WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APBIL 30, 1864.

TERRIBLE FIRE!_GREAT DESTRUCTION OF Vesterday morning at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, a

the Ferry, which is opposite to the Market Dock. of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad was envel- both black and white in the neighbourhood.

sum it as nearly as we can as follows :-

BEERYS' Ship Yard about \$100,000.

Island-say \$2 430,000.

bales; J. W. Thomas 37 bales-say \$200,000. In Capt. Hallett's Sheds there were 850 bales of cotton, 47 of it Sea Island, belonging to the State of Virginia, and sundry other parties. Also rope and bag-

loss about \$900,000. Rankin & Martin and B. Hallett's Rosin Oil Works, ately engaged, and supposed to be best informed. about \$70,000. Insurance to the amount of \$7,000 .-B. Hallet's loss in shed about \$25,000. Insurance the military authorities. We understand that air-

The Southern Express Company lost two cars with merchandise, also some merchandise in a small warehouse. Loss about \$100,000.

John A. Taylor, shed, etc., at Ferry, \$10,000. The damage to the machinery and tools at B. W. & ly taken in the matter. W. L. Berry's ship-yard is comparatively light. Most of the workmen's tools were saved. They expect to be able to resume work in about three weeks. The sheds and saw mill machinery in rear of ship yard is the

principal loss Estimated total \$25,000. The Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company lost the small wooden building in which the President, Treasurer and Superintendent had their offices. All the contents were saved. The building was of little value. The chief loss of railroad property was 25 freight cars, 15 of them belonging to the Georgia Central Road, 8 to the Wilmington & Manchester Road, and 2 to the Scuthern Express Company. Total loss

Thus far we have a summing up of about four milhun red thousand dollars, but this does not include the injury to a quarter of a mile of wharfing, mainly ruined, nor the loss of the sheds and buildings belonging to the Confederate government and to other parties, nor the injury to the cotton press. These and other things not necessary to mention can hardly be estimated for at the present time, since it may be impossible to replace them and difficult to do without them. We are happy, indeed, to learn that the cotton press itself is expected to be in operation again in a short time. It is probable that when the whole loss is known, and the wharves, buildings, etc., have been included, the whole loss will fall little if enything short of six mil-

The usual doubts are expressed as to whether thes was accidental or the result of incendiscover as ything that will warrant us in sayit was the one or the other, if we except the ng rapidity of its spread, which does look as though it were too rapid to be merely acceidental, and gives rise to suspicions of foul play, although, indeed, the combustibility of all the materials the fire had to work upon could hardly be increased.

We doubt whether any human power could have arrested the progress of the fire when it had once gotten under way, still we could not but remark upon the fact that even if the fire had been within the reach of control by the exertions of the fire department, there was no fire department to be found by which such exertions could be made. This struck us the more forcibly because of our having noticed the activity and zeal of the firemen on several occasions during the present year-we had seen that they were practising with their been making exertions to the efficiency of the department and to have its apparatus put into the best order. We believe they had succeeded in accomplishing both these objects. We enquire why the present state of things exists, and are told that the white companies are on duty as Home Guard, and that the colored companies. mustering 180 men in all, mainly free negrees, have had their members either impressed or scared off. by the fear of impressment. Whether incendiaries are abroad or not, we shudder at the thought of a fire out in the closely built part of the town, filled as every place seems to be with cotton-cotton is our next door neighbor-cotton is everywhere.

We make these remarks in no captious, fault finding spirit, for that is a thing we despise, but we desire to matters to the condition of things, as we have the first authority for believing that they actually exthat some course will be devised calculated to provide for the safety of property, public and private, and relieve the apprehension naturally felt by the

Capture of a Desperate Negro .-- A Dangerous Gang

in this County. trict, in this county, viz :- Messrs. L. D. Cherry, P. MONTAGUE and WM. H. REGISTER, started out with the determination to capture a runaway negro of a desformerly belonged to the estate of THOS. H. WILLIAMS. Esq., deceased. Jim had been lurking in that neighborhood for several months past, killing stock, breaking open smoke-houses, stealing, robbing and committing all manner of depredations. He is a tall and very powerful negro, and had frequently expressed his determination not to be taken alive. He was also known conduct, and some because others have been placed

When Mr. CHERRY and Mr. Montague approached has been made require: Commander Cooke's promothe negro's camp in Long Cfeek Swamp, about eight tion. miles below Long Creek Bridge, the Legro was lying down, but on seeing them he made movements indicahis hands; ! but when they drew near he sprang up ing it hanging by a slight integument. Mr. CHERRY cracy vill rejoice to see equally honored. struck at him several times with a hatchet but failed to make him let go his finger. Finally the negro got hold of the hatchet and struck both Mr. MONTAGUE and Mr. CHARRY with it. In the progress of the fight Mr. MONTAGUE got possession of the hatchet and used it on the negro, who was finally subdued, all parties being by this time covered with blood. The negro fought lodged in jail in Wilmington.

He had in his camp a fine double-barrelled gun, withpowder and shot, a blade from a sword-cape fitted wi h a scabbard, two hatchets, an axe, a set of shoe-maker's tools, leather, dried hides, beacon, a spade and other implements, and in fact a general assortment of all sor's operation.

Considering the desperate character of the negro, his great strength and ferocity, his expressed determinafire broke out in a warehouse or shed, on the Western tion not to be taken alive, and the fact that he was side of the Cape Fear River, some 200 feet South of known to be well-armed, too much credit can hardly ions at cost and charges. To enable it to carry out these they know they would do themselves. be given to Messrs. CHERRY and MONTAGUE for their objects, the association selicits and thankfully receives But let there things go, and, for the time being also, . From this point it spread with amazing rapidity, courage and determination in undertaking and effectand is an inconceivably short space of time every build- ing his capture, and thus freeing the country from a ing on the Western side of the river south of the depot | character who had been for some time past a terror to | RAE, President, WM RESTON, Secretary, and we pre- learn sundry things. In the meantime we beg our

When we arrived at the dock, the whole Western desperate runaway negroes haunting the swamps in certain and report upon the cases requiring assistance, tended to be-we have nothing to do with the bank of the river for several squares was one line Kaintuck, Lorg Creek, and Black River Dis and give orders entitling individuals to receive gratui- squabble as to which is the simon pure Conservaof flame, and it was feared that the Railroad depot, tricts in this county, along with two or more white tous assistance or to purchase at the rates fixed by the tive, VANCE or HOLDEN. We have no interest in any with the workshops of the Company, would also be men, deserters from the army. From the accounts sesociation. The amount in each case is regulated by such discussion. But as between Vance and Holden. given by "Jin," and other negroes, and derived from the number in each family. The destruction of property is is very great. We different sources, ir is believed that this gang is headed by JEREMIAH COLLINS, said to be a deserter from a 1864, there were distributed to 191 families, consisting couragement, and although his utterances are not clear The Confederate Government lost 800 bales cotton company raised in this county, perhaps in Wilmington. of 630 persons of all ug s, articles of feed to the value of buncombe and partizanship, they are indicative of burnt, of which about 200 were Sea Island-say \$800. The negroes agree that this man, who is well-armed, 000. It lost also in materials and work in progress at and says that he will not be taken alive, has been tampering with the slaves, giving out that he is an of-T. Andrea lost 2,500 bales of cotton-300 of it Sea ficer in the Yankee army, by these means inducing them to run away, and himself piloting squads into the Yan-The Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Co. lost 187 kee lines, and then returning to his bounts in this county. It is certain that negroes have recently gone off from that neighborhood in squads, and the people believe that they have done so at his instigation. His to provide for thems lves than for any one else to procamp, by the lest accounts, was said to be in Black River Swamp, in the vicinity of the "Sandy Islands." ging to the amount of \$100,000 .- All burned. Total Such are the accounts given to us by parties immedi-

> This matter seems to us well worthy the attention of CHERRY, whose intimate local knowledge would render his services invaluable, holds himself in readiness to head any squad of good and determined men detailed to clear that section of this gang of desperadoes, and it is to be hoped that some efficient steps will be prompt-

through the Confederate Government. The Governor | Very frequently, indeed, meat, meal, rice, etc., bas been and not the report is in error. the Legislature, and your Governor will unite with price for which such things could elsewhere have been. Weldon says it was reported at Wilson, when he passyou in that appeal, to present some terms of peace to obtained in town. the enemy, or, while we wage the war, to offer to negotiate for peace." If peace or negotiations for peace and benevolent society was to bring it to the notice of ceive something by telegraph before going to press. could be brought about "by the intervention of the parties at a distance-to show that it is a purely phi-States," why appeal to the Confederate Government? Goy. VANCE has nothing to do with the foolish politi- ulation, and deservin to have every assistance and facal heresy of "separate State action." It is strange cility extended to it for the purchase and transportainto what culpable inaccuracies the desire to say sharp | tion of provisions to this pant. The scarcity here is things, and especially to sneer at the Confederate Government and to d-n all who don't d-n it, leads a paper so essentially true and respectable as the Whig.

Commander James W. Cooke, C. S. N. This fearless, efficient and gallant officer, who commanded the iron-clad ram "Albemarle" in the recent bombardment and capture of Plymouth, entered the Navy of the United States in April 1828, and that of the Confederacy in September 1862. In the former, he saw nearly sixteen years sea service and ur wards of eight years shore duty, making about twenty-four years of active official employment. He is, like Major-General Hoke, a son of the old North State-heroes both in their respective spheres. Previous to the present war Lieut. Cooke owned a comfortable estate in Vir-It may have been either. We have not been | ginia, -where he married, -which was the accumulation of his own energy. Commander Cooke has lost all he possessed, but the certainty of this in prospect aid not prevent him following the dictates of his sense of duty, and, so soon as the Old Dominion passed her act of secession, he offered his services to the home of his adoption, and was appointed by Virginia a Lieutenant in

> He stood at the head of lieutenants in the old service which he relinquished when his commission as Oommander had been made out in Washington City. So soon as North Carolina withdrew from the corrupt and dismembered Union, Cooke resigned the commission he had received from the State of Virginia and offered his services to this his native State, which were accepted. Subsequently he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederacy, the same rank and position held by him in the old Navy, from which he was advanced to his present rank of Commander by senionity of commission, not for gallant and meritorious services, though justly entitled to promotion for such. Lieut. Cocke was engaged in duty in the force commanded by Flag Officer Lynch, operating about Roanoke Island, and in the engagement near Elizabeth City his command was captured by a greatly superior

Refore departing for the sphere of his contemplated operations, he required thirteen men, whom he was anxin Portsmouth in this State, he procured the town belt to be rung by the municipal authority, made a stiring appeal to the assembled people, to their State pride and patriotism, succeeded in enlisting the needed thirteen volunteers and went on his way rejoicing. In by a miunie ball which disabled it, but he fought with resolute determination to the last-refusing to haul down his flag and resisting with a cutlass upon the deck of his vesse until overpowered. After a brie, captivity he was parolled and subsequently ; ordered to river delences in North Carolina and superintended the completion of the iron-clad ram Albemarle, in com-

mand of which 'essel he was placed. His efficient and gallant bearing in the recent bomardment and capture of Plymouth is fresh in the minds of the people. By the law of proportion and the ussage which his been inaugurated by the government at Richmond, Compander JAMES W. COOKE is entiperate character, known as "Williams' Jim," who had tled to promotion. Governor VANCE could not do a more popular act, one just and merited, together with the delegation from the State of North Carolina. - than to present and trge the claims of its gallant son to the notice of the proper Department, and see that justice is meted out to as brave a man as ever walked the deck of a ship. As others have been promoted for like above them, the law of proportion, to which reference

tive of surrender, going on his knees and holding out tion in the capture of Plymouth as well as the fearless to insult the common sense of their readers by one-half, we are mistaken in the signs which are visible seized a double barrelled gun, and snapped it at them, _ City, afford an earnes of what he will de when the Mr. CHERRY turning the muzzle aside. Mr. CHERRY opportunity is presented. General Hoke has been drew a revolver, but could not use it. In the scuffle promoted. Let the same be done in the case of com the negro got Mr. C.'s left hand forefinger in his mouth. mander Cooke. They are both men of whom North and bit it off between the first and second joint, leave | Carolina may be justly proud, and whom the Confed

> Wy learn that the blockading fleet were shelling the Salt-Works on Wrights ville and Masonboro' Sounds and that even with them it is hardly of spontaneous

THE MARION (S. C.) Star learns that the handsome residence of Hon. JOHN Mc QUEEN, at Mineral Springs. des perately, but was captured and bound, and is now Marlbore' District, S. C., with the furniture, was consumed by fire on Sunday evening, 17th inst.

Wilmington Relief Association The weekly reports of this association, made through code of ethics prevailing of late days at the North. our paper, have given some idea of what it has done

but have failed to explain its character and mode of to pay the ex reme prices ruling in this market, provise so natural for people to suspect others of doing what

contributions in money or in provisions.

of \$2,424 05, and for the same period there were sold a determination to stand by the Confederacy as

have been the means of quite as much relief, and per- his claims. haps of more real good, than the distributions, inasmuch as it is always better to place it in the power of parties

visions at such rates us has permitted it to sell them to on the Northeast River. parties far below the prices for which they could otherwise have been procured. Of course these sales have been made in certain limited quantities per week, and Esq - Daily Journal, 29:h. to such families as the committee men in the respective wards might authorize to purchase of the Association -tle orders to purchase teing regulated in amount by the number in the family.

We have not the figures upon which to base a state- Esq., returned a verdict of " not guilty:" ment of the operations of the Association since its beginning, but we feel confident that they have resulted says that Gov. VANCE by his Fayetteville speech is an sixty thousand dollars upon the purchase of supplies oke Island. We fear that this report is incorrect. says : "Why not appeal to the Government through sold by the Association, at not more than half of the The Conductor who came in yesterday forencon from

known-the high prices are known, as also the absolute necessity of relict to the indigent, and also of more moderate prices for those in very moderate circums'auces. The End of the War.

So many of our exchanges, as well as public speakers in different sections of the country, appear to regard the present as the last year of the war, that we must suppose such is the impression rapidly gaining ground

We trust that this impression may turn out to be correct, but should be sorry for it to gain such hold upon the public mind as to udfit it for the contemplation of hostilities, even should they be protracted still further, as they possibly may be-most probably will be.

We are warned by past experience to draw no flattering pictures of peace-to build no shining castles in the air. The colors of the one may be but as the hues of the rainbow, reflecting only the sunshine of our own imaginations, and fading at the first shadow that sweepacross our skies; the latter may be only the baseless fabric of a dream, toppling down from capstone to fongful, save the end -that steadily approaches, and that end, under God, is independence, if the people of the Confederacy remain true to themselves, and for this they have given sufficient gurantees in their past conthis year or in the next, no man living can say, for even pretend to say, without indulging in mere random

ertions, but not enough to warrant us in saying that at the war will close and our trials be at an end. It would be an act of suici al foliy for us to permit any anticipation of speedy peare to influence our conduct so as to relax our off orts, or unnerve our arms, or slacken our preparations.

Governor Vance's Speech.

We devote a considerable amount of our space today to the publication, from the Carolinian, of its report of the speech made by Gov. VANCE in Fayette. ville on Friday last. We prefer doing this to dividing

sitions assumed by Mr. STEPHENS and Governor more than dissent from their opinions-we deprecate | generous triends will give the money. acts of the Confederate government the sion for a public and viclent attack upon it. The course of Gaverner VANCE in communicating bis objections directly to the President and to members of Congresa was certainly in better taste, and, we must think, more patriotic, and his tone appears to us better and likely to be productive of more and certainly of less Barm. The impression made by seeing the Vice President of the Confederate States cannot be otherwise than unpleasant.

Considering that Generor Vance spoke over two hours at Fayetteville, we must suppose that the present report of his remarks is very much condensed.

WE hardly think it worth our while to notice one eigh Progress, not even when reference is made to our course, especially as such things deither affect nor in-

fluence us one way or the other. Full of erergy-resolute, bold, brave and daring- unable to understand a plain course, controlled only hope that every man who is hoarding with this bedevoted to he common cause - his efficient co-opera only by a sense of daty, and permit themselves ing comes, and if he does not lose from one-third to bearing he exhibited in the engagement near Elizabeth Bathering about subsidized presses, applying that in every other portion of the Confederacy. In Mobile, epithet to all the papers which do not abuse the Confe ferate administration. What these papers mean by their talk would be difficult to say, unless they actually | bills and new currency elsewhere will buy the article for mean to say that a majority of the conductors of the press in North Carolina and throughout the Confed. eracy are venal, bribed, bought and sold. We are glad to perceive that such at atrocious libel finds place in punishment as this for their crimes against their counbut two or three papers throughout the Confederacy, try, the better will the example prove to the whole comgrowth, but appears to have been transplanted from the more congenial soil of Northern politics by Mr. Morse of Connecticut, now of the Augusta Chronicle & Sentiharm, beyond expressing our regret that he should la."

have brought with him from Bridge port the peculiar

We at the South have sins enough to answer for, and the press can not plead immunity from its full share of failings, but we do not believe that any part of it is Its designs as we understand them, are, first, to dis- subsidized, and we would not suspect that any part of tribute gratuit us rehef to parties upable to purchase, it could be subs dized were it not for the imputations and second, to sell to others, able to purchase, but not cost by these papers upon the purity of others. It is

'et thecenvass in this State go too. The Legislature The officers of the association are Col John Mc of North Carolina will meet before long and we will sume Treasurer. There are also committee men for the friends and other people not to fret their gizzards about It is reported and believed that there is a gang of different wards into which the town is divided, who as- our position. We are not VANCE men and never pre-VANCE's position is decidedly the fairest and most pat-Thus, for the week ending Saturday, April 23J, riotic. He gives to the people words of cheef and ento 265 families, consisting of 915 persons, articles to the Southern Governor ought to do. On the contrary, the Standard has been a sheet of bad omen-of discour It will be seen that the amount of sales considerably agement-of despondency-of disaffection-of separaexceeds that of gratuitous distribution, and the sales tion, and upon the Standard Mr. Holden rests

Sup rior Court.

The Court was engaged yesterday in the trial o JOHN TAYLOR a free negro, for the murder of a slave belonging to A. J. HILL, E.q. The alledged murder So far, the Association has been able to ob'ain pro- was committed two or three years ago on a raft or flat

For the State, R. P. Buxton, Esq. For the defence, Colonel STRANGE and A. EMPIE

Sup rior Court. A little after seven o'clook on Thursday evening, the jury in the case of JOHN TAYLOR, a free negro, indicted for the murder of a slave belonging to A. J. HILL.

THE Goldsboro' State Journal of Thursday morning join resolution increasing the tariff temporarily, to 50 per Nor Quite.-The Richmond Whig of the 17th in a saving to persons of limited means, of from fifty to mentions a report of our forces having captured Roanadvocate of " peace by the intervention of the States." for the sustenance of themselves and families, - this be- We hardly see how the thing could have been done, Gov. VANCE himself says that peace can only be made | ing exclusive of the amount gratuitously distributed .- still we trust that it has been done, and that our doubts

> ed that point, that our troops were in possession of But our main object in referring to this praiseworthy | Washington, N. U. We will soon learn-perhaps re-

> > Youthful Industry.

We had on Thursday last, the pleasure of inspecting a specimen of cotton thread spun by a little girl of five years of age, daughter of Mr. C. PREVATT, of Robeson county, N. C.

The thread is regular, well twisted, and we believe a good article. We learn that the little girl, who has been spinning for the last six months, has also spun some very good yarn for knitting.

Surely when the little children set such an example section of that State. of industry and appear so well able to bear a hand in providing for the wants of the country, we ought not to despair of being able to sustain ourselves in spite of the blockade, and eventually to work out a substantial independence of the world, in semmercial as well as

Some time since we published an enquiry addressed to us, for information in regard to how and where artificial limbs could be obtained. Perhaps the following article will throw some light upo . the subject :

The Association for the Reli f of Maimed Soldiers recent-Virginia, has commenced its humane

This plan will enable soldiers to express their respect and esteem for their officers or meritorious comrades ; congregations for their pastors; the people for their patriotic oublic servants in all departments; while they offer their

Nor will it be improper if any one person shall, by diferent parties, be made a member any number of times. The following form of application must be made, to the truth of which oath or dirmation must be made before a justice of the peace, a notary public or a commissioned

EIR:-I respectfully apply to be furnished with an order on....., or on whatever manufac uret phases of low life are practically illustrated, it is in the my be designed d, for an artificial limb. When a (private police tribunals of cities. In our own court, for inor (flicer) in company (letter and number of) regiment, on ... 186 , at (battle or hospital) was amputated by Surgeon at seat of ope Rion,) on account of (wound, accident or disease,) received in the service of the Confederate States, at (battle, &c.,) on theday of, 186 .

My place of residence is county, State of To D . Wm Carrington, Corresponding tecretary A. R

M. S., Richmord, Va. City (or County) of State of

truth of the above statemen; and I furthermore cartify, om my own personal observation, that the said has lost his limb as stated in this application.

It is the purpose and determination of the Association to present an artific at leg or arm, as the case requires, to every soldier or seam an who has auffered loss in the ser-The results of the organization are now already being realized; men are daily throwing away their crutches, and walking upon their new limbs with great gratification. It

is hoped to turn out fitteen per day before many weeks, Dr. W. A. Carring on Medical Director, C. S. A., Richmond, is the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, and all business communications may be addressed to

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

There is something disgraceful in othe fact that Columbia and Wilmington are now the only two prominent cities in the Confederacy in which old prices are still maintained, and where public spirit and patriotism body is grumbling, except the unfortunate consumer .-The explanation may be found in the doubt which tonecessarily attaches to five dollar bills, the blindness of the people to the fact that there are, or soon will be. three or four hundred millions of dollars less in circulatenth of what appears in party organs like the Ra!- tion than there were three months ago, and more than all, the iron-hearted, miserly fingered extortioner, whose infortunate) privilege it is to take advantage of public necessities. There is a certain class who are hard headed enough to believe that a tremendous reduction in The Brogress and papers like it appear wholly currency can be made without changing prices. We corn has fallen from \$8 to \$3, and bacon from \$6 to \$3. In Columbia, yesterday, country people were asking \$5 a pound for lard and \$5 for bacon. Five dollar. \$2 and \$2. 50. The fact is, we want regulating. There are some individuals whose destiny is a halter-a calaboose piece of bread and a jug of water—and the soon er they are made to feel the near approach of sume such munity, and the sooper shall we emerge from darkness

> Rowland Hill said once to some people who had come into his chapel to avoid the rain: "Many people are to be blamed for making religion a cloak; but I

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

THE LATE YANKEE DEFEATS IN LOUISIANA. CONSPIRACY IN THE WESTERN STATES-MAR

MOBILE, April 29th, 1864. A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Senatobia, Miss., April 27th, states that the correspondence of the wounded officers at Vicksburg says that the several engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete defeat of the Federal forces, and that Smith (Federal) saved Banks' kees. army from destruction. The subordinate officers are indig-

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States. Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GA., April 29th, 1864. A large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked our pickets on Ringgold road this morning, capturing ten and wounding several. Our pickets retreated nearly to Tunnell , Hill, where they met reinforcements and turned upon the Yankees. After a sharp engagement they drove the enemy back. The loss on either side was small. The affair is regarded simply as a reconnoisance to discover our position.

The enemy were reported to be moving out slowly from Revaland on resterday, in the direction of Red Clay.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29th, 1864. The fire of truce boat arrived at City Point last night. with 50 officers and 350 men. No thern papers of the 27th. P. M , have been received. The accounts of the battle of Plymouth were suppressed. The Federal loss is stated to be 150 killed and 2 500 prischers. The Confederate loss 1 500 killed. [What a lie.] All the negroes found in uniform were taken out and shot. Dispatches from New Orleans state that the rebels have

destroyed not less than 75 000 bales of cotton on Red River. A St. Louis te egram of the 25th says that New Orleans advices of the 18th had been received there. It is genera ly conceded that the battles in Leuisiana were adverse to Banks, as the enemy (Confederates,) remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, whilst Banks retreated forty miles. The report of another fight on the 10th was a mistake. The Union army was at Ecore Torutying both sides of his age. of the river. Banks and Admiral Porter w re both there. there was only five feet water at Grand Fcore, and the gunboats were east of the port aground. Prisoners taken | aged 11 years, 3 months and 4 days. report Kirby Smith Sibley (?) killed. In New Orleans

Memphis advices of the 22d say that Forest's entire force was moving towards Alabama, followed by Grierson. Price has evacuated Canden. A kansas, and Steele (Fed) had occupied the place. Murphy had been inaugurated Governor of Arkarsas, with great pomp. The Yankee Bouse of Representatives has adopted a

Lincoln has accepted 80,000 troops tendered for s'x months service by the Governors of Feunsylvania, Ohio; I diana, Illimois, I wa and Wisconsin. They will be used for garrison duty, reneving the vateran troops. A arge force left Port Royal on the 14th for Fortress

Accounts from Mexico report that Vidaurri fled from Monteray with all his forces, on the advance of Jaurez's Burnside's corps, recently encamped at Anapolis, pass-

ed through Washing on on last Monday afternoon. The report that the Fictida was at Remedios turns out

Labor strikes continue throughout the North and West. Butler denies writing the protest recently attributed to Gold in New York on the 26th was 185. In Baltimore

FROM RICHMOND.

The Yankees who came up the Peninsula yesterday were 150 cavalry, who remained at Barhamsville a short time,

to join Gen. Forrest. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among his men, as well as the true repulation of that

A gentleman from the enemy's lines reports that the Mississippi Bulletin published particulars of the Federal defeat at Shreveport, and admitted a heavy loss.

Governor Charles Pinckney used to relate the following excellent anecdote of General Gadsden with great good humor, although it was at his (Pinckney's) own expense: Mr. Pinckney inherited a fortune on coming of age, and taking possession of it, his first object was to get elected to the Legislature. It so happened that his overseer was appointed judge of the election. The day was very stormy. Mr. Pinckney went and voted, the judge voted, and no one clsa went to vote; consequently he was returned, duly elected. When the Legislature met, and Mr. Pinckney had been qualified, Gen. Gadsden rose with great gravity and said, "Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the House upon Board of Directors upon the payment to the Treasurer of having young gentlemen of talents and fortune come among us; and, in what adds greatly to the interest ly to discharge all their duties under this act, and the co upon this occasion, I understand the gentle man has the unanimous vote of his constituents. This put the

Twins in the House .- Dickens is said, and with truth, no doubt, to have acquired his extensive know-"penny a liner" on the London journals. Certainly, if stance, scenes of the most amusing and interesting character occur almost daily. One of these which never fail to set a court-room in a smile, but which lose nearly all their flavor in the mere description, occurred a day or two since. His Henor, the Judge, was called upon to administer correction to a fresh son of Erin, who, the night before, had been picked up in that hilarious condition which the police, in their

had done but little toward clearing Pat's intellect of the cob webs of the previous night's debauch, and it was with a great effort that he managed to assume a laughable expression of innocept appeal, as he re-

"Bekase, yer Onur, we had twins in the house, (Court room in a noisy condition) and betwaxt the twins and the thruble the whasky got the bether of me, yer

Opur.' "Well, Patrick, you are dismissed on payment of "Hould, yer Oour, (with a dissenting wave of the hand and a look of blank despair) divil the hapurth

all gone, yer Onur.'

Cincinnati Commercial.

in this respect appear to be utterly ignored. Elsewhere, landing of the enemy in large force at Yorktown was ficer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price appear the evidences of a light money market are becoming again repeated yesterday, and seemed to be confirmed ding to the first section of the act above recited, that is by seeing the Vice President of the Confederate States apparent. In Mobile, five dollar bills are reported by scouts who came in from that direction. But on the papers to command a premium, and seven-thirty in which he occupies a position next to the highest, in the vicinity of Yorktown, states that they But in Columbia, there is scarcely a sign to indicate were embarking. A few days will probably develope event of their disagreement, these two will select an unthat anybody has been affected, anybody cares, or any- their movements. We learn from a reliable source pire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will that a barge load of Yankees who crossed the river impressed whether the absolute ownership or the tempoabove Yorktown, were captured by our forces on the rary use thereof be required if the impressing officer beother side of the river.

BUSHWHACKER .- Some time during 1862, when our the object impressed will become the property of the Conforces were in Kentucky, Judge John McGuire of Carter county, of that State, being a prominent Union ter county, of that State, being a prominent Union sons for his refusal on the certificate and forthwith report man, was taken prisoner, but was released on his taking the case to the commissioners appointed under the other the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.—
He returned to his home and soon after made himself so notorious as a union bushwhacker, that he was made Captain of Co. D. 40th Ohio regiment. One day last week he was captured by some of our cavalry in Western Virginia. He was brought to Richmond yester- quality and condition of the property, and his opinion upon day and committed to Castle Thunder. He declares the subject.

There is a good story told of Mechai, the native East India General. His followers took from the English a lot of hermetically sealed provisions, in tin cans, andnot having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for canister shot and fired nothing from his guns for three days but fresh lobster and pickled salmon, allowed an appeal therefrom. and other delicacies, thus supplying the British camp (which he was trying to starve into a surrender,) with a shower of the freshest of English provisions.

Count · Rossi, known in this country as the husband of Sontag, the celebrated singer, has lately died at

Gold is mounting up again in New York. Chase's

pile" has given out, and he has retired from the fight

Gold is now going up to stay.

Lt. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson, of the 7th N. C. Regiment, declines to become a candidate for the State Leg. islature, upon the ground that his "patriotism will have much more weight upon the battlefield.

VICKSBURG .- Vicksburg is garrisoned almost entire y by negroes, the waite Yankees having been called elsewhere. Gen. McArthur is in command of the city

BLOWN UP .- Fort DeRussey, on Red River, recent. y captured by the Yankees, was accidentally blown up a few days after its capture, killing four or five Yan-

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT .-- Proclamation by Abe

"Louisiana is a free State (Signed) ABE LINCOLN. Nt P. BANKS. (Countersigned)

Endorsement on the Proclamation. "Disapproved."

(Signed) E. KIREY SMITH Cone Creek April

CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T.,

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th. 18.4. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the

citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pleases himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trosts has characterized him as

> BENJ. F. RINALDI. Capt. Co. A. 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148 3t& 23-to* MARKIED.

In this place, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Reuber Grant, Mr. WATSON HALL, to Miss MARY E. BRICK HOUSE, all of this place.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. H. G. Barnhill, in Bladen con. tv. N. C., on the morning of the 9th inst . CALVIN P. son of G. W. and Elen J. Barnh II, deceased, in the 12th year

On long Creek, New Hanover county, on the 24th inst. BENJAMIN LARKINS, son of Jas. F. and Priscilla Creem Biblical Recorder please copy.

In this county, on the 3d inst., Mr. HENRY G. Ma. ASS, aged 56 years at d 3 days. Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Raleigh, April 14, 1864. ENERAL OBDERS, 1. The following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Bichmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the informa-

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,) Richmond, Va., March 7, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS !

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impress menta" and the instructions of the War Department re specting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned An act to amend "an act to regulate impresements

approved March twenty-six h, eighteen hundred and sixty

three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approv ed April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty enact. That in all cases where property is impressed to der said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of sa impresament, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the value oyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or par

the eighth section thereof. where it is applicable. Sec. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment a coidingly; but if he shall believe it is not fair and ins then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to a peal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed undersaid act which this is an amendment, for their decision, who ty shall be held and appropriated by the official impression he same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner

summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the pensation for the property so impressed, at the time an place of impressment: and when the commissioners the have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, the shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a state ment of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impre-

nec. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithful

an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserte lusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions shall be taken for public use, without the consent of th owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the said farm or plantation is stuated. Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above regite

act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and requires an affidavit to be made by the owner, or his agent owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale

act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use of the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to author ize the impressing efficer to enter an appeal from any de-

of the act to which this is amendatory. Approved, February 16, 1864. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be made for neccessary same cannot be obtained by contract.

11. They may be made under orders from the General commanding armics, deportments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties when a neccessity arise therefore. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The Chiefs of the various Eureaux shall designate the officers and per III. Before any impresement shall be made,

ing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the proper ty, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the have I; betwext the twins and the whasky me moneys | The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at bis risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be FROM THE PENINSULA. The Richmond Dispatch of regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use

> IV. In all cases in which the offer of an imlievesthat the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorso his approval, and pay for the property; and the right in

that he did not understand the oath of allegiance he took whilst a prisoner in 1862.—R. Whig.

V. No omeer or agent will impress the necessary so plies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural em-

If any question arise as to the fact whother the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the preceding section, and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General orders, No. 37 and 161, series of 1863.

Adjutant and Inspector General. II. The foregoing regulations are published as a substi tute for the regulations embraced in the 1st paragraph of General Orders No. 9. By order of Gov. VANCE

April 27, 1864.

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General 189-1t-32-1t