WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

WE do wish that Col. THRASHER could only realize the fact that more than one half of the long-winded dis patches to the press, dated at Richmond, and signed "SMITH," could be very easily dispensed with. Look at the stuff sent to-day. What do we care about the number of patents granted to subjects of the King of Bavaria? That surely could very well have waited the regular course of the mails. Expenses are already beavy enough without being taxed for Mr. Smith's lucubrations. We den't think it essential that we should pay telegraphic rates for the private opinion of any member but I have not fergotten you and the goodies on which you of the SMITH family.

It is almost impossible for the same generation which effects a revolution, to pay all its expenses, and the attempt, if made, is almost certain to fail. The stoppage of p.oduction incidental to a state of warthe derangement of business and currency—the physical hardships necessarily entailed upon a people so engaged are of themselves hard enough to be borne, without trying to pay the enormous expenses of a wasteful

Congress should tax with the view of reducing the volume of the currency, and of giving a guarantee to the holders of the evidences of public debt, but, at the same time, Congress must be aware that there is a limit to the power of the people to bear taxation, and a sudden and violent depletion may have the effect of parallzing the energies of the country, and so far weakening its recuperative power as seriously to jeopardize the cause of Southern independence.

There is no reason why the present generation should pay all the cost of Confederate independence, but, on the centrary, the generation that comes after should bear its full proportion, for it will be much better able printed. to do it. Under all circumstances the people now in the Confederacy must and will suffer their full share.

S. W. WHITAKER, E.q., has purchased the Charlotte Bulletin from E. H. BRITTON, Esq., and now appears WHITAKER will make an interesting publication. He once. is a good business man, and an intelligent writer. We

NEWSPAPER CHANGE,-MR. F. G. DEFONTAINE-"Per sonne"-has become the editor and proprietor of the Columbia South Carolinian, having purchased that establish Mr. DeFONTAINE is well known to the country as one of

the best writers in the Confederacy. His associate is HEN-BY TIMBED, Erq., a true poet. The Carolinan will, no coubt, asseme and hold a high position.

THERE would appear to be no doubt of the death of Arch-bishop Hegues, of New York. He was to have been buried on Thursday of last week.

We have already requested our readers to " mark the We said then, and we say now that we most the his for which the Baleigh Standard and Progress are de, took to this consummation. We say further that we have reason to believe that Gov. Vance knows that

We regret to find that the above brief remarks on the calender. which appeared in the Journal of the 14th instant should have been liable to misconstruction, or at least should have been prisconstrued.

What we meant to say, and thought we had said was, that we had reason to believe that Governor V VANCE Was not at all deceived in regard to the char acter of the movements alluded to. We have no reason to believe or to say that he connives at any such in fire arms, projectiles, implements of war and machinery. of the enemy will reach 20,000. Gen. Hamilton, military movements; on the contrary, we believe Governor Of their manufacture a fair proportion has been adopted Governor of Texas, by letters patent from Abraham the Vance to be perfectly true to the Confederate cause by the Government and proved to be practicable to the first, is supposed to be with them. He has issued no pre- knives made out of case knives. Life, in their condition, and we think we have the best reasons for this service. More than a third of the applications for Patents clamation as yet. belief. We are perfectly satisfied in our own mind, and have no doubt but that circumstances will bear us out fully. We certainly have no wish to do the Governor, or indeed anybody else, injustice.

People talk about taking, by way of tax, one-half of all the Confederate money that A, B, or C may own .-Why should the holder of Confederate money be taxed higher than the holder of any other class of property? What has he done to make him a victim? If he owns Confederate money he gave some other class of property for it, and, by taking it and owning it, he has shewn his faith in the Confederacy and in the Confederate cause. Surely the Confederacy does not wish to degrade its own entrency or ignore its own premises. Surely the man who has taken its money, or who now holds it, cannot days since with his whole command, but was repulsed with be regarded as an enemy. Why, then, should be be punished by the infliction of a heavier rate of taxation than that imposed upon others? The thing seems to us to be unjust, and therefore wrong.

The Fayetteville Observer says that the explosion from the blowing up of the Yankee steamer this week, at Lackwood's Folly, was heard eighteen miles west of that place, and that the flash was seen. We think there battery Gregg. The shelling is still heavy this morning .must be some -mistake about the flash. It may be so, No movement of the fleet. but we think it is doubtful. An old navy man, who ought to be a good judge, says that the vessel whose explosion caused the concussion here, could not have had less than thir y thousand pounds of powder on ed at the city since 5 o'clock Thursday aftereon. ENo casu-

"LO THE POOR INDIAN!"-Col. THOMAS' battalion of Cherokees, raised in Western North Carolina, and the Chocktaws, Chickgsaws, Creeks and other nations, inhabiting what is known as the "Indian Territory" west | ceived. o Arkansas, have shown themselves about as true to the Confederacy as any troops in the service, indeed some of them bave exhibited a firmness and devotion "citizens to shame. They have made good soldiersof citizenship.

For the Journa!. Fr. James Rectory, Jan. 14th, 1864. GENTLEMEN : I saw in your issue of yesterday an appeal

I desire earnestly to second the appeal in behalf of one who has, in the death of her hasband, so cruelly suffered he, by the same stroke, deprived of the means of support for hereelf and family.

I do this the rather, in consequence of letters received delayed me in saving.) viz: that I will cheerfully take charge of and forward any donations which the liberality

to make to so worthy an object. ALFRED A. WATSON.

For the Journal.

Our Roble Women. CAMP NEAR GUINEA STATION.

Caroline County, Virginia,

January 12th, 1864. NESTRS. EDITORS: While it is sweet and pleasant to our good people at home, especially our fair and gentle sex. to hear from the soldier is camp, and in the active field, and while it would afford me equal pleasure to entertain them in this respect, yet it is scarcely in the province of

the private soldier, especially the cavalier, to write articles and letters for the columns of newspapers, for he is But notwithstanding all this, under the present imposing circumstances, I must catch a passing moment to speak of the noble women or our loved old State. After having been absent two years amid the toils and leading rebel traitors hung, the war should cease. lively campaigns frem Eschmend to Gettysburg, I obtained an eighteen days turlough, and was welcomed to my

home and native State, by her bright and susceptible Yankee Senate, a resolution to expel Garrett Davis, of daughters. It is not necessary to say that most of my time Kentucky, because Davis said in the Senate, on the 5th, that 2 months and 15 days. was spent with this sex, for it is natural to suppose it, and the people of the North sught to revolt against the war there is scarcely any other company at home except feeble age. On account of her noble daughters I shall ever leaders, and take this great matter into their own feel proud to own that I am a son of the Old North State. hands.

Everywhere I observed among them the greatest devotion o our cause, and the most outhu iastic interest, care and feeling for our soldiers. They never know when they have done exough for the soldier. It all cherished such a feel-

ing as our good women, so far as my knewledge extends, we might entertain no fears. It will end my province in this note to speak of their industry. Everywhere they were proud to show me their beautiful homespun dresses, the work of their own d licate fingers. The ladies of whom I now speak are of Wayne and Johnston counties.

During my stay it was Christmas times, and I was honored with an invitation to a party given by these angel forms to some of their soldier friends and relations on departing for the war, and in conversation with one of the party just before the occasion she remarked that I must wear my soldier clothes, for says she "we girls are all going to be dressed in home-On my departure I asked for some scraps of their beautiful homespun to take to camp, which they cheerfully handed me, and I would here mention that the boys in camp think them beautiful. God bless you my good ladies, my haversack, which you filled for me is now empty, and I am now living on my usual and healthy diet, beef and breac;

fed me at home. Hoping these lines may reach one whom I heard say they were so fond of reading letters from the soldiers through the papers, I will close with hopes of reaching. day not far distant, the fair daughters of the at a day not far distant, the fair daughters of the Old North State, having achieved an honorable peace. I know these lines will reach many whom visited, for the Jeurnal is in many families a welcome visitor in Johnston and Wayne. Ged bless you again my good ladies, for it is cold and snewy, and I will stop.

LAUS DEO. Co. H, 1st M. C. Cavalry.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863. by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, January 14th, 1864. Discussions in secret session was continued this morn-

Communications from the President, conveying late reports of General Hindman, and the names of soldiers promoted from the ranks for distinguished conduct on the field, were presented to the House, and ordered to be

The Military Committee reported a bill to repeal the existing law organizing bands of partizan rangers. The House took up, discussed, amended and passed the general appropriation bill to carry en the operations of Government for six months, ending first July next, amounting to over four hundred and fifty millions. The rules editor and proprietor of that paper. We think Mr. were suspended, and the bill sent to the Senate at

In the Senate the Military Committee was discharged from the consideration of the petition of dentists, to be declared exempt.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to grant a special copyright to General Hardee, with a slight amendment. The bill was postponed until to morrow.

The same committee reperted a bill authorizing district attorneys to investigate the accounts of all disbursing offi cers and Government contractors, and when he has reason to believe they have realized money from Government funds other than those of their salary, or failed to execute passed the bill to grant a copy right to den. Hardee. their contracts, he shall commence suit against them in the District Court, and no transfer of property shall defeat the collection of the awards of courts against them.

The same committee reported back the bill to limit the time of Cabinet officers to two years, unless re-nominated Semmes, of Louisians, and the latter by Mr. Hill, of Geor. who think it. The session has been only six short weeks, gia. They were ordered to be printed. The bill was placed | but is important.

applications made, 47 caveats filed, 89 patents issued and arrest was exceeding's wholesome. 13 United States patents and assignments thereof, in whole or in part, recorded and revived. 1 patent granted a citi- theme. At last accounts the enemy was quietly encamped zen of Bavaria; 33 to Virginia; 11 to Georgia; 9 to Mis. at Crown Point, which is at the lower end of Mattagorda souri; 8 to Texas; 7 to North Carolina; 6 to Alabama; Peninsula. The attempt to take Valases was prevented 4 to Mississippi; 4 to Louisiana; 3 to Kentacky; 2 to by the arrival of DeBray's brigade and two batteries at the South Carolina; 1 to Arizona. 31 are for improvements | mouth of the Lanbaro mards. It is supposed the entire force | prepared to light a match. As the lucid glare fell upon are for inventions of this nature. A great number of illitemuch toil and investigation, and sometimes never discover- sacks for his army. to the Government. The whole number of patents granted | der control of Lieu enant Colonel W. J. Hutchinson. It is

since the organization of the Government is 223. FROM VIRGINIA.

RICEMOND, VA., Jan. 14th, 1864. Information has been received here that a force of Yankees estimated at five thousand, landed at Kinsdale on the 12th inst., destroyed provisions and committed other de. predations upon the defenceless people of Westmoreland

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 14th, 1864. Mosby attacked Garrison (?) at Harper's Ferry a few severe loss, owing to the precipitancy of the attack on the part of his advance Guard.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14th, 1864. The enemy have kept up a lively shelling all day. The number of shells fired at the city since Tuesday night to half past five this afternoon were four hundred and seventy one, causing some damage but no further casualties. The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrott guns at

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15th, 1864. One nundred and eighty three (183) shells have been firalities. The firing! ceased at four this afternoon. Every thing else quiet. The weather is rainy.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS. ORANGE C. H., Jan. 15th, 1864. Northern dates of the 8th and 9th instants have been re.

Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill in the Yankse Sen a'e on the 7th, reciting our cruelty to the Yankee prisoners, and requesting Lincoln to call out for service one milion volunteers, to serve for ninety days, unless sooner disthat is well calculated to put not a few of our white charged, to carry food, &c., to every captive held in the rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States have shown themselves to be true men, and we think, upon every prison. Lincoln is also requested to place warrhy to be admitted to all the rights and privileges Grant in command of these, together with such force in the ield as may be gained with them—Congress to adjourn from March 4th to June 4th, and all the members under 50 years to take part. This bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and passed the Yankee House of Representatives on the 7th-by yeas \$8, mays 14. A motion to lay it on the table, made by Cox, of Ohio, having been wase in benalf of Mrs. Wright, widow of Dr. Wright, late rejected, declaring that as the combination at Richmond has no rightful authority over the people, or any portion of the national Union, and no warrant but conspiracy and et the hands of our common enemies, and who appears to treasen for such authority, therefore every project to treat

with them should be rejected without hesitation. Rogers, of New Jersey, on the same day, offered a resofrom friends and connections of Mrs. Wright, which had lution that whilst in favor of a united, vigorous, and deterdetermined me some days ago to say (what sickness has mined prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws, yet we are for conciliation and comor patriotism of citizens of Wilmington may induce them promise as far as consistent with honorable and lasting peace, and proposes the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the Federal Government to meet commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to consider whether any, and if any, what plan may be adopted consistent with the honor and dignity of nations, based solely on the recovery of the Union, by which the war may

be ended, was tabled - year 18, nays, 42. Another resolution was offered, which lies over, requesting the President to use all efforts, consistent with honor, to procure an exchange of prisoners; and if it can-

not be extended to all of them, to as many as possible. Myers, of Penneylvania, on the same day, offered a reso lution, asserting that the war should be waged on the Fed atways on scout, camp or picket guard, attending to his eral side until the traitors and abetters are conquered into horse, couling wood, or attending to other camp duty. love for the Union, or made obedient to the Constitution. and take the eath of allegiance and submission to Lincoln's late proclamation. When this is accomplished, and the

Wilson, of Massachusetts, on the 8th, introduced in the

The American Unionists of London and Paris are endeavoring to prevent the sailing of the Raprahannock from

The Bank of Angland has reduced its rate of interest.

Thackeray is dead A secret expedition left New Orleans Dec. 30 to operate against Mobile. At present Pascagoula will be occupied, and a temporary camp made there to facilitate operations when the rainy season ends.

A mass meeting of the pe ple in New Orleans was held

under Lincoln's Proplamation. Hicks has been elected Senator from Maryland. C. B. Smith, Ex Secretary of the Interi r, is dead.

Early's raid down the valley of Virginia is pronounced by General Kenny, in an official dispatch, as a complete

Indiana and Vermont will fill their quota under the draft. Grant has been promoted to Major General in the reguregular army; the first frem Gettysburg, and the last two from Vicksburg.

The Pennsylvania Senate cannot organ ze because of the bsence of White, a pri oper in our hands. Maximillian will refuse the Mexican throne, utless recog- was going on. The Ceneral says that he would almost innised by the Washington Government, and that Lincoln has been requested to do so.

Gold 152 1-3. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

grounds against the drait.

RICHMOND, January 15th, 1804. The attention of Congress is almost absorbed in the consideration of matters in secret session. The House is said ed a bill which prevides that all persons owing military service who shall depart beyond the boundary of the Consuch intent, or who heret fore or hereafter remove within shall be held to be alien enemies, and subject in person and property to the laws respecting the same. All sales or

In the House a bill was presented to amend the anti-substitute law lately passed, so that its provisious shall not and light began to shine. How glorious was that light apply to any one actually engaged by his own labors, or as superintendent of the labor of others raising food, and was so engaged on the first of January last. It was strongly 1863. The next night at 12 o'clock, was determined on as urged to be the duty of Congress to encourage the pro- the hour at which they would attempt their liberty. Each duction of food to supply the people and the army tenth. and suspense, and each time that the guard entered in The special bill that all officers, soldiers and seamen, re- creased their apprehensions. The General says he prayed turned or discharged, by reason of woulds or sickness as in line of duty, be entitled to be carried to the institution, and maintained there, and receive pay as in service, was begin, their chances of detection would be greatly lessened made the special order for next Monday.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, January 15th, 1864.

The Senate concurred in the House bill to grant one hundred thousand dolfars relied to the Cherokee Indians, and

HOUSTON, TEXAS, D. c. 28th, 1863.

via SUMMIT, MISS, Jan. 14th, 1864. The Legislature of Texas adjourned on the 16th ult. It pass here comes a letter from Wischester, Kentucky, by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with an ed an act placing the entire military power of the State at advising him not to try it. This letter had passed amendment, that the term of those now in office the disposal of the Confederate military authorities for one secrely think that an attempt will be made to take North | expire on the eighteenth of February next, and recommend | year; also laid a tax of one per cent. on all property; has that the bill pass. Majority and minority reports of great amended the code defining treason, so as to make it appliability and research were presented. The former by Mr. cable to those who talk treason, as well as almost to those ate. Their fare could not be much worse, and they resolved

> The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was city, that portion of the secret enemies of the Confederacy beds. As the turnkey entered they "turned in" and pulled his temple. Heeran, in despair, hugged King and made to Congress this morning. Last year there were 114 have become very quiet and submissive. The effect of the their doors shut. Six, eight, ten o'clock came. How each threw him violently.

The occupation of our coast by the enemy is the general

The people of Texas are turning out en masse, to give rate men, far from sources of information have arrived at the enemy a warm reception. As an evidence of what has facts which the science of the world has discovered through | been done, Gen. Magrader has advertised for 20,000 haver-

ed till since this war, by men without the aid of science or The Cotton Bureau for the Trans-Mississippi has been dark and rainy; the dogs had retired to their kennels, and information. The office is self-sustaining and no expense established in this city, by Lieutenaut General Smith, un- the sentinels had taken refuge under shelter. The inner proposed to buy one half of all the cotton in the State at (who, by the way, is a nuphew of old Zick,) being a very a specified valuation, to be paid for in Confederate specie- active man, by the assistance of his comrades reached the of the fight.

The winter rains have set in, rendering a movement of the troops in the State exceedingly difficult. Esparauza, near Saluria. This fort was not designed to

bombardment, with a loss of one man wounded during the | down, they separated-Taylor and shelten going one way There has been no fighting in Louisiana lately.

Iberia. General Taylor has an eye upon his move. ple time of the electent roads. The clock struck one, and

The New Apppopriation Bill,

additional appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and will at which Morgan and his officers are spending their leisure. perhaps be acted upon as soon as the pending bills in relation to the currency are disposed of. The bill recommends the appropriation of the following sums:

For the Legislative Department..... Executive Department—compensation of the President, Vice President, and Private Secretaries, and contingent expenses Treasury Department-compensation of Secretary and subordinates, interest on the public debt, rent of buildings, and inciden-

ry and subordinates, contingent expenses of Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. and other incidental expenses..... Quartermaster's Department for pay of the for pay of cfficers, &c., required to collect

For the transportation of troops and their bazgage, of quartermasters' stores, subsistence, ordnance and ordnance stores, from place of purchase to troops in the field, purchase of horses, mules, wagons, and harness, purchase of lumber, nails, iron, and steel for store houses, quarters for troops, and other repairs, hire of team. sters, laborers, &c..... For pay for horses of non commissioned offi-

cers and privates killed in battle, under article No. 48, section 7, and for which provision is to be made..... o pay for property pressed into the service of the Coufe lerate States, under appraisement, and said property having been either lost or applied to the service For the sulfenance of prisoners of war, under act No. 181, section 1, and the hire of

the necessary prisons, quarters, &3., for the saie keeping of the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary..... For the pay of the officers on duty in the office; of the Adjutant and Inspector Generai's Department, Quartermaster-Gene-rai's, Medical, Engineer, Ordnance, and Subsistence Departments.....

Commissary department-for the purchase of subsistence, stores and Commissary property..... ordnance department—for the ordnance service in all its branches, and for the nitre and mining serv ce..... Engineer department...... 10,000,000 00 Medical department-pay of physicians employed by contract, purchase of medical

and hospital supplies, establishment and support of military hospitals, and other expenses connected with the department. 16,820 000 00 Mavy department-including the construction of irou-clad vessels in the Confederate States, the construction of four steam cruisers of the class of the Alabama and Florida in the Confederate States, and oth-

er expenses of the department...... 13,624,945 00 The other appropriations recommended in the bill and the Post-Office Department.

DIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 15th inst., MAGGIE H., infant daughter of B. F. and H. G. McFarland, aged Narrative of Gen. Morgan's Escape.

The fo lowing highly interesting account of Gen. John H Morgan's escape from the Ohio penitentiary, and subsequent adventures, is published in the Richmond Enquirer. It will repay perusal: wall with hinges. They could be hooked up or allowed to stand in the floor, and to prevent any suspicion, for several days betone any work was attempted they made it a habit to let them down and sit at the r doors and read -Captain rimes superintended the work while General Morgan kept watch, to divert the attention of the sintipel, whose duty it was to a me around during the day and onon the 8th of January to re establish a State Government serve fanything was going on One day this tellow came in while Hekersmith was down under the floor boring away, and, missing him, said, " Where is Hokeremith? The General replied. 'He is in my room, sick," and immediately pulled a document out of his pocket, and said to him, " Here is a memorial I have drawn up to forward to the Government at Washington-wha do you think of it?" The fellow, who perhaps, could not read, being highly fluttered at the General's condescension, took it and very gravely looked at it for several moments before he wouchsaled any reply. Then, handing it back, he expressed himself highly pleased with it. In the mean ime Hokeremith lar army from the fall of Vicksburg. Thomas, a Brigadier had been signalled, and came up, professing to feel "very General in the regular army from the battle of Chickamau- | well." 'a his sentiacl was the mest deficult and dangerous ga. Meade, McPherson and Sherman brigadier Genl's in the ob tacle in their progress, because there was no telling at what time he would enter during the day, and at night he came regularly every two hours to each cell and inserted a light through the bars of their door to see that they were quietly sleeping, and frequently after he had c mpleted his rounds he sould slip back in the dark with a pair of The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that India rubber shoes on, to listen at their cells if anything variably know of his presence by a certain magnetic shudder which it would produce; but for fear that this acute Gov. Seymour, of New York, is said to take strong sensibility might sometimes fail him, he broke up small particles of coal every morning and sprinkled it before the

cell door, which would always announce his coming. Everything was now rendy to begin the work. So about the latter part of (ictober they commenced to bore. All were busy-one making a rope ladder by tearing and twisting up strips of bed tick, another making bowie-knives, and another twisting up towels. They labored perseveringly for several days, and after boring through nine inchto be making some progress with the currency and tax bill. es of cement, and nine thicknesses of brick placed edge-In the Senate this morning the Judiciary Committee report | wise, they began to wonder when they should reach the soft earth, suddenly a brick felt through. What could this mean? What infernal chamber h. d they reached? It was immediately entered, and, to their great astonishment and federacy, without permission of the President, with intent joy, it proved to be an sir chamber extending the whole to evade military servie, or who have heretofore left with length of the row of tells. Here was an unexpected intercorcen their rubbish in their bed ticks, each day burning the enemy's lines within the bounds of the Confederacy, a proportionate quantity of straw; n.w they had room enough for all they could dig. They at once commenced to tunnel at right angles with this air chamber, to get through the foundation; and day after day they bored, day after transfer of property by such persons, after the passage of day the blocks of granite were removed, and this act, to be declared trand. Or leved to be printed and still the work before them seem interminable. After twenty-three days of unremitting labor, and get-

ting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soit. They tun elled up for some distance, announced the fulfilment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon he free. This was the moraing of the 25th day of November. moment that intervened was filled with dreadful anxiety for rais, but the morning of the 27th dawned bright and beautiful The evening came, and c'outs began to gather. How they prayed for them to increase? If rain should only While these thoughts were passing through their minds. the keeper entered with a letter for General Morgan. He opened it, and what was his surprise, and I may say wonder, to find it from a poor Irish wemen of his acquaintance in Kentucky, commencing, "ay dear Gineral, I feel certain you are going to try to git out of prison, but for your sake, don't you try it, my dear Gineral. You will only be to repeat the above operation. aken prisoner again, and made to suffer more that you do now." The letter then went on to speak of his kindness to the poor when he lived at Lexington, and concluded by exorting him to "trust in God and wait his time." could this mean? No human being on the outside had drew the first blood, which was allowed. been informed of his intention to escape, and yet, just as all things were ready for him to make the attempt, through the examining office of General Mason, and then blood. excite their suspicion and cause them to exercise an intogo. Nothing remained now to be done but for the General and Colonel Dick Morean to change cells. The hour | round. approached for them to be locked up. They changed coats, Since the arrest of the traitors some weeks since in this and each stood at the other's cell door with his back exposed, and pretended to be engaged in making up their pulse throbbed as they quietly awaited the approach of twelve! It came - the sentinel passed his rounds - all well. After waiting a few moments, to see if he intended to slip back, the signal was given; all quietly slipped down into the air chamber, first stuffing their flaunel shirts and placing them in bed as they were accustomed to lie. As they moved quietly along through the dark recess to the termi nus where they were to emerge from the earth, the General countenances, a scene was presented which can never be orgotten. There were crouched seven brave men who had resolved to be free. They were armed with bewie-

was scarcely to be desired, and the moment for the desper-

are chance had arrived. Suppose, as they emerged from the

ground, that the dog should give the alarm-they could but

sion. The hour had arrived, and yet they came. Fortanately-yes, providentially-the night had suddenly grown wall, by the aid of the rope ladder, was soon scaled, and now the enter one had to be attempted. Capt. Taylor, top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained, they found a rope extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the warden's room. Tois No fighting has taken place since the capture of Fort turned out to be c ... ect. They then entered the sentry box on the wall and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the walt. In sliding down, the General skinned his meet a land attack. It was evacuated after three day's hand very badly, and all were more or less bruised. Once Hokers sith, Bonnett and McGee another, and Gen. M. and Capt. Hines proceeding immediately towards the depet. The General had, by paying \$15 in gold, succeeded General Franklin, with his forces, is still near New in obtaining a page, which informed him of the schedhe knew by ho ving he could reach the down train for Cincinnati. Be got there just as the train was moving off He at once look i on to see if there were any soldiers on board, and espying a Federal efficer, he holdly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that, "as On Saturday last Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, reported the hight was damp and chilly, perhaps he would join him agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Scioto have to pass within a short distance of the penitentiary .-As they passed, the officer remarked: "There's the hotel 'Yes," replied the General, " and I smoorely hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nuisance." When the train reached Zenia, it was detained by some accident more than an hour. \$308,505 00 Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentiael passed his round, at 2 o'clock, their absence might be discovered. Yankees, throwing shells every few minutes, until, on was well known before. The useful class of Maryland The train was due in Cincinnatiat 6 o'clees. This was the hour at which thag were Jurned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be then discovered. In a few moments after it would be known all over the country .-The train, having been detained at Zenia, was running very thereupon turned his vessel's bow to the shore, and ran conscription, would congregate here in large numbers, rapidly to make up the time. It was already past 6 o'clock. The General said to Capt. Hines: "It is after six; if we go to the depot, we are dead men. Now or never !" They went to the rear and put on the brak s. "Jump, Hines!" Off he went, and feil heels over head in the mnd. Another severe turn of the brake, and the General jumped. He was more successful, and lighted on his fact. There were some soldiers near, who remarked: "What in the h-I do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied: What in the d-lis the use of my going into town when I live here, and, besides, what business is it of yours?' They went immediately to the river. They found a skiff, but no oars. Soon a little boy came over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the Gen- a subordinate officer, and twenty-four seamen, made requires that an accuser should go into court with clean eral. "I am waiting for my load." "What is the price prisoners. The three Yankee steamers then com- hands. Hold up your hands, gentlemen of both Housel of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well, as we are tired and menced shelling most furiously, and succeeded in setting Outside of Congress—in the army and among the peous over." So, over he took them. "Where does Miss -- - live?" you show me her house?' "Yes, sir." The house was morning the bafil d pursuers again vented their impo- when he fought the battle of Chickamanga with less horse furnished, a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off without doing any damage, until the evening, when to have had when he fought the battle of Sharpsburg he went. From there forward through Kentucky every body vied with each other as to who should show him the they withdrew, completely baffled in their designs, and with but 35,000? Where are the stragglers and derefinement begged the honor to cook his weak. He re- crews, and two fine launches, which are in our posses- er country like locusts? Depend upon it, if the Marymained in Kentucky some days, feeling perfectly safe, and sending into Louisville for many little things he wanted.— Went to Bardstown, and found a Federal regiment had just for three or four days, and then struck out for Dixie, sometimes disguising himself as a Government cattle contractor, and buying a large lot of cattle; at other times a quartermaster, until he got to the Tennessee River. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed, and the bank strongly guarded; but with the assistance of about thirty others, who had recognized him and joined him in spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Capt. Hines crossed over. His escort, with heroic self-sacritice, refused to cross until he was safely over. He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him \$20 for it. The river was so high that the horse came near drowning, and after more than one hour's struggling with the stream, was pulled out, so exhausted as scarcely to be able to stand. The General threw a blanket over him and commenced to commenced saddling his horse. He had hardly tied his girth, when "bang, bang," went the Minie balls. He boan-

70,630,446 00 hungry, we will give you the two dollars, and you can put the Dare on fire, but the tide being out, the Confeder-100,000 co reached; a fine breakfast was soon obtained, money and a tent spite by throwing shells, which was continued, than 40,000? Where were the 100,000 that Lee ought most attention, even to the negroes; and young ladies of with the loss of a considerable portion of their serters who swarm in the mountains and infest the lowwalk him, when suddenly, he says, he was seized with a presentiment that he would be attacked, and remarking to Capt. Hines, "We will be attacked, in twenty minutes," ced his horie, and the noble animal appearing to be in spired with new vigor, bounded off like a deer up the mountain. The last he saw of his poor fellows on

he asleep while this interview was taking place with her A FEW HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT WAR. husband, at the mention of sugar and soffee, jumped out of bed in her night clothes, and said, " Thank God for that, or we aint seen any rale coffee up here, for God knows journal, the Augusta (Ga) Chronicle & Sentinel: how long!" Sho was so delighted at the prospect, that she beis had "tried to cross the river this afternoon " "Yes," but they are on the mountain, and can't get down without being killed, as every road is stopped up." He then said to her, " it is very important for me to get to Athens by to-morrow night, or I may lose that sugar and coffee, these things in a large army. and I am atraid to go down any of these roads, for fear my own men will kill me." The fear of losing that sugar and coffee brought her again to an accommodating mood, and she replied: "Why, Paul, kan't you show the Captain through ear farm, that road down by the field?" The Genalius and slaves to twenty thousand. With this force was too much for any poor man's nerves and he yielded,

From this time forward he had a series of adventures and escapes, all very wonderful, until he get near another river in Tennessee, when he resolved to go up to a house and find the way. Hices went to the house, while the General stood in the road. Hearing a body of cavalry mutiny. Organization-" the right man in the right come dashing on behind him, he quietly slipped to one side of the road, and it passed by without observing him. They went traveling after Hines, and, poor fellow, he has ganization is the soul, the life and strength of an army, not been heard of since. How sad to think that he should and it is a thing that money, "the sinews of war," caneither be captured or killed after so many brave efforts, not buy at once on any large scale. It is not in the not only in his own behalf, but also in that of the General, market. Time, brain and skill are necessary to create for the General says that it is owing chiefly to Hines' onterprise and skill that they made, their escape. When he arrived at the river reterred to above, he tried | us in these views : to get over, intending to stop that night with a good South-

and getting on a horse, he took them seven miles to the

ern man on the other side. He could not get over, and had to regain at the hou e of a Union man. The next morning he went to the house that he had sought the night previous and found the track of the Yankees scarcely cold. They | Salamis, and drove five millions of invaders from their had been there all night, expecting he would come there, and had murdered everybody who had attempted to reach the house without halting them. In pursuing this brutal course, they had killed three young men, neighbors of this gentleman, and went away leaving their dead bodies on the

After he had crossed Obey's river, and got down into Middle Tennessee, he found it almost impossible to avoid recognition. At one time he passed some poor women, and one of them commenced clapping her hands and said, '(h, I know who that is; I know who that is !" but catching he self, she stopped short and passed on with her com-

The General says that his escaps was made entirely wtihout the ass stance from any one on the outside, and, so far as he knows, also without their knowledge of his intention; ets. hat the sonouncement of his arrival at Toronto was one of hose fortnitious'coincidences that cannot bejaccounted for; that it assisted him materially, no doubt. In fact, he says that his "wife's prayers" saved him; and, as this is the most agreeable way of explaining, it he is determined to tion of Venice. With heroic resolve, Venice took the

The above account may be relied on as correct; and, although much has been left out, yet enough is printed to stamp it as one of the most remarkable erespes in histo-

The Great Bruising Match.

The following is the detailed account of the fight beween King and Heenan: The choice of ground was won by Heenan, and ex-

actly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th December, the fight commenced. Round 1st-Heenan closed in, grasping King by the neck and giving him an old fashioned hug, until the armies that were often three times as numerous as his referee entered the ring and strictly cautioned him not own, and commanded by John of Austria and Alex-

At the 2d Round King forced fighting. As soon as lage. he came up, Heenan closel in again, and after hugging But why multiply instances? Does not our own King for some time, threw him. Is this round King revolution teach the same lesson? No one can doubt

hugged King, and threw him on the ropes with awful pression, is almost inevitable. A virtuous and a galviolence. The only thing he had in his favor was first | lant people in a good cause never have failed. It we

With this exception nothing occurred during the tive and the brave who fight for right. Round 5th - Both men came up smiling. King got in a tremendous blow on Heenan's ear, and another on

Round 6th-Both pegged away at each other .-The round fluished by Heenan giving King another

Round 7th-More hammering, and Heenan again hugged and cross-buttocked King dreadfully. During this round King gave Heenan a rattler on the nose, drawing a stream of blood.

R und 8th-Rapid countering on both sides. Round 9th-King struck Heenan a tremendous blow on the head. Heenan closed in upon him and threw him.

Round 10th-King launched heavily with both fists, closed in, and was thrown by Heenan. Round 11th-In this round Heenan began to tire. At the close he run in and threw King heavily.

Round 12th-same result. Rounds 13th and 14th-ditto. Round 15th-Some swinging blows were given on each side, when Heenan knocked King down clean in-

Round 16th-Heenan came to the scratch with a dreadful eye. A severe struggle took place during this round, neither side gaining any particular advantage.

Round 17th-The excitement was now so great that the ring regulations were disregarded. King's blows | Maryland has been judged. The Plug Ugly and the

but he bore it manfully. fearful gallop.

was thrown up by the second of Heenan. Heenan was dreadfully punished, and should never have been permitted to pass the 21st round. King presented no visible marks of punishment, except a mouse on the eye.

Bell's Life concludes its description of the fight in landers who resided among us, desired its provisions to from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to make in a drink." He did so, and the party soon become very the following words: "A braver contest was never embrace all citizens of Maryland residing in any of the

The new iron, steamer Virginia Dare, Captain and the evils which would follow any exemption of their Skinner, from Bermuda, in attempting to run the countrymen were at the same time clearly pointed out Two launches were sent from the Yankee steamers to take pess ssion of the Dare, but jone of them was swamped in the surf, and three of her crew drowned. The other succeeded in boarding the vessel, and after "Just a short distance from here." "Will ates boarded her and extinguished the flames. Next the balance of the 110,000 men on Bragg's muster roll

Capt. Skinner deserves much credit for bis courage company. arrived there, looking for him. Remained here and about and seamanship in cluding his pursuers. During the chase of nine hours upward of a hundred stells were to think, that those Marylanders who are among us are thrown at his vessel, many of which passed over her, as deeply interested in the success of our cause as we and five passed between the steam tunnels.

landed on the beach, and will be nearly all saved in in the South or they can live nowhere. Whatever fate good condition. The prisoners were expected to arrive may befall us must be their fate also. In the meantime by the Northeastern Rail Road Tuesday evening. The prisoners mentioned above arrived by the North- fought as well as any in the Confederate army. The

ing off Georgetown. The officers captured are as follows : >

Charleston Courier. IMPORTANT TO FOREIGNERS .- It is understood that a committee of the Confederate States House of Representatives the opposite side, they were disappearing up the river have under consideration a bill with certain provisions bank, fired upon by a whole regiment of Yankees. By this | therein, designed to allow egress from the Confederacy of are for the State Department, Department of Justice, time it was dark, and also raining. He knew that a perfect all foreigners who shall, after a certain time therein precordon of pickets would surround the foot of the mountain, scribed, elect to leave the country. A bill of this nature and, if he remained there until morning, he would be lost. would require much deliberation before it could be per-So he determined to run the gauntlet at once, and com- fected to such a degree as not to interfere with the rights N. C. menced to descend. As he neared the foot, leading his of the large number of respectable artizans who owe forhorse, he came almost in personal contact with a picket. eight allegiance, and who now add to the industrial re-His tirst impulse was to kill him, but, finding him asleep, | sources of the Confederacy by working on railroads, in madetermined to let him sleep on. He made his way to the chine shops and manufacturing establishments. Winnowhouse of a Union man that he knew lived near there, and ling the wheat from the chaff is at all times a difficult oper-

We take the following article from that excellent

All history goes to prove the truth of the aphorism of made up a fire and cooked them a good supper. Supper the Bible that the battle is not always to the strong—being over, the General remarked that he understood some meaning the most numerous. From the earliest records said the woman, "but our men killed some un um, and driv of history to the present day, the smaller number has the rest back. "Now," says the General, "I know that, but didn't some of them get over!" "Yes," was her reply, depends on efficient organization, and steady discipline, courage and endurance in both soldiers and officers .-Few men have ever possessed the capacity to establish

The Roman Legion consisted of about 8,000 men -A consular army was two Legions, or about 12,000 eral says, "of course, Paul you can do it, and as the night they conquered the world. A French corpse d'armes is very cold, I will give you \$10 (in gold) to help you composes about 20,000 men, and yet Napoleon was in along." The gold, and the prospect of sugar and coffee, the habit of saving, that he could not find even a the habit of saying, that he could not find even a Marshal who could handle that number. No officer, in this country, has ever fought a battle with as many as 200,000 men under his command.

The fact is, those half million armifes are usually the victims, if not of the cannon, of pestilence, famine and place," at the right time, and properly equipped. Organization is the soul, the life and strength of an army. it. Let us see if the facts of history do not sustain

The Atheniaus, with 10,000 men, defeated a Persian army of 30,000 at Marathon, and with not more than three times that number won the battles of Plates and

Alexander overrun Asia with one-third the number of the forces that opposed him.

When the Swiss Cantons determined to strike for their independence, with 500 men they defeated 20,000 Austians, under the Arch Duke of Austria, at Morgarten. With an equally disproportionate force they fought sixty pitched battles and maintained their independence.

When Elward of England invaded Scotland, with 00,000 men, he was met and defeated at Bannockburn by Bruce at the head of 30,000 half-armed Highland-

In A. D. 1500, Maximilian of Germany, Louis XII of France, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius 11. formed the infamous lengue of Cambray, for the destrucfield against the powerful combination. Superior force might, in the end have overpowered her, but Providence is ever on the side of the right! D scord and dissension broke out among the Confederates, their armies were defeated and Venice was preserved.

The little city of Leyden withstood the whole power of Spain, at the time the most warlike nation in

The Prince of Orange, at the head of several small provinces of Holland, not one of them larger than a Virginia county, maintained their independence against the most powerful monarch in Europe, and detented ander Farnes, the greatest military leaders of the

the historical truth. The success of a gallant struggle The 21 Round, after hard exchanges, Heenan again on the side of right and justice, against wrong and opare right, and do not falter, we must succeed-weak as Round 4th - King came up with a visible mark us. | we may appear, and as strong as the Federal governder his left eye. Heenan again attempted the bugging | ment may seem. Let us then rest assured that the batgame, which elicited loud remarks of disapprobation. the is not with the strong, but to the vigilant, the ac-

The bill of Mr. Miles, to which we alluded Tuesday,

From the Richmond Dispatch. A Word for Maryland.

is understood, and we believe has been expressly avowed to be intended for the benefit of the Marylanders of age to bear arms residing among us. In the course of the discussion hard things have been said of Marylanders in general, without, we think, sufficient cause. There are, it is true, among us many persons from Baltimore who were the curse of that great city as long as they remained in it, and who will always be the curse of any city in which, for the time, they may happen to take up their residence. Yet it does seem to us very hard that the name of a whole State should suffer from the acts of a handful of desperadors who may happen to have been born within its limits. Let us make the case our own. Suppose some extraordinary convulsion should banish the whole body of our native-born rowdies-and we have enough of them Meaven knows-to some city south of us-Charleston, for instance. Suppose they should practice there the arts they have learned here until the whole population rose up against them as one man. Would we not think it hard that old Virginia to the corner. This was the first genuine knock down should be stigmatized for the acts of these her degenerate children-children whom she would scorn to own, and of whose deeds she would be deeply ashamed? There is no Virginian who would not protest against any judgment found against his State upon testimony such as this. Yet this is precisely the testimony upon which swelled Heenan's eyes and temples to a fearful extent, Blood Tub are taken as types of that race from whom sprang Howard, Williams, and Smith, in the war of the From this to the 24th round King went ahead at a old Revolution-whose fathers fought by the side of ours at Guilford, at Camden, at Ninety-Six, and at When time was called for the 25th round, the sponge | Kutaw-whose institutions are the same with our own, and of whose sons many who have laid down their lives since this war began, fighting in this cause, which is

When the conscript law was on its passage in the

spring of 1862, the most prominent among the Mary-

Southern States. These views were presented to diffe

rest members of Congress by citizens of Maryland

theirs as well as ours. .

clockade at Wilmington, about 5 o'clock on the They did not, however, impress the minds of the mem morning of the 7th inst., was discovered by two of the bers so deeply as to produce any modification of the blockading squadron, who immediately gave chase. law, and the Marylanders were left out. This fact is The Dare ran down the coast, hotly pursued by the stated by a writer in the Enquirer, of Monday, and approaching Georgetown, about 2 P. M., the blockad- ers feared the very thing which has happened, and so ing steamer off that port threw herself directly in her expressed themselves-namely, that the vicious class of path, and also commenced firing. Captain Skinner their countrymen finding that they were not liable to her on the beach, about six miles from Georgetown -- and by their vices excite prejudices against all Marythe passengers, officers and crew escaping in the boats. | landers. The better class of them are at this moment all in favor of extending the conscription to Maryland. But why should congressional invective be reserved for Maryland alone? Are Marylanders the only men who neglect their duty? Is there no neglect of duty in remaining on board for a short time, landed on the Congress itself at this moment, when the enemy is stirbeach, where they had been but a few minutes when ring heaven and earth against us? What have they they had been surrounded by a detachment of our done, that members should be so ready to harl their ancavalry, and the entire party, consisting of a lieutenant, athemas against Maryland as the only sinner? The law ple—are there none who neglect unty? Where were landers have sinned deeply they have sinned at least in

It is evident to every man who will take the trouble can possibly be. They can never go back to their The Dare had an assorted cargo, which is now being | State unless as victors. They must set up their homes they have sent us many brave soldiers -men who have eastern Rail Road train. They belong to the U. S. mechanics of Maryland form so large a body that if steamers Montgomery, Aries, and brig Perry, blackadthey fall under the conscription we understand some of the public works will be stopped entirely. We hope at least some caution will be observed in this respect .-George H. Pendleton, Master U. S. steamer Mont- We hope, moreover, that if it is determined to conscribe gomery; George M. Smith, Ensign; G. M. Smith 3d these men Congressmen will at least cease to use to-Assistant Engineer; J. E. Parkman, Captain's Clerk. wards them and their State that flippant, jeering style of invective which can only irritate and cannot answer any good purpose.

MARRIED. At 84 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of January, 1864, by Prof. T. M. Jones, at the residence of the bride's fatter, Greensboro', N. C., I. GABRIEL COX, of Kinston N. C. Miss VIRGINIA O. POLLOCK, formerly of Onslow Co.,

By S. H. Simmons, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, in Daplin County, on the 5th inst., Mr. LOUIS GRADY, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, to Miss SOPHEONIA OUTLAW.

In this town on last night, 15th inst., Mrs. FREDERICK
J. HILL, relict of the late Dr. F. J. Hill, in the 70th year
of her age.

went up and passed himself off as Captain Quartermaster of ation. It is, however, desirable to get rid of the drenes and leave the working bees, and that is, no doubt, what the members of the House of Representatives will endeav.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., near Fayetteville, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James McDaniel, the members of the House of Representatives will endeav.

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Decorded to the country.

The lady, who appeared to or to do.—Rich. Enquires.