## THE DAILY JOURNAL FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WHATNETON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1842.

or The Terms of subscription and for advertising are on the first page of every paper. Single copies of the paper are for min at the deak, at five conis each.

Tax news from Richmood iast night by telegrap tooks a little more like important evants are about to take place in the neighborhood of that city. It is said in some of the papers that the Federal army is within eight of the heights of the Capital. Gen. Johnston's army is between the energy and the city. The Dispatch the hourse mutterings of the dogs of war. From what we are able to learn of his operations, the enemy scene to be slowly and steadily approaching, and it is by no menis unlikely that a grand conflict is about to comee within sight of the spires of the Southern Capi-

The Examiner says that it has reason to believe that Basiks has made his way to Fredericksburg, and effected a junction with McDowell.

The Dupatch says there are various reports from the Valley, some of which that paper " knows to be relia-The Dispatch says also that it " will not be exed of us to state where Gen. Jackson is, or what he ng, or whether he and Ewell have formed a junc-The accounts which we have satisfy us that Banks as either to execute that section or meet once more combat the men whose homes have been plundered by the rabble which he commands."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d has the following : Passengers from Gordansville report that a Federal force under Gen. Shields, camped at Warrenton on Sunday night last, and have since joined the enemy's camp at Catlett's near Warrenton Junction. They crossed the Bine Ridge at Thornton's Gap, and marched by way of Sperryville and Waterloo through Warrenton. The strength of Shield's command is believed to have been about six thousand-though some reports make it much larger.

Banks is said to be near Strasburg, engaged in for tifying. It is believed that Millroy is trying to make his way to him. He burnt his camp at Cheat Mountain in his retreat

From the Petersburg Express of the 23d, we learn that the Federals have occupied Suffolk in large torce Their pickets extend six miles from the town towards Petersburg. " Their marauding parties extend out for miles in every direction, stealing bacon, poultry, eggs, pigs, and everything else of value." "Several promi nent citizens (continues the Express) have been arrested and thrown in jail for the simple cause that they are known to be loyal to the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Suffolk, has been confined because he spoke authoritatively to his own servant, and others bave been similarly treated for like trivial offences .--This is but the beginning of the evils which necessaril tollow the inexcusable evacuation of Norfolk and th

battle must take place near Richmond within a very few days. It will never do for our army to remain still and suffer the enemy to advance at his leisure and besiege the city on all sides. A decisive blow must be struck, and that quickly, if it is really intended to de fend the Capital.

P. S .- The Dogs of Was Housing .- Since prepar ing the above we have received a dispatch from Richmond dated this forenoon, from which we learn that the the true the message was sent off-about half-past ten o'clock. So we may conthe ball has been opened in earnest. and it is likely a blow of a most declaive nature will be inflicted to-day. From all the information we have been able to obtain from Richmond we feel great confidence in our success. Our army, from the highest officer to the lowest private, is represented to be in the best possible condition for the fray.

fternoon, an elegant sword, manufactured by Messrs. Mitchell & Taylor, Richmond, Virginia. The hilt is gold monuted, has a lone star and the letters C. S .--The blade is highly pollabed, quite sharp, and bears the following inscription : " Presented to Major John J. Hedrick, by his first command, the Cape Fear Light Artillery." " Hope," " Death."

AN ELBOANT EWORD .- We were shown, yesterday

It is to be presented to a most worthy officer ; one who, we feel sure, will use it as becomes a brave man sion favourable to ourselves without the necessity of proin a glorious cause, if it should ever be his fortune to meet the for in battle array. It is a valuable present the worth of a faithful and kind-behrted superior.

COL. SINGLETARY's regiment, the 44th, left Camp re, and we may expect are long to be saluted with Mangum several days since for parts we do not care to frontier localities. Throughout the year they cherished state. This regiment is spoken of by the correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer as being the best drilled of any at that camp at the time they left. The Colonel is a most worthy son of Eastern Carolina, and we fuel confident that if the enemy gives him a chance, he will make his mark, if coolness and bravery, combined with energy, can accomplish anything. We know the man.

> The Expinition of Burton's Panorama at the The aire on next Monday night has been genvoidably postponed, in consequence of the proprietor being unable to ship the Painting by Express to this place direct .-We are requested to say that it will be here as mon as possible, when notice will be given of its arrival.

55rn REGIMENT .- The Fayetteville Observer's Camp Mangin correspondent says that the 55th Regiment of N. C. T. have been organized. The following are the officers :

Colonel.-John K. Connally, of Yadkin.

Lt. Colonel.- A. S. Calloway, of Wilkes. Major .- James F. Whitehegd. of Pitt.

The writer says : Col. John Kerr Connally is a young man of 25 or 26 years, was educated at the Navel School at Annappolis, was Capt. of Co. B in list Reg't N. C. V., Col. Kirkland, and has been commanding a post here a few days. He is a nephew of Hon, John Kerr. Lt. Col. Calloway was a member of Capt, Brown's company in the ist Reg't Etate Troops, Colonel Stoken. He recently raised a company in Wilkes and is here now as Capt. He graduated at Chapel Hill about 3 years ago. Maj. Whitehead has been in service before and was, I am informed, taken prisoner at Roanoke Island. He has since raised a company and is Capt. here. nies are as follows : Bollock. Wi

| r  | Capt. | W. J. Bullock, Wilson Consty. |      |  |
|----|-------|-------------------------------|------|--|
|    |       | A. S. Calloway, Wilkes        | 11   |  |
| Į. |       | Dixon Falls, Cleaverand       | 4.0  |  |
| 4  | 687   | 8. D. Randail                 | 14   |  |
| í. | 16.8  | James F. Whitehand, Pitt      | 1(#) |  |
| 2  |       |                               | 4    |  |
| ì  | 44    |                               | 8.6  |  |
| ũ. | .4¥   | Vandover Tengue, Alexander    | ā.+  |  |

W. H. Williams, Franklin 4.4 M. T. Smith, Granville

County Taxes

At the Special Court of the Magistrates of New Hanover county, the following assessment of faxes were levied for the year 1861 :

| be spoke authoritatively to his own servant, and others<br>have been similarly treated for like trivial offences.—<br>This is but the beginning of the evils which necessarily<br>tollow the inexcessible evacuation of Norfolk and the | For County purposes. 11 cts.<br>** School tax | <ul> <li>Bebool tax</li></ul> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| anpardonable destruction of the Merrimac."<br>If there is anything in appearances, we think a great                                                                                                                                     |                                               | RE BLACK POLLS.               |

A poor tax of one per cent. was also levied on the following articles : Pleasure Carriages. Silver Plate, and Gold and Silver Watches.

INDEPENDENT. GUARD .- We are requested to cali attention to the notice in this day's paper, relative to the above Company. It will be seen that new members are wanted to fill up the ranks. It is useless for as to speak a word in behalf of the Company. The members are known to this community as constituting the Federal Congress.

## From the Richmond Eve

The most powerful army that the Confederacy has had to encounter in this war is not that of McClellan, or of Buell, or of Halleck, or of any other Federal commander. The most effective for of the Confederates are the host of delasions and dreams which have filled the hoads of the people and the politicians of the South. The Yankees have been compiled from the first day of the war with schemes to subdue us without fighting and we have been equally intent on discovering great moral causes that would bring the struggle to a con nein-

longed suffering and sanguinary battles. In the beginning the Southern politicians could not to a worthy commander, and made by those who know to believe that the North could be mod enough to en be persuaded that revolution was civil war, and refused gage in hostifities with the South. When it had be guo, they would not credit the possibility of its continuance six months, or its extension beyond a few the ballucination of immediate European intervention. raising the blockade, and filling the Southern country with arms and gold. Afterwards they rested with sat isfaction on the thought that the North could never find the money to go on ; that, being bankrupt, and without credit, it could not pay, and could not support the vast army it had raised.

When all these shadows had departed, one might reasonably suppose that they would have no successor, and that the Southern mind would at last settle on the

plain reality that we must win our liberty by fighting and beating the oppressor in fair and full battles. Bat a new notion has come up to smoothe that rugged ground and excuse once more the policy of inert expectations and prolonged retreat. It is the heresy, the fatal error, that malarious climate and hot sun of th States to the South of Virginia, will check the advance of the Northern army when it has once passed its present latitude, and that they will make peace with the Southern Confederacy for fear of the yellow fever.

This chimera lucks in many a brain at this moment, and has much to do with the fancy (now, we hope. abandoned by all) that Virginia might be evacuated without inevitable disadvantage to the Southern cause. Yet the least recollection of history is sufficient to dispel it forever. Is the Mexican war already forgotten Does no one remember that the armies of the United States, composed as it was of volunteers from every part of its territory, for reasons which were trifles when ompared with the motives which urge on that Government a continuance of this war, spent two entire sum mers in that tropical region, despite yellow fever, black vomit, cholera, expensive transportation, and every other thing that is supposed to be an insurmountable obsta cle in the way of an advance upon the States of the Gult?" Have we forgotten the long wars it waged in the everylades and awamps of Florida ? Can we not recall the history of the past year even? The troops of the United States were stationed at the Southern extremity of this Confederacy during the whole summer No doubt but that sand flies were tormentand fail. ing, and fever mortal to them, but those facts did not interfere in the least with the orders of their generals or the calculations of their Government.

Nor will they subvert the plainest principles of pol icy, the direct dictates of common sense, should the North gain possission of the line of the James. In that case, though it should be that five hundred thousand Yankees should die of vellow fever and sun-stroke the government and people of that country would press forward army after army, with redoubled rapidity on the broken, weakened and discouraged South. They have gained nothing that will be advantageous to their commerce or secure their possession of the spoils, so long as the cotton States remain unconquered, or a remnant of the Confederate organization continues in existence. Success in Virginia will strengthen the hand of Lincoln with double might; for it will fill his people with perfect confidence in his ultimate success; they will bear any load rather than quit the path they are following. Then, indeed, will they press us to the wall. Where then will be the strength to hurl them back that we still possess ? Where will Virginia be ? Where Tennesson ?

If we can resist the Yankees anywhere, or at any time, we can do it now, and here. It we are to have our Thermopyle novwhere, we have reached it already, Richmond is the Abermopyle of the Southern Confedcracy. If we have forces to maintain our independence at all, they are with us now. Here let us take our stand, and leave it only when victorious, or when the serious obstacles to the designs of the United States. The sooner these conclusions are adopted, and the consequent course of conduct pursued, the brighter will the prospect of the South become.

and publish it as a part of the current history of the times : ADDALM OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF COMMENTS TO THE DE-MOTACT OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF COMMENTS TO THE DE-MOTACT OF THE DETICES COMMENTS. Farty commenty demands that we should reason together. Party commits indeed emential to the preservation of public libe ty... Without it the beat government would scone degenerate into the worst of tyrranics. In despotiants the chief use of the power is in crushing out party, opposition. In our own country the experience of the last twelve months proves, more then any lesson in history, the necessity of marty or more than any losson in history, the necessity of party or ganization. The present administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recogni-zed, and still does, its fealty and colligations to that party. red, and still does, its learly and congations to that party. There must and will be an opposition. The public safety and good demand it. Shall it be a new organization or au oldone? The democratic party was founded more than sixty years ago. It has never been disbanded. To day it numbers one million five hundred thousand electors in the States still loyal to the Union. Its recent numerous victo-ries in municipal elections in the Western and Midd's States prove its vitality. Within the last ten months it has held State conventions and nominated full democratic tickers in every State in the Union." Of no other party opposed to the Republicans can the same be said.

BHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW D SEANDED ?

Why should it? Are its ancient principles wrong ?--Why are they? Let its platforms for thirty years speak : "Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discrimina-

ing justice of the American people. "That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our po litical creed, which we are proud to maintain before th world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and opheld by the popular will ; and we con-trast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pairy the will of the onstituent, and which conceives no imposture too mon-

strons for the public credulity. "That the Federal government is one of limited power derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of pow er made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the de partments and agents of the government ; and that it is expedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional

and as explanatory of these the following from Mr. Jef ferson's inaugural

The support of the State governments in all their rights as the most complete administration of our domestic erns and the surest bulwarks against auti-republican ten dencios. " The preservation of the general government in its whole

onstitutional vigor, as the shret-auchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

jealous care of the right of election by the people. "A jealous care of the right of election by the people. "The supremacy of the civil over the military authority "Economy in the public expense, that labor may be ightly hurdened.

The honest payment of our debts and sacred preserva len of the public faith.

"Freedem of religion, freedom of the press, and free of person under protection of the haboas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Such, democrats, are the principles of your party, essen tial to public liberty and to the stability and wise adminia tration of the government, alike in peace and war. They are the principles upon which the constitution and th Union were founded; and, under the control of a party which adheres to them, the constitution would be maintained and the Union could not be dissolved.

Is the policy of the democratic party wrong, that it should be disbanded

Its policy is consistent with its principles and may h summed up, from the beginning, as follows: The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consoldation and centralized despotism; a simple government no public debt ; low taxes; no high protective tariff; no general system of internal improvements by Federal as-thority; no national bank; hard money for the Federal public daes; no assumption of State debts; expansion of erritory ; self government for the Territorian, subject only to the constitution ; the absolute compatibility of a unio of the States. " part flave and part free;" the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect on new States, with or without mavery, is they may elect; non-interference by the Federal government with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia; and, finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati platform, in 1856, and re-affirmed in 1860, absolute and oternal "repudiation of all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and insite to trea-on an armed resistance to law in the Territories are in the son an armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, it consummated, must end in civil war and disunion.

Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the demoeratic party, running through a period of sixty years-a policy consistent with the principles of the constitution, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union. Dogs the history of the Democratic party prove that it

ught to be abandoned ? "By, their fruits shall ye know Fectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. them. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson on the sin of March, 1801, the democratic party, with short inter-vals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government. For sixti years out of these sixty, demo-cation and the control of the second device and and cratic men ruled the country; for fifty-four years and eight months the democratic policy prevailed. During this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California were or cness-party," he point it mendide that "has or can help aratic administrates were admitted under strictly demoor caess-party, he pointed mentione that has or can help eratic administrations-one under the administration of the Southern Coolederacy. If we can whip the Yan-Fillmore. From five millions the population increased to the Southern Coolederacy. If we can whip the Yan-kees, we can pursue them, recover our own had win all we want; but only so can we win. It is by delivering battles, not by masterly retreats, that the South will be lifted. By rapid and determined combats, each more bloody than its predecessor, the Northern army can be checked and the Northern Government disheartened.— The resolute resistance of the Southern troops, the de-struction of the Northern army by the real machinery of war, not the heat of Southern summers, are the only during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands and tectome them to hespitable graves." During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on everyside, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the South farnished a marwages were high, the North and the South furnished a mar-ket for each others products at good prices: public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no caseports for travel, no secret police, no spice, no informers, no bas-tiles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to petitios: freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States preserved. Such were the choice fruits of democratic urine interview and Such were the oboice fruits of democratic principles and Such were the choice truits of democratic principles and policy, carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such his bean the history of that party. It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union by windom, peace and compromise, for more than half a cen-

Important Political Boomment, The Salismore Sum of the oth instant ways: We find the subjoined political address in the Notional Intelligence, and public it as a part of the current history of the times and public it as a part of the current history of the times and current or runs rearries or concurses to the out Normand that we should reason together. Party organized indeed emential to the preservation of public liber to. Without it the basic government, Suid address descent of the states and the government is the signification of public liber to. Without it the basic government, Suid address descent of the states and the people; and that it is the day of every patries to power is in crushing out party opposition. In our own country the experience of the last tweive months proves. be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Govern-ment in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country. In this sense the Remocratic party has always sustained,

and will now sustain the Government sgainst all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or don-

cealed, in office or cut of office, in peace or in war. If this is what the Republican party mean by supporting the government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried democratic party, which for so many years and thro' so many trials, supported, preserved and maintained the government of the Union. But if their real purpose he to aid the appient enemies of the democracy in subverting our ancient constitution and form of government, and, under pretence of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its rules, the democratic party will resist them as the worst enemy to the constitution and the Union,

Then as the worst entry to the constant and to free government everywhere. We denot propose to consider new the canses which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will const hereafter for such discussion. Cut we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifteen that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifteen months are would have saved it. Repeated efforts were mide at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the whole democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Un-ion party of the North and West, united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution and chief among them the well-know "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil fwar and maintained the Union. At every stage all proposed amendments to constitute with the stage all proposed amendments inconsistent with the se tional doctrines of the Chicago platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and deteated by the republican party. The "Crittenden proportions" never received a sing a republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the journals of Congress and to the Congression-al Globe. Globe.

We scorn to reply to the charge that the democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and con-stitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our arnies and succumbing to the South. The charge is libelous and faise. No man has advacated any such proposition.--Democrats recognize it as their duty as patriots to support the government in all constitutional, necessary and proper and faise. the government in an constitutional, becausery and proper efforts to maintain its safety, integrity, and constitutional authority; but at the same lime they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State — Above all, the democratic party will not support the ad-ministration in anything which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and libertiles, or a change of our present democratical form of government.

But no, democratical form of government. But no, democrats, it is not the support of the govern-ment in restoring the Union which the party in power re-quires of you. You are asked to give up your principles, your policy, and your party, and to stand by the adminis-tration of the party in power, in all its acts. Above all, it is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withhold all scruiny into their while conduct of avery high data with a life year. public conduct of every kind, less you should "embarrass the administration." You are thus asked to renounce one of the first principles and the chief security of a democrat is government—the right to hold public servants responsi-ble to their masters, the people : to render the representa-tive accountable to the constituent ; the anciest and un-doubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public measdoubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public meas-ures and public men. It is this "high constitutional priv llege" which Daniel Webster declared he would "defend and exercise within the House and out of the House, and is all places, in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times!" It is a right secured by the constitution—a right inestimable to the people, and formidable to tyrants only. If ever there was a time whon the existence and conso-lidation of the democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, it is new." la new.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to eitigens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the goyerament, and for a complete and most vigoreus trial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instroment, and of the laws in pur-suance of it, if the sole motives of these in power were the suppression of the " rebellion" and no more. And yet the history of the administration for the twelve months past has been and continues to be a history of repeated usarpa-ticus of power and of violations of the constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof, we appeal to facis too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we propose. Similar sets were done, and a like policy in the threatened war with France, in the time of Joh Adams, and with the same ultimate purpose. But in tw or three, rearrings, rebuild the excesses and ubuses of power, vindicated the constitution, and turned over the Pederal government to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. To the "sober second thought of the people," therefore, and to the ballot-box, we now appeal, people," therefore, and to the ballot-box, we now appeal, when again in like peril with our fathers. Bet if every democrat concurred in the policy of prose-cuing the war to the utter subjogation of the South and the subversion of her State Governments with her institu-tions, without a Convention of the States, and without an overinze for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without melestation to the rights of any class of cilizens; and with due regard to economy. All this it has done ; all this. If medes and to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a mili-tary point of view, he required, the democratic party alone To conclude : Inviting all men, without distinction of The conclude : inviting all men, without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality, we insist that— The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party : of the Democratic party ; That the preservation of the Constitution demands it ; The maintenance of liberty and free democratical government demands it ; The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it : Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it ; The rapid scoumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it - a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal, at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth; The heavy taxation, direct and indirect. State and Fed-eral, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating ont the substance of the people, augment ing every, year, demands it ; Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay for business, scarcity of work, and impending rain on every And finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years, demand that the dem-ocratic party shall be maintained and made victorious. be maintained and made viotority W. A. BICHARDSON, of Illinois, A. L. KNAFP, of Illinois, J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois, John LAW, of Indiana, D. W. VOORMERS, of Indiana, W. ALLEN, of Ohio, C. A. WHIPP, of Ohio, WARDEN P. NUMER, of Ohio, GEO, H. PENNERGEN of Ohio. GEO. H. PEMPERTON, of Ohio. JAS. R. MORGAN, of Ohio. C. L. VALLANDINGHAM, of Ohio. Norg. - The names of the absent members concarring in the above will be affixed to the pamphict edition of this address.

May the closing of the day's work before Richmond be the signal of a glerious triumph of our arms, and may the spirit of every man of our noble army who may fall in the sacred cause of our beloved country sacend to heaven with the glad tidings of our success, is the lervent prayer of every lover of this Confederacy.

forces have arrived from Cairo ; Mitchell is coming up property so opportunely "found" where it was not lost, from Huntaville, and part of Ourtis' army from Mis- and where the true owner had built it and candacted souri." Our dispatch yeaterday from Corinth was to because he murders in "cold blood" and steals-vocathe night of the 21st inst. At that time our army had tions he thicks highly moral and justifiable while he left their entrenchments, and a battle was expected the next day. Nothing further had been received at Auguata as late as 12 M. yesterday. The lightning on the wires during all yesterday afternoon and hat night prevented any communication from that quarter until this God's chosen people, it is proper that the goods and the morning, when communication was again resumed .--We are anxious to know the result, and hope to receive a dispatch to-day.

At twelve o'clock, to-day, we regret to learn that the telegraph wires are down somewhere south of Augusta. This will explain the cause of no dispatch from that quarter since yesterday's issue.

NEW MAP OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE .- We West Point, on the river, last Friday, for the coldhave received from the publisher, Mr. O. LEDERLE, blooded murder of two Massachusetts soldiers. He had Memphis, Tenn., a new map of the above States, which caught them asleep alone, and murdered them for their appears upon examination to be better suited to the show all the villages, common roads, railroads and rivers deceit, and ingratitude, on the part of negroes in camp, of the two States, and the Northern portions of Missis- have completely cured the Massuchusetts soldiers of that sippi, Alabama and Georgia. It is a great relief to negro-worshiping mania of which they have hitherto The price of the map in sheets is \$1 50, or bound in ducted in such a manner as would leave the status of

the cocmy's gunboats on James river is much better for us than we had hoped. It will be seen that the affair four d a new mill at a conversion. I omitted to state was regarded at Old Point as very serious, and that no with plenty of lumber sawed, and a large quantity of This looks well for our side.

After all it appears Abraham Lincoln is determined that we Southern "rebels" shall not suffer for Icz.- the purpose of obstructing the passage of the enemy's Just to think of two hundred cargoes of the frozen of it and we are estonished that there has two a mowaters of the East being sent South to cool us off from our vabilious notions ! How kind in you, King Abraham 11

The Goldsbore' Tribune says it is reported that about frety of Spruill's cavalry attacked and routed two hundreil monoted men of the enemy, and took some prison-ers, in Janes county, in the early part of the present week. We have no reliable details.

Negro-and his Optaton of him.

In our paper of Wednesday appeared a series of letters from correspondents of New York and Philadelphia journals attached to the Federal army in the P o insula. They were dated in New Kent county. One of them, dated at New Kent C. H., May 13th, has the following paragraph, which we think worthy of special attention. The reader should not overlook the closing centence of the extract, wherein is displayed the predominating passion of the Yankee for plunder. The writer could not omit to state that the Federal troops found a saw-mill conveniently located in New Kent, "with plenty of lumber sawed." There is nothing so grateful to those cute and acquisitive people as to find

a great deal of work done to their hand by other peo-A special dispatch from Corinth the 21st, to the Savannah Republican, says that " Denver's [Federal] his satisfaction as it was for him to omit the expression of his satisfaction as it was for him to omit to steal the pursues them himself; but he is determined if he can, to monopolize them, and to allow no one clee to interfere with his pursuits. The poor negro, for whom he had affected so much commiseration, is not to share in an employment so lucrative. With him, as he is one of flocks and hords of the people should be taken for his support and comfort. It is but serving the Lord thus to promote the well-being of his children. But no one else must be allowed to enjoy the Divine permission to plunder and murder. Not even the negro, whom he regards as better than any white people, they who live in that paradise on earth, New England. So he must be bung ; and be, was buog for it. The following is the

money. He was caught the next day, and was made to are than any map we have yet seen. It is said to This murder, and other instances of atrocity, crueity, The a good map of the country at this particular time. bearing, that they wished that the war could be conbeen possessed. They have repeatedly declared in my slavery just as it was before the war; for the slaves have proved themselves utterly uncorthy of freedom, The Northern accounts by telegraph of the repulse of and utterly unfit to be free. And such, too, has been

THE ROMS IN WILMINGTON .- The Journal calls upor the authorities to take Rosin and put it in the river, for of it, and we are astonished that there has been a mo ment's delay.

Keep talking about it, and the first thing you know some traitor, for a consideration, will set fire to it and burn it as it lies. You have got men that will do this, even in Wilmington .- Goldsboro' Tribune.

24TH REGIMENT .- This regiment, the old 14th, re-organized at Garysburg, on the 16th inst., by electing its field officers as follows : Col. William J. Clarke was reelected Colonel without opposition ; Capt. John L. Harris, (Co. H.) was elected Liept. Colonel ; and Capt. The Bischmond Enquirer, of 23d inst., we find N. C. 6 per cent. State Bonds quoted in that city with the base of t

Fayetteville Observer.

THE CREEK INDIANS .- We copy the following from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Bulletin, of a recent date :

It was reported some time since that the Creek Inlians had held a secret meeting in their nation and appointed a delegation to proceed to Washington city, for the purpose of representing to the Lincoln Administration that the Creeks were anxious to be once more on good terms with the United States Government ; that they bud been grossly deceived and misled by the Confederates, and induced to take up asms and fight against the friends of the Union ; and that they regretted this, and hoped that they would be forgiven, and if forgiven, they would promise to bring forth fruit meet for repentance. In conformity with the request of some of the leading men of the nation, we pronounce the report without the slightest foundation in truth. They say that the Creeks bave taken their position, believing it to be just and right, and they are determined to maintain it in spite of any and all opposition. They intend to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the needle is to the pole.

A Yankee prisoner on his way to Salisbury, with thers last Friday, leaped from the cars near Gaston, but was pursued by the guard and captured. They placed him in a house for safe keeping, for the night, but he again escaped, and on being pursued and overtaken, he leaped into the Boanoke and was drowned .-His name was Scott, and he belonged to the 2d N. Y. Volunteers,-State Journal.

The Yankees seize and appropriate private property wherever they can find it. What kind of larceny or of warfare it constitutes must be decided by the imperial dgment of mankind.

To frustrate this grand larceny, and 40 prevent these gains and lawless ecquirements of the enemy General Branch ordered the destruction of all cotton and naval stores within reach of the Barnside expedition ; and in pursuance of this order Capt. Walker destroyed the folowing cotton and naval stores in Pamlico which could not be removed out of reach of the Yankee marauders : 886,590 lbs. Cotton.

112,197 bbls. Naval Stores. 80,000 Cypress Shingles. 35,000 Shingles, Juniper.

15.000 Staves, W. O .- State Journal.

DIED FROM INJURIES .- A telegram from Washingtor says D. B. Salthrop, operator on the United States military telegraph, died last night, from injuries received by the explosion of a torpedo placed by the rebels in the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. Salthrop was a resident of Springfield, Ohio, and was highly esteemed.

The British steam sloop-or-war Recer arrived off this Bar on Wednesday last, from Bermuda, and communicated yesterday with Her' Majesty's Consul. She left again yesterday afternoon for Port Royal, and is expected to return here in a few days. Charleston Courier, 22d inst.

ON THE DECLINE .- Flag Officer Foote reached Cleve and, Ohio, on the 18th. Foote is suffering greatly, from a severe wound received in the guaboat fight at Fort Donelson, and by his exposure on the western waters, has contracted a lung disease. I of his friends that he has played out. ase. It is the impression

tary. Then neither the ancient principles, the policy, nor the past history of the Democratic party require nor would justify its disbandment.

Is there anything in the present crisis which demauds it ? The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Con titdtion as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

as it is, and to restore the Union as it was. To maintain the Constution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faith-fully to the very principles and policy which the democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its history, and the results, from the beginning, prove whether it has practiced them. We appeal proudly to the record. The first step towards a restoration of the Union as it was is to maintain the constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or eminent, the Union was on-

spirit and in letter, notual or eminent, the Union was onbreken.

breach. To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give shanr-ances to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the constitution. What assurance within the Union under the constitution. What assurance so doubly sure to the restoration to power of that ancient organized consolidated democratic party which for sixty years did secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people; and thus did maintain the consil-tation and preserve the Union, and with them the multi-plied blessings which distinguished us above all other na-tions 7

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and Bouth. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballet box is to hill abolition. The bitter waters of Se-cession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean foun-tain of abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up,-Armiss may break down the power of the Confederate gov-ernment in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political completely and the halled eriment in the Bonth; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in the North and West. In this great work we cordially in-vite the co-operation of all men of every party who are op-posed to the fell spirit of abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Le desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Lat the dead past bury its dead. Rally lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of liberty, to the standard of the demo-cratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of abolition. Upon this question its record as a natural organization, however it may have been at times with particular men, or in particular States, it is clear and nonuesticable. From however it may have been at times with particular men, or in particular States, it is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention it has held but one language in regard to it. Let the record speak. "Resolved, That the Congress has no power under the constitution to interfore with or control the domestic insu-tations of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper indges of everything appertaining to their

thinns of the several states, and that apon States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all ef-forts of the abolitionists and others made to induce Con-grees to interfore with questions of slavery, or to take inci-pient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences and thet of plent steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and per-manency of the Union, and ought not to be constanted by any friend of our political institutions."

any friend of our political institutions." Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union as it was be restored; and no other Union, except the union of despoissm, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred homor. But it is said that your must dishand the Democratic par-ty "to support the Government." We answer that the

THE GUNBOATS-" DON'T WANT ANY COTTON."-WE understand the Federal gunboats tied up night before last, somewhere near Ellis' Chiffs. Yesterday noon we learn they were laying to near a neighboring plantation, a few miles below Natchez. It is understood their officers my they " don't want any Cotton." Their situation and protestations, however, appear somewhat similar to that represented in the fable by the "For and the Grapes ;" the moral, in their case, being the barren fields and burning Cotton they meet at every bend of the river.-Natchez Courier, 8th inst.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 22 .- Bast Cattle-None coming to market. Bacon 25 to 58. Becawax 22} cents. Corn 1 15 to 1 20. Cotton -Sales were made yesterday at 8 75. Cotton Yams \$2; 4-4 Shostings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirting 30. Cotton Bagging-30 conts. Candles-Fayetteville mould 35, Flour-Coming in freely; last sales Family \$10, Super Hides-Dry 20; green 8. Hides-Dry 20; green 8. Iron-Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity. Irish Potatoes-1 50 to 2 50 per hashel. Molasses-N. 0, 2 60 per gallon by retail. Nails \$15 to \$16 per keg. Hye 2 50. Oats 65. Hye 2 50. Oats 65. Hice 4 to 4 cants by the cask. Sugars 25 to 50. Bait Bound is sailing at \$10 per bushel. Spirits Peach Brandy \$3 ; N. C. Apple 2 50 ; Whinkey Spirits Turpentine 175. Tallow 225. Wool-Unwashed, 35 to 49.