

THE CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

UNION AND HARMONY should be the watchword of every citizen of the South. Nothing can be gained to our cause, by captious complaint or fault-finding against the government or against any portion of the people, who may differ with us as to men or measures.

Congress, too, manifests the purpose to throw off the yoke of party, and the recent election of the Hon. W. A. Graham, of this State, as President pro tempore, in the absence of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hunter, is a strong exhibition of that purpose.

Mr. Graham has always been a Conservative. No public man in the South has a more clear or enviable record from his first entrance into public life to the present day, than he has.

He is a man more entirely enjoys the public confidence, especially in his own State, than Governor Graham. What he coolly deliberates upon and determines to be best, and he deliberates coolly on all public affairs, North Carolina is willing to risk and abide by.

He is a man more entirely enjoys the public confidence, especially in his own State, than Governor Graham. What he coolly deliberates upon and determines to be best, and he deliberates coolly on all public affairs, North Carolina is willing to risk and abide by.

But no fact has occurred which gives us more unmingled satisfaction, than the assurances we receive from every quarter, of the entire unity and harmony which now exists in the Congressional delegation from this State.

When a poor Irishman was once bound over to keep the peace towards all the Majesty's subjects, he left the office exclaiming, "Well, then, God help the first furrunner I meet with!"

A LITTLE TOO SOBER. The par excellence peace men, were evidently taken aback by the result of the recent peace conference: not that peace was not made; but that Lincoln in announcing his ultimatum, went out of his way to declare that he would not listen to any propositions, even from the States separately, till the whole South had laid down their arms, and become supplicants at the foot of his throne.

The New York Times and the Washington Chronicle, immediately coined the story that our commissioners presented an ultimatum also: that they demanded the recognition of our independence as a sine qua non, a precedent to entering on negotiations, and therefore the conference failed to produce any practical results.

What, then, are we depending on? The retreat of Hope? It is true that we did not come up to our hopes, but does that imply the downfall of the Confederacy? By no means.

And let the papers cheer up. It is their duty to be hopeful. We are truly sick of contentions and fault-finding editorials.

WE TAKE PLEASURE in publishing the following "call to prayer," forwarded us for publication by a friend. There is great propriety at all times and especially now, in the midst of our national afflictions, in resorting to the King of Kings, who controls the destiny of nations, for his aid, provided we implore him for only such assistance as is in accordance with His will, and exhibit in our daily life that humble submission to His Providence which it becomes all good Christians to do.

LET ALL THE PEOPLE lay this truth to heart. I propose, therefore, that all Christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace at some hour in every day, say between 12 M. and 2 P. M., and there bring our cause before Him who hath said "call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee."

THE PEACE THE NORTH PROPOSES TO US.—The following resolution has been submitted in the Yankee Congress. How do the reconstructionists like it? Resolved by Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled That no negotiation, terms of settlement, or concession, or compromises, be entered into, proposed, yielded, or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconstitutional submission to the authorities of the Government; and further, that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the Government, until said submission shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws established over the entire territory of the United States, as heretofore claimed.

RETURNED TO DEPT.—A correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian, writing from Asheville, N. C., relates an uncommon occurrence as follows: "A certain Captain of Kirk's tory command was a Lieutenant in one of the S. C. Regiments in 1862, but being cashiered raised a company and joined the enemy. He came in a few days ago with 100 men, reported to Col. Palmer for duty, and is now said to be doing good service, slaying bushwhackers right and left."

THE FOLLOWING communication from an esteemed correspondent was received some weeks ago and would have appeared earlier, but was mislaid by some means, and we have laid our hands on it again to-day. We cheerfully give it a place in our columns:

Mr. Editor:—In passing through the country I find that a large portion of the citizens have taken up the idea that we are whipped. Why is this? Was it caused by the fall of Savannah and Fort Fisher? If so, it is altogether a mistaken idea. The fall of Fort Fisher, no doubt, a great loss to us in one point of view, but I think our currency will improve under it, and that it will ultimately prove a blessing. As for Savannah, I do not think it paid for garrisoning it. I have seen many Georgians of it and all with whom I talked declared that it was a great benefit to the Confederacy.

What, then, are we depending on? The retreat of Hope? It is true that we did not come up to our hopes, but does that imply the downfall of the Confederacy? By no means. Our victories add greatly to the speedy termination of the war, but our defeats are no indications of our subjugation, for such a thing is utterly impossible, and such a thought should not be harbored for a moment, by any sane man. We have never heard of a war without trials and difficulties: And we may justly lament and mourn over them, but not despair.

And let the papers cheer up. It is their duty to be hopeful. We are truly sick of contentions and fault-finding editorials. If we could have a good cheap, editorial every day, we could work better during the day, and sleep better at night.

THE "PEACE MISSION"—WHAT WAS SAID AT THE CONFERENCE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes that paper with some additional particulars of the recent conference at Fortress Monroe, from which we copy the following: There is no truth whatever in the statements extensively circulated that the Rebel Commissioners demanded recognition, and refused to enter into negotiation except on that basis.

The President and Mr. Seward refused to grant an armistice for a single day. Mr. Lincoln informed them that there were three points which he would not yield: 1. That no armistice would be granted for a single day.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER SCHEME. The Confederate Senate, in secret session on Tuesday, Jan. 27th, by a vote of 12 yeas and 10 nays, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negro soldiers in the army. This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time.—Rich. Dispatch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Holders of Confederate State securities are informed that Dr. J. G. M. R. msey, heretofore Confederate States Deputy Secretary, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to take up the coupons on Eight and Seven per cent Bonds, and also to pay the interest on the 7, 30 Notes. Printed forms for these schedules will be furnished to parties applying at the Bank of Charlotte, where the Depository can be found. This arrangement will prove a great public convenience to this section of country.—Char. Democrat.

LATE WAR NEWS.

FROM LOUISIANA. A letter in the Mobile Register, dated Ocala, Miss., Jan. 27th, states that reports from the river concur as to the passage of large numbers of troops down the river to New Orleans. One report estimates the number at 40,000. Cavalry preparations on a large scale are also said to be going on at Baton Rouge, and another raid is expected soon. Mobile is generally supposed to be the object of these preparations.

FROM PETERSBURG. We have to note no change in the military situation on the Southside since our last issue. From the Express of Saturday we learn that recently a detachment of Captain Shadburne's scouts tapped the Yankee telegraph wire, in about one mile of Cabin Point. The Yankees soon discovered the disconnection, and sent out an operator and an ambulance containing material for repairs guarded by an escort of thirty five negro cavalry, to discover and re-establish the break. When the party came in sight our scouts charged them, killing eleven of the negroes, capturing twenty four horses, the ambulance and material, the operator and driver, and put the balance of the negroes to flight.—The captured were safely brought off. The only loss among the scouts in the affair was one killed—a man named Morris, formerly in the Yankee service, but who, since he had joined our scouts, has behaved in a most respectable manner. Since their operations in Grant's rear, Captain Shadburne's scouts have turned over to the Government 120 horses, 80 mules and some valuable material.

The Express learns that Grant has thoroughly fortified his army in the rear. He is now nearly as strong in that quarter as he is in front. This is done in order to prevent raids similar to Colonel Hampton's celebrated cattle expedition. Every road is strongly barricaded, and heavy line of work extended in every direction.

On the 11th inst., Gen. Wheeler met Kilpatrick near Aikin, and after entering him beyond his entrenchments, charged with his whole command and routed the enemy with confusion, driving him back a distance of about five miles. Ammunition being out, it was impossible for our men to push Kilpatrick further, and the contest there ceased. We took a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were a portion of the 83d Massachusetts Regiment. Opinion was divided among the men as to the objective point of Sherman's Orangeburg is in all probability in possession of the enemy—report giving them about 12,000 men.

A RAID ON JASPER, ALA.—A party of Tories, about twenty in number, made a raid on Jasper, Ala., January 10th. The court-house, jail and several other buildings were burned. The books of the government assessor and tax collector were destroyed, but no money was lost. The records and papers of the county officers and courts were also burned.—Courier.

The most reliable estimates we have heard from persons within the lines, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee sources, give Sherman only fifty-odd thousand men, including the corps of Gen. Foster, now co-operating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after reckoning his loss from sickness, wounds and death, we incline to the opinion that the Federal commander has not forty thousand effective men in the four corps now scattered between the Savannah and Edisto.—S. Carolinian.

COLUMBIA IS IN A SPASM. The threatening attitude of Sherman has given rise to the wildest and most improbable rumors, and the result is a general busy-turvy condition of affairs. Business cannot be satisfactorily conducted, the majority of people are congregated on the street corners discussing military strategy, and planning campaigns, while the remainder are preparing for a scientific movement to the rear. Large numbers of refugees are flocking to the city for safety, and crowds are hurrying beyond to remote points in North Carolina. Trains are loaded with supplies, public and private, and altogether we have plunged into a little whirlpool of excitement, not less novel than refreshing. We can only say to our readers do not believe all that you hear. There is no occasion for immediate apprehension, if at all, and you may, if you please, go or stay in peace. Our military authorities are well advised and vigilant. Our troops are getting into their places, confidence prevails, and we have much reason to hope for success. As a measure of precaution, however, we would say to those who intend to leave the city at all, not to wait until the last moment, but to go at once. We know from experience what the tribulations of "the last moment" are, and as far as personal efforts are concerned, would suggest transportation at once, while transportation can be had.—Columbia Star.

A very talkative little girl used often to annoy her mother by making remarks about the visitors that came to the house. On one occasion a gentleman was expected, whose name had been accidentally flattened to his face. The mother cautioned her child particularly to say nothing about this feature. Imagine her consternation when the little one exclaimed "Ma, you told me not to say anything about Mr. Smith's nose; why, he hasn't got any!"

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Feb. 14. The enemy's gun boats and one monitor has been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city (CHARLESTON, Feb. 15. All quiet along our lines. The enemy are this morning reported to be moving a force near Columbia on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

The war is severely trying the people of all the States—trying not only the pluck and powers and endurance and the energies of Southerners, some of whom for years could not find terms sufficiently expressive for their contempt of Yankee, but trying also the people of both sections whether they are fit for any form of Government and institutions approaching that founded in 1787. The war is also trying, as all war do, the spirits are purposes of men, whether they worship and serve God or mammon. The fullest and most authentic national history we have completely explaining the genesis and the exit of a nation, is that given of the Jews in their sacred books now accepted by Christians with other books.

God selected a slaveholding and an agricultural people for his model nation and exemplar of Government on earth. The Jews prospered and conquered as long as and whenever they observed generally and faithfully the keystone principle of the divinely given constitution and institutions. Their disobedience in every signal case was followed by defeat or captivity, or a national trial of some kind, and their persevering self-will in going after the golden calf and other idols of the Gentiles, ended in dispersion and extinction as a nation.—God, so far as we can humbly read His plans and purposes, as he has vouchsafed to reveal them in His word, or in order of His Providence, has never utterly forsaken a people who served Him as the one true living God, however often or sorely He has visited their sins and occasioned acts of apostasy or idolatry.—Courier.

THE OPEN SMELLING BOTTLE.—Gothold had, for some purpose, taken from a cupboard a vial of rose-water, and after using it, had inconsiderately left it unstoppered. Observing it some time after, he found that all the strength and sweetness of the perfume had evaporated. This, thought he with himself, is a striking emblem of a heart fond of the world, and open to the impressions of outward objects. How vain it is to take such a heart to the house of God, and fill it with the precious essence of the roses of Paradise, which are the truths of Scripture, or raise it in a glow of devotion, if we afterwards neglect to close the outlet—that is, to keep the world in an honest and good heart. (Luke viii. 15.) How vain to hear much, but to retain little, and practice less! How vain to excite in our heart sacred and holy emotions, unless we are afterward careful to close the outlet by diligent reflection and prayer, and so preserve it unspotted from the world! Neglect this, and the strength and spirit of devotion evaporates, and leaves only a lifeless froth behind.

BASS INGRATITUDE.—An editor who occupied a room in a hotel not a thousand miles distant, absented himself from town for a night. The house being crowded with guests, the obliging landlord put a stranger in the editor's bed. This kindness the ungrateful fellow requited by scrawling upon a piece of paper, which he left on the table, the following rhymes: "I slept in an editor's bed last night, And others may say what they please; I say there's one editor in the world Who certainly takes his ease. When I thought of my humble cot, away, I could not suppress a sigh, But thought, as I rolled in that feathery nest, How easy editors lie!"

FIRE.—A fire broke out Sunday night, about half-past 7 o'clock, in a ware house on Lady street, near the Greenville Railroad. The building was filled with a variety of articles—bagging, rope, hats, cotton, salts, &c.—belonging to the Bee Company. The house was entirely destroyed, together with the most of the contents.—South Carolinian.

An immense drove of cattle, sheep and hogs passed through this city on Saturday, en route for the up-country from Barnwell. Some idea of the number may be had from the statement that the drove extended the length of three of our large squares.—S. Carolinian.

We regret to learn, says the Fayetteville Telegraph, that Mr. John McMillan, son of Colonel Alex. McMillan, of Robeson county, was killed by deserters near Antioch Church, in that county, on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. McMillan is said to have been an estimable gentleman, and his untimely death is universally lamented by those who know him.

DIED. Departed this life in Halifax County, N. C. on the 9th January, 1865, Mrs. Arabella, wife of Dr. Henry I. Mason in the 62nd year of her age.

New Advertisements. NEGRO AUCTION. WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 like Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault. W. F. ASKEW, & CO. Feb. 16, 1865. 255-41.

\$200 REWARD. STRYKER FROM THE N. C. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY Night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to DR. THOS. HILL, or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M. Feb. 16, 1865. 254-391.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HERTFORD COUNTY. Superior Court, Fall Term, 1864. Samuel Barnes, vs. James Green. Original Attachment.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of this Court that the defendant, James Green is a non-resident of the State, or a second or conceal himself to the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Conservative for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Court to be held at the Court House at Union on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there present, answer or demur, or judgment final, will be had against him. Witness, George W. Beverly Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1864. G. W. BEVERLY, Clerk. Feb. 5th, 1865. 45-1000.