

Steam Boiler Explosion.—The steam boiler of D. Murphy's paper mill, Fayetteville, exploded Saturday the 9th, carrying away a portion of the building, and slightly injuring the machinery. Fortunately the explosion occurred late in the evening when the operatives had nearly all left the mill—there was no one hurt. The proprietors expect to be in operation again in three or four weeks.

Funding.—The whole amount of Confederate notes funded, as reported at the Treasury Department on the 6th, is \$175,231,950. There are many offices in different parts of the country whose reports had not reached Richmond, which will most likely swell the amount to about two hundred and fifty millions.

The New York Herald of the 5th instant says that Grant will not be able to move under four weeks from that time, owing to the state of the roads occasioned by the late rains.

Gold and Silver.—These relics of former times begin, of late, to show themselves in small lots. They now and then slip out from their hiding places and procure for their holders what could not otherwise be had; and it is gratifying to know that they readily command many articles which are believed to be very scarce. We have heard of several cases in which they have changed hands for articles of subsistence at about the relative standard of things before the war.

A writer in the "Confederate" of the 12th, over the signature of "F. D.," is down upon Governor Vance with much severity for his abuse of the secessionists. It is a very clear intimation that if they support him at the August election, it will only be because they can't do any better. He is not their favorite by any means, though they admit he has made a good Governor. This writer denounces him for having been strictly partisan in his administration; and more ungracious and unjust still, associates his name too freely with the traitor of the Raleigh Standard.

But T. D. certainly has forgotten that Gov. Vance was preceded by administrations more bitterly partisan than his has been. They carried it into every department, and fortified it by a spawn of Justices of the Peace almost as numerous as the frogs of Egypt. But it isn't fit to talk about these things now, inasmuch as there is no good to come of it. When, by united effort, we get past our present dangers, and through with our great struggle for independence, it may then be of some service to aspirants, if no one else, to raise such questions.

The recent elections in the N. England States, have resulted in favor of the Black Republican or Lincoln party. These States have most of the Government contracts for supplying the army, and as they have also fallen desperately in love with the negro, marrying and intermarrying with him, and are also trying to make him do their fighting, it was hardly to be expected that they wanted the war to close yet.

The Hon. JAS. W. WALL, in his speech at Keyport, N. J., on the 22d Feb. last, alluded in strong terms to the potent influence of the spoils in protracting the war. We subjoin an interesting extract from that speech. "If" said he, "the confidence and affection we have lost is ever to be regained, it can only be by giving the South the most undeniable proofs that we wish not to oppress them; that we are willing to remove every ground of complaint, and to afford the amplest security for the enjoyment of all their constitutional privileges in the future. I waive all questions of authority and right. With nearly a million of men slain or rendered useless, with a frightful debt of thousands of millions a day, and national ruin and bankruptcy, the inevitable consequences of this dreadful war, peace, speedy peace, should be our object, and to accomplish this, a repeal of those obnoxious legislative acts is demanded, which are an insurmountable bar to reconciliation, and have lost to the confidence and good will of those who might have been really kindly disposed towards us in the South. What greater folly can there be than to expect to force a people into a friendly union with you, to entrust their rights once more into your hands, and submit their property and lives to your Government by despoiling their country and spreading famine and death over their land? And what are the laurels acquired in this destructive warfare? We have subdued not their armies, but th

small remains of their affection to the country, their reverence for its laws, and their confidence in its generosity. Neither the men in power, or the mere possession of the hour who may now cowardly sustain them and their policy, ever attempt to reason from the analogies of history. We told them at the outset of the impracticability of their task, and we tell them again that their failure in the future will be even more stupendous than they have been in the past. Ignorant of the actual resources of the South, they supposed that a three months' blockade would starve every man, woman and child into submission, and that an army of 75,000 men would be sufficient to conquer and hold the entire Southern region. We told them they would want a million of men, and spend thousands of millions, and yet only be upon the edge of their fearful enterprise. Nearly two thousand millions spent; and who is there, having the slightest sagacity, that does not know that to-day the rebels are more defiant and dangerous than ever, and may protract the war for years, to the utter and complete ruin of both sections. The public credulity, however, is still unbounded, and it will go on trusting and being betrayed, as it has been for the last three years, by a set of knaves whose only object is to fatten upon the public plunder that such wars engender, and to rise in the scale of wealth as their country's honor and prosperity sinks. The day will come, however, when a betrayed people will take ample vengeance upon the mock patriots who have deceived them to their ruin. There never yet was a civil war that was not followed by a counter revolution, in which ample atonement was demanded for the crimes, and from the criminals that had engendered it. These men may escape, being influenced by the effect of logical conclusions; but, thank God, they cannot forever escape the penalties of their infamous crimes and oppressions; and that hour is nearer than some of them imagine."

The Goldboro' Journal, Speaking of our Congress members, and other prominent and influential citizens, says:

We look in vain for the monuments of their enterprise, or for the altars on which they have offered sacrifices. They reap all the honors and emoluments of office, and enjoy all the ease and immunity from danger, that a confiding, chivalrous people can bestow; but point us, if you can, to anything done by them, to build up the independence of the South and hasten a peace. They make laws which some approve and many condemn, and which all obey because they are laws; but this is their prescribed work, for which they receive a consideration in dollars and cents. But the laws have been made and, whether good or bad, the lawmakers take their pay, for the money, fold their arms and leave the soldiers in the field to fight the enemy, while the people at home quarrel over the laws. They have a task to do and they do it, take their pay, and then their duty to their country is fulfilled!

But what have they done at home? It is strange as it is true that we find, we may say, none of them acting as leaders of the people, in any public enterprise. The management of the plough, the loom and the anvil, they leave to other heads, except as they may minister to their own wants or avarice. In common with the government and the soldier, they have no interest. They preside at no meetings where the families of soldiers or other indigent persons are the objects of regard.—They erect no foundries, construct no workshops, build no factories, work no mines. They do nothing—comparatively nothing to develop the resources of the country; because they neither contribute their own time, their own means nor their own talents in concentrating the public energies upon them. It is a deplorable fact that, our public men who occupy positions in our State and national councils, have done less to strengthen the hands of the government, by developing the resources of the country, and by concentrating the labor, energy and skill of the people, than any other class of men in the Southern Confederacy.

Preachers have left their pulpits to deliver addresses on the state of the country, and to arouse the patriotism of the people. Some of these have rendered themselves immortal by the foundation they have laid for the future education of soldiers' orphans. Others of them are employing all their time and talents in aid of "A Volunteer Navy," in order if possible, to take some of the burden of conquering a peace off the shoulders of our gallant soldiers.—But what member of the Legislature or of Congress has lifted his voice in aid of any of these—or of anything else? With a very few honorable exceptions, we know of none of those who occupy positions in the councils of the State or Nation, who has done or is doing anything either to alleviate suffering at home, or to strengthen and encourage the soldier in the field.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.
ORANGE C. H., April 11.—Dates to the 8th have been received here. The following is a synopsis:
Thurlow Weed thinks the Yankee Congress resolutions in regard to Mexico will throw Napoleon and Maximilian into the arms of the rebels.
The Republicans carried the gubernatorial election in Rhode Island by a small majority.
The Emancipationists carried Maryland on the 6th by an overwhelming majority.
The 11th and 12th army corps are consolidated into the 20th army corps, and Hooker is to command it.
A telegram from Baltimore on the 7th, says the movements of troops are very active there.
Guerrillas burnt a steamboat ten miles below Memphis, on the 2d.
Advices from New Orleans report that the Mobile ram Tennessee was recently sunk in a gale near Grant's Pass.
The New Jersey Legislature refuses to allow soldiers to vote.
Henry Clay's widow, aged 83, is dead.
Admiral Porter's fleet captured 40,000 bales of cotton on Red river.
An official despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, reports that the expedition to Elba and Longview burnt the rebel pontoon bridge, also captured a train of 36 wagons, and took 320 rebel prisoners. They engaged Dockling's Rebel Division, routing and driving it ten miles.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department last evening. The last Yankee papers intimated that a heavy fight recently occurred at Shreveport:
MOBILE, April 11th.
To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General.
The following report received in Baton Rouge on the 3d instant from Surgeon Gen. Banks' army: We met the enemy near Shreveport. Union forces repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospitals at Baton Rouge? Steamer Essex or Benton destroyed by torpedoes in Red river, and a transport captured by Confederates.
Farragut reported preparing to attack Mobile. Six monitors coming to him. The garrison of New Orleans and Baton Rouge were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing Banks' forces.

D. H. MAURY, Major General Commanding.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

John M. Cobbett, a member of Parliament, recently made the following noteworthy statements in a speech to his constituents:
"When I heard the violent imprecations uttered by Northern men, whether statesmen, soldiers, clergymen, lawyers, everybody, upon the South; and when I observed the temperate speeches, the able documents, the military generosity and forbearance characterizing the Southerners in council and camp, I plainly avow that my inclinations were in favor of the South struggling for its liberties and all it held dear, rather than in favor of the North, powerful as it was, struggling not merely to subjugate but to exterminate a gallant people. I do not undervalue the necessity of getting rid of slavery, but this is an evil the remedy for which must not be looked for from the North, for I know from personal observation the feelings and the conduct of the Northern people towards the unhappy negro, whether bond or free. Such being my opinions, I hope to see the South recognized as an independent power; and although I was unwilling to join those who insisted upon immediate recognition, because I thought the Government best qualified to decide that matter, I still hope to see the Confederacy acknowledged by Great Britain when the proper time is thought to have arrived.

OPEN VOTING.

The soldiers could not have hit upon a more manly expedient for ascertaining individual loyalty, and at the same time exhibiting their own soldierly independence, than the one they have determined on; to wit, to vote open tickets. Their significant "come out of that fold up," will fetch many a secret sympathizer unto agitation, who won't stand the public exposure.
Let them vote this way on the 2d Thursday of April, and Mr. Leach will have the satisfaction of knowing what soldiers think of the late Lt. Colonel of the 21st, Kirkland's regiment.

Murder of Confederate Prisoners at Point Lookout.—We have the melancholy intelligence of the cold-blooded murder of one of our prisoners at Point Lookout.—The victim was Lawrence W. Peyton, private of the Second Kentucky cavalry, and son of Ex-Congressman Peyton, of Kentucky. It appears that young Peyton had, for some insolence of the sergeant of the guard, told him he was a suitable companion for negroes, and pointed to a negro guard who had been detailed to receive the prisoner. Some exchange of hard words took place, when the Yankee sergeant drew a revolver and shot the helpless prisoner dead on the spot.

Manufacture of Sugar from the Sorghum.—We are glad to learn that an enterprise is in progress to manufacture sugar from the sorghum, and to invigorate the production of this now very important staple in Virginia. It is proposed by Mr. Charles Y. Morris, of this city to erect a large manufacturing establishment of this sort on the James river, convenient to transportation; and for this purpose machinery is already secured, including tanks, vacuum pans, boilers, &c. Circulars will be addressed to the farmers inquiring what number of acres each will pledge to the production of sorghum. It is to be hoped they will co-operate; they will thus assist in a work at once useful to the country and profitable to themselves. We must take out our meat supplies with all possible expedients; and of substitutes sugar and molasses are the most palatable and nutritious.—Rich. Examiner.

Headquarters Dep't Cape Fear,
Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1864.
GEN'L ORDERS
No. 34.
SO much of I part of General Orders No. 31 and 32 as direct the sentence of death in the case of Private James Oakley and J. B. Elliott, 42d Regiment to be executed on the 25th instant, is hereby revoked.
In consideration of the gratifying fact that desertion has ceased in this fine Regiment, and further of the admirable conduct it has displayed against the enemy, the Maj. General Commanding commutes the sentence heretofore published; satisfied that the example already made, have produced their proper effect, and that with this Regiment, at least, the extreme severity of the Law is not necessary. Private James Oakley and J. B. Elliott, will be sent to Brig. Gen. Herbert, who will put them to work upon the fortifications in the chain gang for (12) twelve months.
By command Maj. Gen. WHITING,
(Signed,) JAS. H. HILL,
Major & A. A. G.
Headquarters Martin's Brigade,
March, 1864.
Official
C. G. ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

MARRIED:

In this county the 27th March, by Wm. H. Trout, Esq., Mr. G. G. QUILLMAN to Miss CATHARINE FESPERMAN.

DIED:

In the hands of the enemy, at Point Lookout, Md., Serg't J. W. A. ROSE, of 57th Regiment, N. C. troops, Company C. This promising young man enlisted in defence of his Country July 4th, 1863. He died November 1863, aged 24 years, 4 months and 23 days. He was reared to usefulness and industry on the farm by honored parents. He has left a wife and one child, with whom he lived in great harmony until called from his happy home to enter the army of his country. Moved by a sense of duty to his God, he connected himself at an early age to the Ev. Luth. church and continued a devoted member of the same to his death. He was truly a devout man and very prompt in the discharge of all his religious duties. Although moving in a private sphere of life, his upright course was such as to secure him many true friends. He lived and died as a christian patriot, and his early death is mourned by a large circle of devoted kindred and friends. This good friend of mine, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., in the two days fight there, July 1863. He sleeps now on Point Lookout's cold pligs.—[WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.

Tax in Kind.

OFFICE P. Q. M. 8th DIST.,
Charlotte, N. C., April 13, 1864.
IT is hereby ordered that all the Tithes of the year 1863, of Corn and Bacon, be delivered before the 1st day of June, 1864. Agents will receive nothing after 31st May, 1864. Assessors will much oblige us, besides doing good service to the country, by sending in to this office all estimates of Tax in Kind, by the 1st day of May next, sooner if possible.—Agents will give publicity to this notice, so that no one should be incur the penalty of five times the estimated value, according to late law of Congress, can have room to complain.
S. M. FINGER,
5147 Capt. & P. Q. M. 8th Dist. N. C.

LIME, LIME, Hats, Hats, Hats, and TOBACCO FOR SALE.
By WM. E. EDWARDS & CO.
April 15, 1864. 3147

ENLISTMENT BLANKS
For sale at this Office.
April 18th, 1864.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout, healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.
JNO. A. HOLT,
Salisbury, April 11, 1864. 4146
Pay Observer 2 weeks, Daily Bulletin and Confederate 2 weeks, and send bills to this office immediately.

SALT
HOW TO GET IT!
If each farmer in the county, having a team, will haul one load of Salt immediately after he plants his corn, I will give him one quarter of all the salt he hauls at what it costs at the Works, and pay him a liberal price for hauling the balance, and by this means, I will be able to keep salt on hand through summer at about 25 cents a pound or \$12 50 a bushel; otherwise I shall be obliged to stop issuing salt to all except soldiers' families.
J. S. McCUBBINS, Com.
Salisbury, March 28, 1864. 4144

\$500 REWARD.
I WILL pay the above reward for proof, which will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves who robbed my smoke-house on the night of the 1st April.
B. CRAIGE,
April 4, 1864. 3145

Conscript Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.
CIRCULAR
No. 16.

IN pursuance of the following Circular, No. 14, from Bureau of Conscription, Circular No. 13, from this office, is hereby revoked.

Confederate States of America,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., April 5, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 14.
I. Circular No. 13, current series is hereby revoked.

II. Commandants will retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guard and supporting force, and proceed as rapidly as possible to organize into companies persons of the said reserve classes already enrolled.

III. Commandants will instantly designate proper rendezvous, and order all persons of the reserve classes to report at such rendezvous on the 16th day of April, inst., for the purpose of electing company officers, and being organized into companies.

IV. The instant organization of these classes is deemed of the highest importance, and all such persons as do not appear at the rendezvous on the day appointed, must be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of the Commandants.

Unless otherwise instructed, Commandants will forward the muster rolls direct to this Bureau. By order of
Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, Sup't.
C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. General.

II. In accordance with paragraph III of the above Circular No. 14, District Enrolling officers will at once direct their County Enrolling officers to cause all white males between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty-years, to assemble at the county seats of their respective counties on the 16th inst., and then and there to form themselves into companies, elect their company officers, and forward their muster rolls through the Enrolling officer to this office.

III. In counties unprovided with county Enrolling officer will request Colonels of Militia Regiments to assemble all persons within the limits of their respective commands, between the above prescribed ages, at their county seats and proceed to their organization as above directed. In such cases however, persons from different Militia Regiments in the same county, may unite to form the same Company.

IV. Persons enrolled under this Circular will be examined by the District Medical Boards, during the approaching time of enrollment, or otherwise as the Commandant may hereafter direct, and such as are unfit for the required service will be discharged.

V. It is unnecessary to repeat the emphatic language of the Circular from the Bureau, as to the importance of a rapid organization of the reserves.

Enrolling officers are charged with a strict execution of the requirements of the above Circular; and a prompt report of such action is expected. By order of
Col. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. Carolina.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.
2147

\$250 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward on the delivery of an English traveling Valise and Satchel combined, at this office. It has no mark, as I recollect of, save some hotel checks, it having been used traveling in Europe. It is made of the best canvas satchel style, on top and bottom like a small trunk, about 14 inches by seven, just the size of a shirt when neatly done up. It was stolen from the cars on the night of the 27th of March, between High Point and Charlotte. If the thief will return the contents, which consists of some valuable papers and some Alabama buttons, present by a friend, he shall receive a reward of fifty dollars and no questions asked.
TOM. A. HUOLL,
Adj't 44th Ala. Regiment,
April 4, 1864. 3145

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 24th instant, a clay bank MARE—said mare was in good condition when taken; she is closely built, with a black mane and tail, and has a star in the face, and a black streak on the back. Said mare is supposed to be eight or nine years of age.
Any one that will give any information, so that I can get her, will be amply paid for their trouble. My address is Elkin, N. C.
NANCY WILLIAMS,
March 26, 1864. 4144

\$100 REWARD.

ON the 16th of February last, my horse was either turned loose or broke loose in Salisbury; he was overtaken at Miss Green's without the saddle, and I have good reason to believe said saddle is now kept concealed. I will pay ten dollars for the saddle and ninety dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons keeping said saddle concealed. It is a hog skin quilted saddle, quilted all over, a small piece torn out of one skirt and patched, also a blanket with it. In case of my absence in camp, Mr. Joe H. Mingis will attend to it for me at Wood Leaf, N. C.
C. SCARLET HUGHES,
March 28, 1864. 5144

WANTED!—One negro cook and washerwoman at General Hospital No. 9, Salisbury. Apply to
Dr. J. M. ABERNATHY,
In Charge.

My Stallion, Young Orange Boy,

IS offered for sale, and will stand at my Stable in Salisbury, until sold, at \$300 the Sea son, and \$40 the Insurance. Orange Boy is a beautiful Blood Bay, black mane and tail, eight years old this Spring.
YOUNG ORANGE BOY was sired by Old Orange Boy, and he by John D. Amis' Old Sir Archer. Young Orange Boy's dam was got by Thomas Bennymann's Character, he by Old Sir Archer. Character was out of a Druid Mare, and she out of Janna. Besides, Young Orange Boy is closely connected to many other horses of fine blood; such as: Eclipse of Virginia, Barcut, Rainbridge, Imported Drivers, Domino, Beller and imported Medley. The above is the true Pedigree of Young Orange Boy.—This Horse has taken three premiums.
JNO. A. HOLT,
Salisbury, April 11, 1864. 4145
Pay Observer 4 weeks, Daily Bulletin and Confederate 2 weeks, and send bills to this office immediately.