There are various rumors in town relative to military affairs about Washington, N. C. One is that we have adjourned on account of good Friday. captured the place, and sunk the Steamer Lorisiana .-We presume this is the same report brought here two or three days ago. Another report is that there was heavy fighting at that place all day yesterday and last night. This last report is probably correct, so far as the fighting on yesterday. Will some friend at Rocky Mount or Tarboro' have the kindness to give us the particulars as far as practicable.

### Other States.

We are as ready as anybody in the world to resent any imputation or reflection upon North Carolina, but while we confess to this failing, we would add that with State pride we must also, if we mean to succeed, and we do mean to succeed-have Confederate pride. We must keep down State jealousies. We are all in the same boat. We must sink or swim together.

There is in the case of our neighbors of South Carolira, immediately south of us, and of Virginia, immediately north of us, a good deal of what is vulgarly termed "pot uttedness". Upon the whole, general opinion gives to the recople of these two States the reputation of thinking themselves a little better than their peighbours, and of acting accordingly. We have never stopped long enough in Richmond to know anything about Virginians at home, -we have little elee here in any department where they can be pushed,-we find them souri by guerrillas. to be good and clever gentlemen.

But what we started out to do was to take the liberty of giving some extracts from a private letter to the " Editor, from a friend bigh in rank among our troops in South Carolina. The letter is dated Pocataligo, S. C., attending service. March 28th. The writer says :

"I bave been much pleased with what South Carolina troops we have here. They have treated the whole brigade (all North Carolinians) with the utmost kindness and consideration. Their private soldier are a splenoid type of Southern troops. A mixture of all classes with apparent perfect equality. And the offi- affairs, has been laid before Parliament. cers are, without exception, the most perfect set of gentlemen I ever met with. And I assure you it is with strong complaint by the Yankee government. deep mortification that I see some scribblers from some of the North Carolina troops in South Carolina, as well as some of the newspapers at home, engaged in such ungenerous and ill-timed assaults on the people of this State and Georgia. True, it may be that our money is | 5 to 41 per cent. not current here. I regret it is so, and have no doubt that the thinking part of these people do also. But they must recollect that until our troops came here a month ago our money was unknown to them and generally, these things must regulate themselves.\* But does any man for one moment think that they intended to put a slight upon the good old ist, to Gen. S. Cooper, says: State, by relusing the money. If there is such an into some of our people. They seem disposed to find fault with everybody and everything. Some of our and prisoners, is one hundred and fity. newspapers are usually full of ill-feeling against Virgima, South Carolina, and, as in the case of CLING-MAN's brigade, against Georgia. Do they ever pause and think what they are doing? While we are now engaged in a mortal strife, and the end yet to be worked out, they are industriously engaged in sowing the seeds of future stille and discord. Is this constant wrangling never to stop? Do they never think that we

The moral of our correspondent's remarks is this-Don't let us quarrell coram latione, and in fact don't its rich coat of far. us quarted among surselves at all.

last Summer and glad to get away.

## Accidental Shooting.

As Company F. 10th Regiment, N. C. Troops, forming part of the garrison of this place, was falling in for enduring. dress parade yesterday evening, a rifle in the hands of the men was accidentally discharged, and the ball went through the head of EDWIN WALKER, the man on the right of the company, killing him almost instantly. The affair was purely accidental.

We had the pleasure yesterday of eceing Captain VERNON LOCK, of the well known privateer Retribution, which has been a terror to Yunkee commerce in the articles of male attire-the ladies will pardon my given to that effect, all the other members of the party emy will know it too. On one occasion, some one in my the Gull, only ascend to the Alabama and Florida.

the old tag Uncle Des, fitted up as a schooner. That a stockings with the heel and toe knitted in the ordina- Nopoleon was saved vessel of her class has been able to make herself such a ry way, to avoid the rough knots-cravats, scarls for terror to the enemy, speaks volumes for the boldness and the ears and neck, under-shirts, drawers, and, what enterprise of her officers and crew.

to run from here and do our business with foreign coun- tary cap. tries in one of our ewn bottoms. The superciliousnes of the English blockade runners, who take little pains to disguise their contempt and dislike for us, even in our own ports, ought to stimulate us to do something of the kind, apart from the fact that although there is, of kee friends, in former years, were more or less intermixcourse, risk, there are also large profits in the business, ed with cow hair. The idea may be useful. for if there were not, the Union Jack would not be float. If all the scraps of tattered brankets and worn out

to open communication with Captain Lock.

to be purchased would depend upon the wishes of the stockholders. She might be made to quarter upon the smooth, but these defects will all be met and remedied enemy, and of course her cargo would be secured as in part, by mixing the wool with cotton. cheaply at sea as at Nassau or Bermuda.

investigate the case of the body of a white man found instrument used before either factories or spinning 58th, 62d, 64th, 65th. in Smith's Creek on Tuesday afternoon, came to the following conclusion, to wit: that WM. CHILDS came to his death by blows and stabs inflicted with a knife in the hands of WM WRIGHT PARKER, and H. V. T. distaff." The simple process to which he alludes, and RUNCIMAN, on Sunday night the 29th March, 1863.

## For the Journal.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE :-the complaints made that North Carolina Treasury Notes are refused in South Carolina, seems to question the correctness of the report, asks for correct information and refers to an article taken from the Observer, stating that a friend ' now in South Carolina writes that North Carolina the more rapid and convenint instrumentality of the Treasury Notes passed freely every where he had been." Is so, his experience was very diff rent from mine or of that of any person I have ever heard speak on the subject. My ex- may be far more economical than the now costly hanks perience was to have North Carolina Treasury Notes not of the factory. Many years since there was a poor peronly refused, but the refusal was made in a rule and son in the neighborhood of Savannah who plied one of offensive manter, one by no means calculated to generate a the instruments just described with surprising dexterikindly feeling towards the people of that State, and I only wonder that the subject should be one of question now, for ty and success. It can be done again. they have slways rejused North Carolina a oney in Charleston, while South ( are line money has always passed freely both in and out of Banks to this State, as the Treasury Notes of the State of South Carolina and city of Charleston do up to the present time. .

The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An of plants," also hair, rushes, &c. Many a negro's bed the enemy. active tool never grows rusty. You always find the has been made more comfortable in winter, by the admost enterprising the most busy. Men of industry dition of a coverlet of wooven bark, such as is seen in start our railroads, our steamships, machine shops, and certain imported sacks. No tree of India or China our factories. We go for activity-in body, in mind, affords shreds better suited for such weaving than the in everything. Keep all things in motion. We would Wahoo abounding in our swamps. Were the idea once rather have death find us breasting a whirlpool than started among our negroes, no doubt their ready ingensneaking from a cloud.

PLEASANT -The Philadelphia Inquirer says in Boston the city clera has to give a permit before a body can be buried in a grave-yard The question has arisen whether the permit had to bear a stamp, and Commissioner Boutwell has decided that it must So that a man cannot be buried in

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

GOOD FRIDAY IN RICHMOND. PICHMO: D. VA., April \$6, 1863. Neither House of Congress was in session to day, having

- FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBUPG! MISS., April 2d. 1863. yesterday, and threw a few shells at Spicer's Bluff. Noth-

### GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 3d, 1863. The bill restricting the planting of cotton to one acre per hand was lost in the Senate-yeas 14, nays 19. A similar use at Hudson's Bay, instead of shors. Should any bill in the House was also lost-yeas 65, na7s 70.

## FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOGGA April 3d, 1863-5 P. M. Mat. Dick McCann, with 150 men attacked a Federal train on the Nashville and Chartanooga Railroad, 9 miles of Nashville, and killed 42 and wounded 67 of the enemy. Loss on our side, I killed and 3 wounded. The party also scarcely be felt - it was a comfor, of elder down. captured wagons, &c., and returned in safety. The Abolition Convention at Leuisville have neminated Josiah H. of plony of b deevering -only let the fea hers be quilt-Bell for Governor.

### FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, April 3d, 1863. Nothern dates of the 30th ult. have been received.

ieve in relation to operations on the Wississippi.

The prize steamer Granite City, from Nassau, captured by the blockaders, has arrived at New York. The clergymen in Norfolk gave notice that their Churches would be open on the 27th, in conformity with President Davis' proclamation. The soldiers were prevented from

The Steamship Asia had arrived with English dates to the 15th. Two blockade runners had arrived at Liverpoo with cotton. The Diplomatic correspondence on American

The case of the Alabama has been made the subject of

Mr. Mason's latest letters urge the British government to declare the blockade a nullity. The irritation among the Larcashire operatives is becom-

ing very strong. The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount from

Miss Slide I had been thrown from her horse and seriously, but not dangerously, injured. Cotton had advanced &d ; Consols closed at 924 a 924.

## CAPTURE OF A YANKEE GUNBOAT.

RICHMOND, April 4th, 1863. An official dispatch received this morning from Head- If anything harder or more durable is required, it can quarters near Berwick Bay, 28th fit., via Natchez, April be made of born, boiled till it is soft, and then trimmed derbilt.

I have the honor to report the capture of the Federal one, then I plty him. I do not know what has got gunboat Diana, at this point, to-day. She mounts five heavy guns. The boat is not seriously injured, and will be immediately put in service. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded

Brig. General.

## HINTS FOR HARD TIMES.

practical hines for hard times :

The costly robes of ermine, worn formerly by the high dignitaries of the Hoglish bench, were not more are now reaping the sure reward of just such begin- comfortable than would be a similar robe made from the skins of the American bare, or of other furred animals. Indeed, we occasionally meet even now with a person wearing a most envisble vest of otter skin, with and smong these is the marsh hen, a delicious bird terbeff.

What more tasteful tippet for the shoulders of either matron or maiden can be devised than one made from \*Our correspondent will recollect that Gol. Rap. the skins of the small striped squirrel, unless it may be strengthening cloth?

It is within the memory of many that garments of prepared deer skin were not at all uncommon, and it is

Robes of sheep skin, are yet to be seen as the ordinary clothing in the East. Why should garments of like character be disdained by oar suffering poor, in lieve at o disary times, than fifteen or sixteen feet. these times when necessity should override fashion?

would be an exceedingly great comfer. to our soldiers on night duty, a helmet of woolen yarn, made to pro-

The scarcity of wool compels us to look around for substitutes. The warmest pair of gloves ever worn by the writer was made of rabbit fur, carded and spun with cotton. The negro clothes, manufactured by our Yan-

of these Confederate States-to say nothing of the wool Those who have cotton to subscribe would do well locked up in mattrasses-were picked to pieces, and carded with cotton, they would probably suffice to fur-Of course the disposition to be made of any steamer nish more than half the socks now needed by our soldiers. True, the staple will be found short and criep, and probably the barbs of the wool would be worn

SPINNING THREAD OR TARM. When factories fail to supply the demand, and spinning wheels cannot be had, and even when cards are | 36th, 40th. At a subsequent meeting of the jury summoned to beyond reach, there is yet a resource to be had in the The brigade commanders of the following are unknown: wheels were known, and mentioned by Solomon in his last chapter of the book of Proverbs, where, in his g aphic picture of the virtnous woman, he says, " She layeth here hands to the spinole and her hands held the which was then the coly mode of spinning, was this: The wool, flax, or cotton was loosely distributed over a small branching rod or leafless bush, from which it was fed to the spinole; and this last of steel, like the spin-The Challeston Courier of yesterday, in remarking upon | dies of our ordinary spinning wheels, or of tough hard wood, was loaded near the blunt end wit a disk of metal or a ball of bardened clay, and was twirled by the fingers like a child's chincopin or button with a straw stack through it. The revolutions of this spiedle accomplish the twirling of the thread, as we do now by wheel or the throstle. Slow as the process may be, it can be made to give excellent thread and yarn, which

It has been conjectured by some of the learned that the art of weaving proceeded that of spinning, " the first cloth being what we now call matting, that is, made by weaving together the shreds of bark, or fibrous parts uity would produce many a useful result.

QUILTED GARMENTS. Any thick stuff may be made suitable for winter use me, after consultation with the provisional government Boston unless his friends first pay a ten cent tax. This is last may obtained in quantity by stipping from the the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

Part of the feather next to the skin of all our large "While retaining the immediate direction of military fourth street."

as three sides have been produced by the needle. The be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the warmib of such a garment can be known only by ex- provisional government perieuce. I is a reedingly light as well as warm .-Would that each of our boys who shiver in the bleak valleys of Virginia Had the trial of one.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCKS. In Gal on's " Are of Travel," on English work containin, many useful hints, it is estimated that in some respec s a to transment soft cloth is more pleasant to the for than a sick to wear it the foot must be The enemy made a reconnoisance up the Yazoo river placed to the diagonals, the corn ra being towards the ice. . I, and sid s; the corners at the sides are to be fi so wided over the mater, then the cover at the tor- ; last y the f or is to be carefully inserted in the shoe, so as to leave no wrinkle, for every wrinkle will raise a bliste: " Socks sim lar to these," he ados, "but made of blacker, and called 'blanket wrappers,' are in one living in a city wish to wear a substitute of this sort, a pair of high gaiters, either knitted or made of cloth will probably be necessary for the appearance

### BEDCLOTHES

A ind cover so warm as to be almost uncomfortable during a bitter cold night, was one so light that it could No lamily that owns a feather bed need be in was

ed into coverlets. The secret of warm seeping of a cold night consists not so much in having a soft nest in which to half bury the body, as in keeping the outer air from baving access to the person, and especially to the feet. The wagoners The Northern papers are puzzled to know what to be- in Germany practice a device from which we may learn a lesson; when away from home they use what they call Gen. Gilmore crosse I the Kentucky River on Saturday, a sleeping bag; this is half filled with straw, into which retook Danville, and drove the rebels in the direction of the person it seris himself and draws the mantle close around his neck. The onter air is thus excluded and The Yankee steamer Sam. Gatey was cap'ured in Mis. warmin is thousand. Persons troubled with cold feet will taxariate in the comfort to be afforded by a pair of drawers, or its equivalent, drawn half way up the legs and then deabled und r the ker so as to form a kind of

temporary bag. Paper is an excellent non-corductor of heat. English comagers often er close sheets of it within their quilted counterpanes. Several newspapers tacked or pasted together at the edges, so as to give sufficient size. Brigadier General James Cooper, of the Federal army, is and spread upon one's bed in two thicknesses, will give the warnath of a blacket. In traveling of a cold windy Gold has taken a tern upward, and epened on Monday at | day no thing protects the chest better than a newspaper folded several time's and worn under the vest.

### COW HAIR BLANKETS

Since commoncing this article, information has been received that in the nei boorhood of Augusta, some wish of every one who desires the free navigation of the are over. They are new, startling and exceedingly opone has manufactured blankets of cowhair, which are said to be surprisingly warm. The mode of their manufacture was no mentioned, but probably by combination with cotton

### BUTTONS AND PINS

A lew evenings since a gentleman laughingly remarked that he had seen a lody using what she called Confederate Pins. These consisted of the thorps of the large Cactus or prickly year, which is furnished by nature with both head and point. It is well known that during the Revolutionary war of our fathers, the thorns of the plum tree were used for the same purpose. Buttons of almost any size may be extemporized from the hard shell of the gourd, cut and covered with cloth

with a knife to the proper size, and bored. Savannah Republican.

THE SPRING TIDE. - The Montgomery Advertiser, thus explains the meaning of a "spring tide," which the Yankees propose to avil themselves of when they attack

At every new moon, the waters of the seaboard of South Carolina, ris. several feet, and overflow all of the mars's lands which lie between the islands, and between turned back and anchored. the islands and the main land, The march lands are The Savannah Republican contains the following plateau's of mud, the product of which is marsh grass. a green growth resembling oats The mud is used by the plan ers as manure, and as is the marsh grass when waid, for Havana. mixed with other articles, forming what is called compost. The marsh is also used for feeding horses and

> When the spring tides eccur the planters are able to row about all over the marsh land in pursuit of game which being floated out of its nest, wanders about in flocks, and are easily shot as they have great difficulty in flying from the water.

Any one in Montgomery, who witnessed the recent CLIFF's and Col. CLINGMAN's regiments were down there one made from the skins of some of our wild fowl, with the glossy feathers attached, sewed firmly to a base of posite the city, can imagine the effect of a spring tide his fellow-soldiers as follows : on the marsh lands of South Carolina. These overflows last from two to three days, when the waters suddenly have conferred upon me by this demonstration to high dee recollected that of all suits these were the most be apt to 8 d themselves in a trap, unless it be their in- troops; the same that followed me in Misson i The ships. But we doubt their ability to accomplish this. He, and are honorable to the brave men who fought be

in his Syrian campaign, and from which he escaped by lifying and taken to fighting. I am going over on the The eroched -or hooked-needle gives such rapid re- a circle facing outwards, and ordered each man to ride willing, you will hear from me. (Cheers.) I cannot sults that it is surprising we do not see more of its pro- forward in the direction of his horse's head, and he who bank treasure, Beston entertain ng the plain Semmes at shooting, and our time comes next, and I hope to God ducts in common use. For coarse work, its advantage first touched the d y land esture to be in right direct are my intentions. It would be impolitic; for when the land the R vie or Tremont House, and Pullade phia under hat it will not be long. I am watching in the papers over the common knitting needles is as ten to one. In tion for escape from the waters, and on a signal being movements of the army are known to every one, the ennon-intrusion into the sacred domain of the toilet and were to turn and follow the lucky man. The party command made inquiry relative to certain movements. We presume it is no secret that the Retribution is bureau—the crochet needle would be found superlative—started on their fortion hope, and one, more fortunate and he was answered that "no one out the Almighty

tides which overwhelmed Pharaoh and his host in the ka." " Cocinth." Well do I remember each one of Red sea. The Israelites had wisely ca'culated their those battles, and well do I remember how noble you time of crossing the se., but Pharoah being ignorant of all acquitted yourselves on each battle field. I know Captain Lock wishes to get up stock for a steamer tect the head, ears, and mern under the mili- the laws which govern the rise and fall of water, was the character of the men who followed me again in my drowned. Gad grant that the Yankee devile may new field of operations. [Cries of "We want to go have been flat, indeed, in comparison with the rapid A New Way of Administrating the Oath of Allegi-

## North-Carolina Brigades.

the following statement, showing the brigades to which the decimated ranks of my old Arkansas troops. They the North Carolina regiments belong. It will be seen are veteras; in the service I know them and they where the ships are tarry matched and overwhelming by his necessities and a desire for revenge, he has orthat there are four regiments whose brigade com- know me. I must have them and I will. Cries of to the weakness, unless gamezed a band of partizans that prey on the Yankees. If all the scraps of tattered brankets and worn out carpets that are now left to decay, on every square mile ments are commanded by Brigadiers not of or from this me once more thank you for this compingent. Good

> R. A. Pryer's Brigade-lat and 8d; S. D. Ramseur's-2d, 4th, 14th, 30th; A. Iverson's -5th, 12th, 20th, 23d; R. F. Hoke's-6th, 21s', 54th, 57th, and Wharton's battalion T. L. Clingman's 8 h 31.t, 51st, 61st; Wade Hampton's -9th; J . Pet ister s-1 th. 26th, 42d, 44th, 4th, 52d W. '. Per der's-18th, 15th, 2ld, 34 h, 88 h; J. R. Cooke' som's- 24th 25th 35th, 49th, 58 h; R. B. Vanec's-29th 89th, 60 h: J Daniel's-321, 43d. 45th, 50th, 53d; R. H. Berteeu's 41st, 55th, 63d; J Davie'-55th
>
> The following regiments are not brigaded: 10th, 17th;

> 49th. 42d. 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d. 53d, 64th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 59th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d,

The following re enlisted prior to the passage of the act of April 16th, 1862 : 28th, 37th The following were 12 months' regiments, and re-organzed under the act of April 16th, 1862: 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st.

## The Polish Insurrection.

A telegraphich despatch from Cracow, says the folowing proclamation by Gen. Langiswitz, dated March 0, has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect : " Countrymen :- In the name of the Most High, the

most patriotic soas of Poland have commenced a suruggle, caus d by terrible abuses and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilization. "Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable cir-

cumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall triumph in the great struggle for liberty and independence.

"The struggle, commenced by unarmed people, has already lasted two months, and gains strength and develops itself with energy in the presence of this war to the death-in the presence of the massacres, the pilla

" Poland feels painfully the absence of a central power capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle and of summoning new associates to the field. worthy citizens than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and

birds, such as suckeys, garge, barn door fowls, &c. This operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity down should be inserted in each quilted square as soon of establisting a civil government, whose functions will

"I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citiz ne, granting land to the peasants with indem-

nity to the proprietors. " Poles of all the province beneath the yoke of the Mus ovite, I summon you to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come without the great faults of the iron-cased ships of war all of you. The liberty of Poland must be achieved. " The concord of all ci isens, itrespective of classes, cased ships of war of this country. of religious, of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, will give to us such unity and strength as will reader our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy and insure the independence of and embarrassment, great cast iron rolls have been

" l'o arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland. " LANGIEWITZ."

"FEDERAL" HORSE MARINES "-We have published allusions to a new project to conduct war on the ri iron works, and the Savannah iron works are toiling al-

ments in the Chicago Times:

The naval brigade is about to commence operations against the enerillas that infest the shore of the Mississippi, and plunder and barn steamboats, and marder in- this time with the intention of disputing with the off-usive persons. The capture of these rescals has Northern States the command of the ocean. The efbeen almost an impossibility, on account of their pical fort is a great one, but perhaps not greater than resp a nihilate the r. bbeis, but it will undoubtedly, dimin- that whenever the gallant Captain Semmes, of the Alish the number of their depredations and render their abane, commands a powerful iron-cased squadron, the attack more difficult. To effect this purpose, two boats day of recognition and independence will be close at have been arranged to accommodate a hundred caval- hard. remen, with their horses, who will be transported up What, then, are we to look for, if, for some weeks and down the river constantly. Berths for men and honce, we are startled with the intelligence that Capit stalls for the horses have been provided, and all are pro | Semmes is at sea with one of the most powerful squad-

### From the West ledles

Western waters.

The steamer Aries, mentioned in the following dispatch, is the one reported by late advices from Charleston as having been captured by the blockaders :

HALIFAX, N. S., March 26. The steamship Delta, from St. Phomos on the 27th, via Bermuda on the 23d inst., arrived to-day.

The Federal steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Saint Thomas, from Barbadoes on the 15th inst. The Governor of Barbadoes invited Admiral Wilkes to dine with him, but the latter declined, giving as a

of the pirate Florida, a few days previously. Admiral Wilkes had transferred his flag to the Van The Wachusetts was at St. Thomas on the 16th inst. also the British steam frigate Phaston; also two Bri

tish steamers, the Aries, and another unknown block-Admiral Wilkes threatened to saize the two blockade runners if they attempted to leave pert.

The Aries started on the 16th inst., but observing the preparations of Admiral Wilkes to pursue, she The captain of the Aries then applied to the British

steamer Phaeton for protection, which was offerd d The Vanderbilt left the same day (the 16th.) it was On he morning of the 17th, the Phaeton convoyed the two blockade runners out. The Wachusetts did

with Admiral Wilkes regarding the seizure of the Pe-

### A Speech from Gen. Price

The Arkausas regiments stat oned at Port Hudson lately somelimented Gen. Sterling Prince with a sere-

Frilow-Soldiers :- I am grately! for the honor you return to their usual channels, so that the Yankees will I see from the flag before me that you are Arkansas tention to shoot the bar of Charleston with their beavy tatters of that old flag tell of many a hard-fought b to as there is but little water on the bar, not more we be- neath its folds. (Che-rs) I am not in the habit of making speeches. In my young r days, I sometimes in-It was of these spring tides that overtook Napoleon dalged in the pastime, but of late have given up speechthe inspiration of his genius. He made his staff form other side of the river, and in a very short time. God ly in furnishing the country with gloves, socks, and than the rest, found the dry land, gave the signal, and and 'O'd Pap,' knew." And that is the secret of my would not tail to be one of terror success. I keep my own counsel. | Cries from the There is no doubt, that it was one of those spring crowd of "Oak Hill," " E knorn," " Lexington," Luwith you." But you cannot be spared just now. The enemy is nest at band, and you are wanted to drive him We are indebted to the Adjutant-General's office for possible I shall send full regiments here to exchange for

three cheers were then given for "Od l'ap."-Captain Hays, of the 17th Arkansas, coming to the steps, took hold of the old flag and proposed three word, are the days of high trained seamanship, when Cobb says he would like to administer his oath to General Little, the donor of the flag to the regiment, who ell at the battle ships will be lost a d won or sunk, not because they are Scott " Jest wonst." of Iuka, and wound up by giving three cheers for Arkaysas. The soul-stirring potes of "D xie" then came from the band, and soon a yell went up for General Gardner. After repeated cales, the General came

night. You have good reason to feel so. The presencd. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 19th; 83d, and this reception is as appropriate as it is flattering General Price has spoken well of you as soldiers, and in the course of a week you will have an opportunity here to sustain your reputation, and make the e emy feel your prowess. (Ch ers) It is said of General Banks that no one has ever seen austhing of him but his back. But I cannot promise you to see so much, for I believe that when he attempts to come here he will return before any one will have a chance to see even his back. (Laughter and cheers) Good night."

## The Arrest of Colonel Talcott.

We copy from the New York World of the 28th, an account of the arrest of Col. Talcott in that city. Anwas suddenly stricken with partial paralysis:

Some excitement was yesterday caused in this city by the arrest of Colonel Talcott, formerly of the United States Engineers, who was examined by General Wool, and sent by Marshal Murray to Fort Lafayette, on the general charge, as it is understood, of being an officer of high rank in the Southern army, and a confidential agent of Jefferson Davis, on his way to Paris. Colonel l'alcott is well advanced in years, and we understand has for more than a year been residing in Mexico, where he stock until 22d April, 1863; after that day in 7 per has been employed in constructing a railway from Vera cents. until 1st August, 1863, after which they cannot ges and conflagrations which mark the progress of Cruz to the capital. It is stated that he left Richmond be funded at all. some fifteen months ago for Mexico, and has had no 2. The second class are fundable in 7 per cent. Bonds connection since that time with the Confederacy, the or stock until 1st August, 1863; after which they are price for a meal of food, even his birthright, but is that object of his present journey to Paris being to attend in | fundable in 4 per cents. that city to the business interests of the Mexican rail | 3. The third class are fundable in six per cents. at "Although the nation pessesses more capable and way which has been under his charge. If these state- any time within one year from the first day of the all the provisions under their control, they can put the ments are correct, and Col. l'alcott was really passing month of their issue. After one year they are funda- " market price " so high that the poor can't reach it. openly through New York with his family, on his way ble in four per cents. To distinguish the notes and fix And because they put the price up is that any reason the weight of the responsibility which it involves, yet to Europe, the importance of his arrest would appear to the period of one year, the month in which they are is why any one should suffer for food, or that the Government have decided have been singularly overestimated in the first accounts sued is stamped across the face of the notes. given of the affair. Deputies Dwyer and Young, who It will be seen, therefore, that no 8 per cent. bonds port the army? Why should the Government be crip by doubling and en\_losing between the two surfaces to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall be issued after the 23d April, and no sevens after pled and the people and soldiers suffer for food, while spongy stratum of cotton batting, wool or down. This surrender to the representatives of the nation as scon as near Barnum's Museum. He had been staying with 1st August, so that all holders, who desire to secure there is plenty in the land, simply because the "market had been staying with 1st August, so that all holders, who desire to secure

### A Navy for the Confederacy.

Let us assume, not as a possible, but as a very probable continger cy, the appearance in the North Atlantic within the next few weeks of an all-powerful ironcased Confederate squadren. Such a squadron is in an advanced state of construction, and the triends of the Southern Confederacy will be glad to learn that the ships of war which premise shortly to raise the Confederate States to the rank of a great naval power are s'x per cent. bonds. of the Northern States, and the minor faults of the iron

We cannot at the incment, without perhaps inflicting irjury on the Confederate cause, be more precise. Suf fice it to say that just now, after no end of difficulty turned successfully, and are yielding an abundant supply of angle iron of all sizes; that still more massive smooth rolls have been teshioned, and are producing great rolled armor plates from scrap and railway iron : and finally, that the thousands of willing workmen in the Tred gar iron works, Richmond, the Charleston ver, as having been originated at the North. We find most without intermission, night and day. Again, we the following description of the flotilla and its attach- repeat, we cannot at the moment be more precise. The Confederate States, in a word, are straining their energies to the utmest, working as they have long worked in the enrollment and equipment of great ermies, but liar mode of warfare, and the immeese adventage they inte and skillful men are more than equal to. Let us have had of escape. The brigade mentioned may not encourage them with our best wishes, and the assurance

tested from musket and rifle shots by a covering of very rons of this iron age? Will New Ochans be relieved heavy out blank A large stage has been bong on f om he presence of Gen. Banks, the Federal fleet be cranes ready to be swung down by an invisible power, descroved in the lower Mississippi, and the stars and when the boat has larded, and over this bridge the bars of the Confederacy once more supplied the stars ready borsemen are expected to rush, sword in hand, and s ripes which Mumford hauled d wn from the flagupon the objects of their vengeance. The idea is a stuff of the New Orleans Custom House? Will the good one, provided the steamer happens to be just wooden blockading fleets before Mobile, Savannah and where the guerillas are. Herein lies the d fil ul'y .- | Charleston be engaged and suck and cotton once more They will not let their presence be known while such a, find its way to market in Liverpool and Havre? Will formidable enemy is in sight. However, owing to the the Che apeake be entered and the Confederate squad nature of the country bordering on the Miss setppi, it ron clear for action before Annapolis, while tien Lee is the best we can do. A cavalry force is much needed makes a demonstration on the Potomic? Will, finally, -in fact, is the only one that can operate effectively; New York, Boston and Philadelphia have to choose and, if it is impossible to do so on land, they must do between submission and a ransom or the amenities of the best they can on water. That the project may rean hour's bombardment? These are the questions we alize the most sanguine hopes of its originators, is the may have to think of and answer before many weeks portuge. Just at such a time as the present, when Parliament is about to meet, and the question of recognition. Lancashire and the pavy are on the lips of every one, it is desirable to have the judgment helped in this way. A powerful Confederate squadron will change Lord Rus ell's tune, and no doubt be alluded to by our veteran Premier in his usually happy manner Between the Government and the great mass of Eng lishmen there is this simple difference on the American question, that whereas the mass of Englishmen are of opinion that the whipping of the Northerners has been severe enough, Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston, in consequence of some old grudge, no doubt, insist that the fighting shall continue until the North is so severely punished bat it will no be in the humor to fight again for some generations. When, therefore, Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston are informed that the Confede rate States have a great iron cased squadron on the

that a live shell would do in the Sen to Chamber in | got in line of battle-the mortars having previously Washington. The spirit of the Federals is fairly bro- toen advantageously placed-and the battle began ken. Cursed with a joking and story-telling Govern- The cannonading during the day was heavy. The rement when the chief fragment of a great country is on sults were rather unsatisfactory, the obstructions prethe brink, if not slready in the abyss of ruin, they were venting the monitors from approaching the works as powerless against their enemy! Against the Confede- closely as was desired. The mortars fired all night unrate States they have done their best and worst, and til daylight, when the monitors again approached, and peace and lorgetfulness would now be to them both a discovered the Confederates had repaired all damages relief and a blessing Up to this time they have never during the night, and the fort was as impregnable as dream-d that at sea or on their coasts the Confederates | the morning before, and the attack was abandoned .could do them harm. What alone they have sometimes "On our retiring," says the account, "the Confederteared is an attack by General Lec on Washington; ates fired cannon, exploded rifles, shouted, yelled and but Washington has a very small place in Northern cheered. The abandonment was evidently a joyful event hearts True, the Alabama has done them injury, but to them, and was correspondingly depressing to us .still the injury is borne by a few. It is, besides, an in- The possession of the fort is of but little importance, jury that the New England and New York ship-own but the failure, after so vigorous an attempt, was merers and others think no more about, after an ind goa- titying." tion meeting on 'Charge, at the Champer of Commerce, or the B and of Frade. Capt. Semmes and an ironcase I squadron have not been counted on.

Ships with ra u bows, the s ems of each of which are appocrite made use of the following language: solid i on torgings, weighing not less than ton or four teen to s, which would demolish any number of wooden ships as last as they could be brought to bear agains

nothing of actions fought at sea, unless what the histo- it is the talent to pile up epithets, one upon another. rians of other years ch se to tell us. And naval war in [Laughter and cheers.] formings on starboad and port lines of bearing, in the Neval war now a-days will be short, sharp and dasting, property of a man named Cobb, in Missouri. Driven there is compensating skill and courage. Good engines He has been quite successful, but none of his prisoners and smart handling may keep a small craft beyond the trouble him. Cobb says that they take the oath and reach of a great antagonist, and make a large ship the be turns them loose. One of his men reports that no prize of one less than half its size and carrying no more man who ever took " Cobb's path " violated it. It is than a fraction of its weight of metal. These, in a considered very binding; especially about the neck great or small, or according to the proportion in which seamanship, scawor biness, and the power of resisting shot are all combined. So far the Federal seamen have "I am glad to see y a all in such exc. lient spirits to never be lorgetten. Captain Semines, with the squad rate squadror may, the services of the Alabama will o the very dust, make converts of Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston to the Confederate cause, and interest the people of this county and of Europe to an extent that may poss b'y be painful; but the Alabama, a mere wooden ship with a pair of powerful engines, and a good crew and Captain, defying for many months on the ocean the whole fleet of a great paval power, has no parallel, and will not soon have one. London Evening Standard, February 2.

# From the Richmond Sentinel.

We publish to-day an efficial copy of the very important currency act, recently passed by Congress. The following analysis of that act has been very carefully prepared and will give general information as to its other paper says that his wife, on learning of his arrest, provisions, in a plain and simple form, readily understood and easily applied. We suggest to our readers

THE CURRENCY ACT.

to preserve it is a summary: The Currency Act has divided all treasury notes in-

to three classes. I. Those issued before 1st December, 1862. II. Those is ned between 1st December, 1862, ar

4th April, 1863. III. Those issued after April, 1863. 1. The first are fundable in 8 per cent. Bonds or

his family at a private house, No. 144, West Twenty- these rates, must present their notes for funding within price" is elevated by the miser and speculator in the the period above named.

Six per cent. Call Certificates are no longer to be issued; t'at instead thereof, five per cent, Call Certifi. cates may be had for any of the notes of the third class which will entitle the holder to reconvert the same at any time within six months from the date of the oldest of the notes which the Call Certificate represents, and to meeve interest until reconverted. If not reconvert ed, the Call Certificate may, at any time, be funded in

The four per cent. Bonds issued for the notes of the 2d and 3d class may be exchanged at any time for Call Certificates, which will entitle the holder to reconvert the same into notes of the same character, and to inter-

est at four per cent, until reconverted. The six per cent. Call Certificates now in the hande of holders may be redeemed in the notes which they represent at any time before 1st July, 1863; after that date they become six per cent. bonds. payable at any time, not exceeding thirty years.

### The Pope at Home.

A resident at Rome furnishes the following information relative to the domestic babits of the Pope. His Holicess rises about 6. At 7 he says mass in a room adjoining his bedroom. Almost all the cardinals and the Roman bishops follow the same custom. When a prelate at Rome bires a furnished apartment be brings with him a portable altar and says mass at home; and it does not unirehequently happen that a foreigner who bires an apartment which has been previously occupied by a prelate, finds some of the rem nants of these altars. The Pope is served by a comeriere, and by a prelate priest, or deacen. There are at the Vatican ten secret camerieri, more or ess. Alosely attached to the I ope according to their age. At the head of them are Mgrs. Stell a, DeMerode, Tal. bot, and Ricci, who are always near his Holiness. They keep him company, amuse him, and make him laugh, which is not very difficult, for in private life Pius IX is smiling and ha py. At eight o'clock, his Holipes takes his coffee and some tr ang refreshment; Mgr. Ste la alone is present at that meal, as he opens the letters which have arrived and reads them to the Pope.

At pine, when the repast is over and the letters read. Cardinal Antonelli makes his appearance from the floor above. He is always gentle and mild-"Holy Father" here. "Happy Father" there; he praises the genius of the Pope, his knowledge of affairs, &c. That is the way in which the Card nat always addresses Pius IX. Cardinai Antonelli consults him on everything, and is his most humble servant. This political conversation and business of the sovereign Post ff with the Minister lasts for an hour or two. About half-past ten or eleven the andiences commence. The Pope dressed in white, is seated in a large arm chair, with a table before him. He says two or three words to all the persons who are presented to him in the augusce which they speak-French, Italian, or Spanish; but i' English or German be spoken, an n erpreter becomes necessary. Sometimes during the audiences he signs applications for indulgences which have been made to him in writing. The Pope willingly eiges those applications, writing at the bottom of them. " Fiat Pio Nono." At two o'cleck the pentifical dinner takes place. From three to four the Pose takes his siests, a severy one does at Rome. It you call at the honse of a cardinal at that hour, the answer invariably is, " His eminence is reposing." The Pope dees neither more nor less than others. At five his Holison takes a drive in a carriage, escorted by guards, camerieri, and monsignori. At seven the Pope sups, and afterwards plays a game at billiards. At ten all the lights at the Vatican are extinguished.

The steamship Ericsson had arrived at New York from the mouth of the Ogeschee on the 14th. She reported the force that nade the attack upon Fort Mc-Federal coast, they will begin to think like other peo- Allister to have been the monitors Passaic, with 11 ple. They will then acknowledge the utter hopeless and 15 inch dahlgrens; Patapsco, 15 inch dahlgren and ness of the Federal cause, and perhaps put themselves a 200 pounder Parrott gun; Montauk, 11 and 15 inch right with Parl ament and the public by stating that dahlgress; and three mortar boats. At 7 o'clock, A. from the time of the attack on Fort Sumter by Gen. M, they moved toward the fort in line of battle, from a Beauregard, they have had secret misgivings as to point three miles distant, and approached the works what the end would be. This, of course, is mere hu- through a long double bend with a sharp turn, to a position fourteen hundred yards distant. About two Among the Federal Americans the announcement hundred yards from the fert the progress of the monihat we now make will create much the same anxiety tors was impeded by obstructions in the river, when they

OLD BROWNLOW .- In the course of his reception speech in New York, the miserable old scoundrel and

Andrew Johnson has in him to-night a devil as big -and there is in the bosom of every Union man in l'ennessee -- as my bat ; and whenever the Federal army them, and ron over any number of Monito's that might shall find his way there we will shoot the rebels like attempt to interrupt their progress, would be unexp c | dogs, and hang them on every limb we come to. (Apel and enwelcome visitors New York robbed of its plause.) They have had their time of hanging and the guns of a Confederate squ dren, have hit erto been the movements of the army, and whenever I hear that as much if not more impropuble than the rout of one my country is captured, I intend to return post haste great Federal army siter another on the Potomac a and point out the rebels. (Cheers) I have no other year or a year and a half ago. The day of awakening ambition on earth but to resurrect the Knoxville Whig. and get it in full blast with one hundred thousand sub-"Among ourse'ves, and in fact throughout Europe, ex- scribers. (Cheers.) And then, as the negroes say traordinary interest would be excited were the war now down South, 'I'll 'spress my opinion of some of them. to take a payal turn. The present generation knows [Great laughter.] If I have any talent in God's earth,

## ance to Yankee Prisoners.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Savannah Republican is responsible for the following: The Yankees drove from home and destroyed all the

THE PRICES IN TEXAS .- In Wharton county, Texas, ie # days since, the sale of a wealthy bachelor's estate came off, the owner having died. The Galveston News

ives the following account of the prices realized: Common field hands (negro men) brought from three thousand to thirty-five bundred dollars; negro girls from two to three thousand dollars; negro boys (from we've to sixteen years old) from twenty-five hun red three thousand dollars, &c , prices somewhat raising according to age and condition. One family of negroes-a woman forty-five years of age, with seven children, the oldest a hoy of twenty-two years, the youngest a child of three years old-brought the bandsome sum of eighteen thousand dollars. The whole lot consisting of 138 negrees, of all ages, sex, sizes and condition, ran up to the round sum of two bundred and eight thousand dollars upward. Mules and oxen seemed to be in great demand mules sold at from four hundred to eight bundred doliars per pair; oxen at from two hundred to two hundred and eighty dollars per yoke. Eight pair of hames and traces brought one hundred and forty-six dollars, and everything else went in proportion. The two plantations known as Clark's upper and lower plantations, and comprising the best quality of old Caney soil, were certainly among the best bargains of the sale. The upper place brought thirty five dollars per acre; the lower place brought thirty-four dollars per acre.

"MARKET PRICE."-In a recent debate in the Confedera'e Congress on the Impressment Bill, Mr. Henry of Tenn. expressed the opinion that the market price was, of all standards, the most fallacious. As an instance, said he, Richard III, when down in the dust and blood of Bosworth field, offered his 'kingdom for a horse.' Home Senater here asked if there was any other bid? Mr. Henry replied, that there was no other bid, and that even without compe tition that was the market value of a horse at that juno-

And it might be added that Esan paid the market any reason why people at this day should buy food at the same price? When speculators and horders have ment should not impress enough at a fair price to sup-

necessaries of life !- Charlotte Democrat.