensively counterfeited .- Wash. Dispatch

Cotton Spinning .- We learn that R L. Patterson, Esq., proprietor of the Wa-chovia Steam Mills, in this place, has put his machinery in order, and is now spin-ning cotton thread. This article is scarce and in such demand in this market, retailing we believe at \$1 50 a banch. Salem Press.

The permanent government of the Con federate States will be fully organized on the 22d day of February next. The new Congress will meet on the 18th, and the Presidential vote be canvassed on the 19th. The President will be inaugurated on the TREATMENT OF NEGROES BY THE ENEMY.

The enemy-the special friend of the ting the screws to the servants whom he has stolen or captured, in a very lively and feeling manner.

The New York Times, of the 24th alt., publishes a report upon the contribunds at Portres Manye, from Dr. Rote, Ware, which throws a good deal of hight on the suffect. We do not wonder that our ne gross everywhere shrink instinctively from the Abolitionists. They have good reason fall into the hands of the Abolitionists, at it early and late.

The orders of Gen, Wool are that such of them as are employed by eitigens or officers shall receive the men eight dollars a mouth, and the women four, but from this sum is to be deducted whatever is be furnished with cash to the automat of The several national for the deone dollar or two dollars per month-and they may not! If they behave very well and de, my twice or three times as much is they were beenstoned to do at home, they may receive -- if some contractor does not steal it from them-the one dollar a month! The report ages that about one thousand six hundred will be a fur esti mate of the number of the contrabunds stolen, about sex handred of them being women and children. - The pay they get, after paying for their clothing, goes to a fund to support the children and sick. Instend of being taken care of by their kind masters and mintresses, they have to take care and provide for their own wants. As to their quarters; The report of Dr. Ware mys.there is " great destitution among the somen and children. The Government has furnished them with no clothing !"fatal bunder, to stand on the defensive. Unly the men who can work men the fortifications and in the ditches - for one dellar a mouth east -can get "cont, trow sure shows and but." "There is still a lack of clothing," the report gaves on to my, even "among them "-- broong the man. The pittance they get from their emptoragif they ever really get anything at all, dues hat suffice to keep them detired. Small amounts of ciothing "come from prising contributions, but they are whelly mouth cient." We quote the exact words of the inspector. The Government has erected "a light board hut, raised about ten feet high. A partition runs through it, dividing it into two stories. In the lower nory there are bunks for sixty men, ranged four in a row, in three tiers; there are also tables for enting, and a cooking store, in the upper story, the area of which is lessened by the slope of the roof, bunks have been placed for sixty men; the only means by which air can be admitted are two small windows, of six panes ench .-The men have no blankets, but sleep on bed-sacks and straw. This building is to bold 250 men," 250 men are buddled gether in this hut, not one of whom over five feet in beight can stand erect in it. The size is not stated, but it is added that a larger one is going up, and this is to be 46 by 63 feet, and is to hold 400 men -400 men to eat and sleep in this hut the whole winter. They have no blankets, but sleep on straw-with the keen, biting blasts coming in from the Atlantic upon then in mill winter. Horrible to think of! We don't wonder the negroes want to get away, and that the Abelitionists have succeeded in stealing only 1 600 all

The report continues that, " scanty m these accommodations are they are better than the rest enjoy. Some families of six to eight persons are drowded in a house twelve by eix, made by joining two gunhouses together. Others live growded in old tents; others in diminutive shanties. made by hastily knocking two boards together; while the number of men, women and children crammed into the old building at the corner of the road leading from the fort to Hampton, is beyond commuta-

This erowding is the more painful as there is no separate bouse for the sick. They lie in the notious atmosphere erea ted by so many persons. I was told there were about thirty sick persons among those fiving just about the fort.

These are the words of the medical inspector. Only think of it-men, women and children and the sick, and we suppose the dying also, and crowded indiscrimi-nately together into these filthy, dark old stranties, with insufficient clothing, and "no blankets" and no beds but straw and rags! Great God I is this love of abolition for the servants of the South ! Was the " Black Hole" of Calcutta much more terrible than these places, into which sixteen hundred stolen negroes are nightly thrust, are described to be by the medical agent of the very Government which sanetions the atrocities ?

So much for the freedom which abolition offers the black man. It would make him "free to suffer." Fortunately aboli-tion is pretty well understood by our happy servants, and it will be able to kidnap but few; and these few, unless they are the stupidest dotts that ever lived, will get away from them whenever they can get a chance,-N. O. Com. Bulletin.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Northern papers are still licesting of the results that are to be accomplished black man, as he professes to be-is put by the Burnside expedition. The New York Times, of the 25th, has a long editorial on the anticet, from which we extract the following:

The secret of General Burnside's desti mation has been well kept. Even the rebels, who are usually better informed than ourselves, seem to have been wholly at fault in regard to it. They certainly peak of being prepared at every interior to dread them. Whenever contrabands however, beeral discount must be indulged for braiggadocio, and of the remainder litthey are put to the hardest work and kept the account need be made, in view of the time and facilities enjoyed for defence.-There is this about the various ports and harbours within the waters of Albemaria and Panifica; they cannot avail them selves of the fortifications eregted by the National Government for foreign enemi-

> The several national for the defence of the upper North Carolina coust were forturistely placed apon that outer sand barrier, which, by the capture of the Hat e rus forts, the destruction of Fort Morgan at Ocrae-ke, has fallen tisto our hands. Left to their own remothers, the rebels may have erected temperary works here and there at the mouths of the several estate ries discharging into the sounds; but we have no remon to believe any of them to be formulable in character, or more difficult to silence than these which proteured Port Royal, The work of tien, Burnald.'s ample force is, therefore, free from serious otaticles. It has only to effect a landing at points as yet unknown to the reliefs, and proceed without material resistancepossibly with the aid of the leval populacon of the Scale, so the execution of its important plans,

Of the nature of those plans we may form an idea from an inspects on of the map. It is, we cannot don'ts, the destruction, in the first instance, or the rankouls between Belianoud and the South, There may by reached either from Paralleo or Afficientie; but we guther, from the dispately forwarded from timbleborough, that the inland movement will be made from Panines, as they as peared to be mustering there, had threatening on attack upon

The importance of making that place a starting point was pointed out in these columns some time ages. Situated upon the river Nouse, Newbern is connected by the Atlantic and North Carolina tailroad with Goldsborough and Ruleigh, the distance to the former point being about fifer six and the latter a buildred miles. But the Neuse itself is a much more practicathe communication with buth points. Ships may meeted it for some distance above Newbern; while there is no doubt the smaller gunboats, drawing after them the canal boots, which figure among the somewhat unusual elements of the Burnside flotilla, can make their way to a landing on the river within six miles of Rairigh

It may, therefore, be the plan to attempt secut of the river. At Goldsborough, the direct Southern route by way of Wilmington could be con off. At Releigh, the in-land or Charlotin his could be destroyed, and the national flag set up where the layed population of Western North Carolina would unquestionably flock engerly to its belter and defence. If such be the pro gramma of the expedition, it is difficult at this distance to understand why it should not perfectly succeed; why, indeed it

Of the other labors marked out for Ganeral Burnside it is premature to speak. He will, no doubt, make Rosnoke Island a depot and centre of operations from which e may strike at will in the directon of Norfolk and Weldon. It is very sure that his presence in those waters is a victory in itself. It weakens the enemy and destroys his morale, by threateneous him at the weakest point.

The Power of Song .- A rather touch ing incident took place at the Richmond "Varieties" on Friday night last, which is worthy of being relate !, as showing the insence of music over the human soul,-Mm'lle Boisvert was singing the touching song of "Home, sweet home," when the attention of a portion of the audinance was attracted by the frequent sobs of a Miss issippi volunteer, as fine a specimen of manhood as one would wish to gaze upon. The soldier was thinking of his home loved ones a thousand miles away, and became entirely oblivious of the handreds gazing upon him. At the conclusion of the song, he sociferously called out for an encore, offering five dollars if the lady would sing it over again. The pretty can-tairice came forward and sang in its place the "Marseilles," with her usual fire. The Mississippian, with a yell of triumph, raised himself to his fell height, exclaiming, "I was a child just now, but now I am a man-Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederrey ! That man had a noble heart under the rough exterior. Richmond Whig.

The Texas Advocate says that the crop of honey in Texas this year is immense, and the flour the best ever known.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1869.

Tr "A Stranger." as will be seen on the first page of this poper, has been getting into "serapee" in Salisburg. It will be then an for us to answer his questions when his names s and proof of his charges.

Valuable Machinery .- See in our advertising columns a notice of Cotton Factory machinery for sale at anction. Much of this machinery could be easily put in running order. 'It will most likely sell very low.

Historical Stotches of the War .-- We shall sene from this office, west week, a bistories sketch of the principal buttles fought in 1861, between the North and the South, by Mr. T. N. Ramsay. It makes a pamphlet of 32 closely printed pages, and will be found to contain much interesting matter.

Municipal Election. There was an election held in this place, but Monday, for Intendent and Commissioners, which resulted in the choice of the following persons : For Intendant, Joux I. Snaves. For Commissioners, A. W. Burs, James E. Kunn, Wm. H. Smrin, Mi-CHARL DAVIS, J. C. SHVYHE, WH. M. BARRES, C. P. Baken and John A. Houv.

STATE CONVENTION.

This body has pussed a hill for a Railroad connecting the Goal Fields with the North Caroline Reifrand. The last Legislature ought to have passed it. There is immense treasures on Deep River which the State and the Confederacy now stand in great pred of, but which are elmost entirely ener slable. This Road has become an indispensable requirement, and we report the Convention has provided for it.

Brown Corn - Willie J. Palmer, Principal of he Deaf and Dumb institution at Raleigh, advertice for Broom Corn, and offers to pay the highest murket price. It so happens there has hern go market for this erticle in this part of the State, and my prices, high or low. Will Mr. Palmer annuation how much per thousand pounds he will pay? What chi he pay for the Northern article?

If The tone of the English press seems to have undergone a very material change rince the surrender of Mason and Sidell. The Londen Times, in particular, has become suddenly very off-neive in language towards the Emban-nders of the Confederacy, whom it speaks of as traducers of England, " fellows," he whom he Government had done no more than it would have done for two negroes, under like circumstances; and hopes no evation will be said them by the Government or people of

Ir The demograts of Indiana recently held a State Convention at Indianopolis, in which every county in the State, five excepted, was represented. The delegates denounced old Abe and his abolition party in red het and blaging terms, and tharged upon them the destruction of the Union. They are for peace, and roundly declare that energion can never restore. so it could not preserve the Union. They are ahomed at "heavier many than were ever before imputed upon a free people." They say they are ablied in the even of the nations by the mandalous management of the Manen Midell question. And that the money of the Government instead of being employed to put done the rebellion, is patted among theree at Washington, profession of the second

Sad Accident.-Two men were out hunting. Saturday week, in the picinity of Gold Hill. There was a little rain came up, and one of them, in attempting to cover the lock of his gue by plucing it under his cost, discharger the piece, the head taking effect in the leg of his companion, named Stoner, who was walk-ing immediately in front of bim. The bell entored the lower purt of the leg, and ranging downward, shattered his fast on frightfully as to render amputation indisponable. Dr S. G. Boyden performed the operation on Funday, since which time the sufferer has been doing as well as could be expected.

LATEST NEWS.

We are indebted to official authority, mayor Columbia South Carolina, for the following

Nonroll, Jon. 31 -The N Y. Herald, of the 30th, received by fing of truce, mys:

The London Heruld (Durby organ) enyaths
Commissioners have affered to England a treaity of commerce—free trade, consting trade and
equalization of fings.

The Durby papers advected immediate re-

cognition.

The Emperor Napoleon approver England's course all through the Trent uffeir without qualification.

The Opinione Nationale insists that England will make war on the U. States.

Letters from Port Reyal, of Jan. 28, indicate that Sherman and Dupout will attack Savan-Ban Tery Boon.

SALTPETRE IN GEORGIA.

The Salspetre cave near Kingston, in Barton county Georgie, is now being worked by a com-pany. Furmers, with capacity for twelve ket-les, will soon be prepared, and twenty five men employed. It is estimated that they will be able to sure out one thousand pounds per day, sufficient to make 1300 or 1400 pounds of pow-

The Bonds of our Confederacy stand very high with capitalists. In New Orleans soles of the Confederate Stock hand been made at two and a half per cent premium, and in Ri